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Part One
Pages 1-8

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APPEAL TO THE MAYOR

Asked to Veto the King's Bridge Cable Road Franchise.

GREAT WEST SIDE MASS MEETING

Fraction Company Wanted, Not the Third Avenue—Speeches by Robert Miller, Alderman Ware, and Others.

The residents of the upper west side of the city are thoroughly aroused over the action of the Board of Aldermen in granting to the Third Avenue Railroad Company the franchise to construct and operate a cable road along the King's Bridge Road north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and over the Boulevard from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Fort George.

To express their indignation a meeting was held last night in Washington Hall, in Amsterdam Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-sixth and One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Streets. The hall was not large enough for the occasion. It was early filled with citizens who wish to have the franchise given to the Metropolitan Traction Company, and who went there to express their ideas upon the wrong that the Aldermen have done them in granting it to the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Posters were put up last week all over that part of the west side of the city that lies between One Hundredth Street and Fort George, calling attention to the action of the Aldermen, and asking those who were opposed to it to meet last night and protest. This they did with a vim and a power that will be heard at the Mayor's office on Thursday next, when a hearing will be given for and against the action of the Aldermen.

The meeting was under the auspices of the Washington Heights Progressive Association and various other associations above One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, that have been formed for the purpose of developing the west side and obtaining such means of transit as will bring it within easy and cheap reach of the lower portions of the city.

The methods that have been pursued by the Third Avenue Railroad Company do not meet with favor throughout the territory through which their present road runs, and those who have to use it do not want to see its powers enlarged and direct cable connection with down town cut off or made circuitous.

The meeting last night was attended by many more persons than could gain access to the hall. Among those present who live on the upper west side were George Fielbig, A. Campbell, Erwin Schmidt, Frederick Adler, Henry Behning, Fritz Kuhnle, William Klein, Charles Scheidecker, James E. Costello, John H. Cahill, John C. Kleet, George Sautier, John C. Koopman, John Welcker, Dr. F. E. Weber, John Peters, Jacob Dux, John Friedel, William Kuhn, William E. Stillings, James Smith, and James Rowan.

Among those from various parts of the city who sympathized with the well-developed opposition to the Board of Aldermen and who were invited to attend the meeting and speak in favor of granting the franchise to the Metropolitan Traction Company, and demanding that the Mayor shall veto the grant to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, were John Jeroloman, President of the Board of Aldermen; John P. Windolph, Aldermen Andrew A. Noonan, Benjamin E. Hall, William M. K. Olcott, Frederick A. Ware, and Robert Nuh, Thomas McManus, Assemblyman Robert Miller, Lawson N. Fuller, Cullen H. Woodward, Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association; James McCreery, F. B. Thayer, Robert B. Saul, William E. Stillings, B. L. Ackerman, H. B. Wilson, James J. McCormack, L. Wendel, Jr., and Leopold Leo.

The meeting was called to order by Christian Trinks, President of the Washington Heights Progressive Association. He stated the purpose of the meeting to be to object to the action of the twenty Aldermen who had overriden the rights and wishes of those who are most interested in procuring proper transit facilities in the upper west side of the city, in granting the franchise to run cable roads through the Boulevard and King's Bridge Road to the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

He was very vigorous in his remarks, and said:

By doing this an unconscionable monopoly has been created, by which the people will be compelled to suffer grievious wrong, and injury will be done to their property. It is the greatest outrage ever perpetrated against a confiding public. It was done to block forever the only chance that the west side will ever have to get direct rapid transit to South Ferry.

The Aldermen want us to believe that they are honest and that their motives in granting the franchise as they did were honest. We cannot do so. It is impossible to do so. We deny that they had the right to do as they did, and give the franchise to the Third Avenue Company rather than to the Traction Company, which is so situated that it can grant us much better facilities than the other company.

The three west side Aldermen who voted as they did had other things in their minds than the good of the people and the city. The Boulevard and the King's Bridge Road are the only available avenues through this section, and they have been given to those who will carry us across the city, and thus land us where we do not want to go, if their road is built on them.

Why should these twenty Aldermen be permitted to ruin every business enterprise and destroy the west side by this action?

The Metropolitan Traction Company will allow us to ride to every section of the city, and not take us down the Bowery only. Our section of the city will be destroyed if this act be not undone. I believe Mayor Strong will wipe out this act with his veto.

The following resolutions were adopted, amid cheers and exclamations of approval:

Whereas, The majority of the Board of Aldermen have voted in favor of granting the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company for a franchise to extend their cable road along the King's Bridge Road north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, and over the Boulevard from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Fort George, and the same is now before our Mayor, the Hon. William L. Strong, awaiting his approval; and

Whereas, At the various public hearings held by said Board of Aldermen, it has been clearly demonstrated, and admitted by the Railroad Committee of said Board of Aldermen in their reports, that the residents, property owners, and citizens of Washington Heights and the upper west side, and the majority of the people interested in the territory through which said roads are to be constructed, have strongly protested against the granting of said franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, the said company being now taxed to its utmost capacity, and entirely inadequate to meet the present demands of the public; and

Whereas, The said action on the part of the majority of the Board of Aldermen was in flagrant disregard of the wishes of the majority of the citizens of this city and of the earnest and publicly expressed sentiments of the residents and property owners of the upper west side, who have asked for additional railroad facilities along the west side from the Battery to the city limits for one fare of 5 cents; and

Whereas, The granting of said franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company will give it a monopoly of all the available streets in this section of the city adapted to the purposes of the surface railroads, and it will simply continue to carry people from the west to the east side, north and south and west of the Central Park, and will be a serious menace and a positive detriment to the development and improvement of the upper west side section of the city:

Resolved, That our Mayor, the Hon. William L. Strong, be and is hereby earnestly requested to veto the resolution of the Board of Aldermen granting the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company to extend their cable road along King's Bridge Road, north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and upon the Boulevard from One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to Fort George.

Resolved, That these resolutions be presented to his Honor, the Mayor, at the public hearing before him on next Thursday by a committee of five, to be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting.

Assemblymen Robert Miller, F. B. Taylor, H. B. Wilson, John W. Fleck, and Leopold Leo were appointed as such committee.

Assemblyman Robert Miller was heartily greeted when he arose to address the meeting. He said:

A great wrong has been committed to this entire west side by the Board of Aldermen, who have given the valuable franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company. We are in dead earnest in this matter, and we are going to defeat it. If there is nothing else in this action, there may have been "boodle" in it. There was "boodle" in a former action of the Board of Aldermen. They say history repeats itself, and it may have done it in this case.

The Aldermen argued that the Traction Company is a monopoly. The lay of the land was shown to them, and they want to give the Third Avenue people the only avenues by which we can get transit down town. In talking of one monopoly, they forgot the greater one, to which they gave the franchise.

They have facilities on the east side to reach One Hundred and Eighty-fifth Street for 5 cents, and we demand the same thing for the west side. We want to go from King's Bridge to the Battery for 5 cents.

They said our people who were before them were interested people. What else could they expect? We naturally went there because we wanted to have our rights respected.

Those who spoke for the Third Avenue Company used false arguments, and said privately that the company would not give the upper east side people the facilities they want unless they worked to get them this franchise.

Every improvement seems to take us where we don't want to go. The Traction Company will take us over either an east side route or a west side route and will place eighty miles of track at our disposal, and it should have the franchise.

F. B. Thayer was the next speaker. He said:

I came here to kick with the boys against the Third Avenue Railroad Company. I had a conversation with Mr. Lauterbach. He asked: "How i sthe great up town?" I told him that if he got the Third Avenue Railroad Company up the west side, there would be no great up town.

The Third Avenue Company does not give us the attention that it should. It looks only after its own selfish interests."

Mr. Lauterbach said that he had heard nothing in opposition to the Third Avenue Company until the Traction Company had stolen into the field by scurvy tricks. I know they had a right to make an effort to get here, and do justice to the district.

I told him that every Alderman who had voted for the Third Avenue Railroad Company should be in jail. I may not have been right in this, but they should at least meet the Fool Killer.

The Ninth Avenue Railroad Company had a franchise to come up the west side, under a franchise granted in 1852. When they tried to extend to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, Henry Hart, then President of the Third Avenue Company, obtained an advantage over Mr. Hayes, the President of the Ninth Avenue line, and got a hold in Tenth Avenue. It was a wrong to the whole west side to divide that franchise. The people on the west side and the east side are entitled to have the best means of transit. One side should not have an advantage over the other side.

Mr. Lauterbach declared that the Third Avenue road had built up the west side. The elevated road, I thought, had done much for it, although I am not much of a friend of the elevated road. Suppose George Law had turned his Eighth Avenue line to the east side, would not those living there have cried out about it? It is the rights of all the people on the west side that have been invaded.

Should the Third Avenue Company be allowed to cut the island in two at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, and say to those above and below it, "You shall not cross it without paying us tribute?" Should they have their demands granted by Aldermen sitting where men—men, I say—have sat? Those Aldermen should remember that they are to legislate for the whole people of the city, and not for the company of Mr. Lauterbach or Henry Hart.

The Third Avenue Company's tracks on Amsterdam Avenue are now dangerous to life and limb, because of the manner in which they allow the pavement between the tracks to remain. It has often been complained of, but the company has done nothing to better it.

I asked the Traction Company to come up here four years ago, and so it is no new idea with those up here on the west side.

Our objections to the Aldermen's action are due to the advantages that the Traction Company offers over those of the Third Avenue Railroad Company. The Third Avenue Railroad Company has always schemed in all ways to avoid paying the city for its privileges, and so Mr. Lauterbach's statement of what it has done for the City Treasury amounts to but little. The Third Avenue Railroad Company did not take off its pestilential sweatboxes until it had to do so to hold its traffic. It was compelled to do so by the better accommodations that the Traction Company offered to the people of the city.

It is six and a half miles from Twenty-third Street to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, the centre of the town, where all want to go, and they want to go directly from the homes to the Battery on one continuous line for one fare, and not have to go down the Bowery to get there.

Alderman Ware, who voted to grant the franchise to the Metropolitan Traction Company, said:

I had to stand up in your cable car without even a strap to hold on to, when I came up here.

I believe the city should own its cable cars, or lease the franchises for periods of time. But it is a comporon that confronts us, and there can be no question that the Metropolitan Company has much greater advantages than the Third Avenue.

The Third Avenue Company cannot grant the facilities that the Traction Company can. It cannot take the people of this section to the Battery for one fare, and this they have a right to demand. It can give one or two transfers only, whereas the Traction Company can give forty. My district is down in the "Tenderloin," and my people want proper facilities to reach this section without extra fares and unnecessary traveling.

My people want the franchise to go to the company that will give them the best service, and they all know that they want the Traction Company's service. They know your interests and appreciate them, and I believe that in the end you will win.

Alderman Woodward spoke next, and said:

I questioned the propriety of my speaking here to-night, but after thinking it over, I concluded to do so.

There is no doubt of what Washington Heights and the west side want. The arguments that were offered before the Aldermen were forcible and conclusive, and I hardly understand how the action that was taken can be justified. We tried our case before a jury that had evidently decided the case before they had heard the evidence.

They forgot that they were elected by the people and not by Mr. Lauterbach; that their duty is to the people, and not to Mr. Lauterbach and that the people should give orders, and not Mr. Lauterbach.

The advocates of the Third Avenue Railroad Company did not present a single logical argument; they dealt in wind. Mr. Lauterbach did his duty to his client, and juggled the figures to a nicety. His case had no merits, and we should not submit to the Aldermanic action. All should be before the Mayor on Thursday to protest.

Lawson N. Fuller and others spoke, and the meeting then adjourned to partake of a luncheon.

Child Overboard from a Ferryboat.

HOBOKEN, N. J., June 10.—Anita, daughter of Frederic Magatestal of 119 Watts Street, New-York, climbed to the top of the guard rail of a ferryboat on its 11 o'clock trip Sunday night, from Fourteenth Street, this city, to Fourteenth Street, New-York, and fell overboard. Deckhand John Peterson jumped into the water and brought the unconscious girl back to the boat, where they were drawn on board.

The child was resuscitated and her clothes driend in the engineroom. As the passengers were leaving the boat at the New-York dock, they gave Peterson a hearty cheer.

A New-Jersey Landmark Burned.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 10.—A house owned by John Miller, at Round Top, five miles from this city, burned yesterday, and New-Jersey thereby loses a landmark dating back to the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

The house was erected over a century ago, and was of the old Colonial style of architecture. During the Revolutionary War, when Gen. Washington's troops were camped for the Winter near what is now called Washington Rock, the house was frequently used by the General as a stopping place at night on his reconnoitring tours.

A Break-Down on the Bridge.

One of the switch engines on the Brooklyn end of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge at 6 o'clock last evening in switching a train broke the switch point and jumped the track. It caused a delay of two hours in regular travel. A train with a locomotive attached made regular trips to and from this city on the north track, but thousands of passengers were compelled to walk over the bridge.

Senator Gordon Will Retire.

REYNOLDS, Ga., June 10.—Senator Gordon has written an open letter to his friends, formally announcing his intention to retire from public life at the end of his present official term, March 4, 1897. He gives no special reason for his action, but says he feels that the announcement is due to those who may wish to be candidates for his place in the Senate.

LAUDS THE LAWMAKERS

Mr. Platt's Address in Defense of the Last Legislature.

DREARY REVIEW OF WHAT WAS DONE

Work Unequaled, Says the Document' by Any Like Body in a Generation—City Legislation and Big Deeds of Republicans.

Thomas C. Platt issued his defense of the Republican Legislature last night. It was compiled by some of Mr. Platt's assistants, among them Senator Lexow. It is not up to the usual mark of the Platt documents, being dull, dreary, and profitless. Its appearance is an official Republican acknowledgment that the Legislature is badly in need of a defense. Interesting sections of the statement, it is understood, were cut out on the final revision. Some persons went so far as to say that these sections referred to Senators Coggeshall, Reynolds, and Robertson more fully than the text does.

After the address "To the Republican Voters," the title of the defense, was ready, Mr. Platt got Charles W. Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of its Executive Committee, to sign it so that it might go out with the party's official stamp upon it. It is needless to say that no meeting of the Republican State Committee or of the Executive Committee was held to sanction it. That would have been waste of time. Platt rules both of them.

The excuse for the address is that "so much has been said in criticism of the Legislature whose work has just been terminated," and so forth. Then it goes on to say that newspapers of Democratic tendencies are giving the impression that generally the Legislature has "failed to measure up the expectations of the people" for the purpose of "breaking up the Republican Party in anticipation of the impending Presidential campaign." Then Mr. Platt wants to have it understood that "the Legislature of 1895 presents to the public accomplished results unequaled by any Legislature within the last generation."

That is probably one of Mr. Platt's own touches. Nobody but the "boss" of the Legislature could go to that extreme in its eulogy.

Platt and his friends go on to tell what the Legislature did. Great credit is taken for the new ballot law and the amendments to the Corrupt Practices act. Probably with a tender regard for certain of his Philadelphia Republican friends, Mr. Platt incorporated the statement that "colonizing is substantially prevented and provision is made for a rigorous enforcement of the ballot law and for stringent punishment of crimes against the ballot."

Perhaps Mr. Platt also had certain of his friends in St. Lawrence and other counties in mind as well as some of his Philadelphia friends.

The address points out that bills for the better care of the insane were passed. The law constituting the Attorney General the legal adviser of all governmental departments is pointed at as being in the interest of economy. After recalling that a number of State offices were abolished and their salaries discontinued; that the Forestry and Game commissions have been consolidated; that bills prohibiting poolselling and bookmaking were passed; that full effect was given to the judiciary article of the Constitution; that many acts were passed relating to the common schools; that agricultural interests were carefully fostered and that the old soldier was not forgotten, the statement is made that "the last Legislature enacted most salutary laws," and "we challenge the most captious to point to a single one of either doubtful or vicious character."

This last sentence will be very amusing to some persons.

Having disposed of the acts of the Legislature in a delightfully optimistic way, Mr. Platt and his friends go into the subject of legislation for New-York City. On this the address says:

The labors of the committee appointed by one of the branches of this last Legislature, by the Senate, commonly called the Lexow committee, had revealed a condition of municipal corruption in that city which resulted in a political upheaval and the overthrow of Tammany Hall. At the threshold of its labors the Legislature was confronted by demands for legislation designed to meet the developments brought to light by the Senate committee and the changed conditions of municipal supremacy. The committee, which had devoted a large portion of the previous year to a consideration of the police system of the city, introduced a scheme of legislation as a practical solution of the question involved, which took the final form of two measures, commonly known as the Police Commission or Bi-Partisan Police bill and the Police Reorganization bill. Other measures proposed as the outcome of that municipal struggle, and generally understood to be reform measures, were the Power of Removal bill, giving the Mayor the unrestricted power, without cause, to remove all municipal appointees; the Public Defenders' bill, for cities of the first class; the City Magistrates bill, which legislated out of office fifteen Police Justices of the city and created a new Police Magistracy of fourteen Judges; the Tenement-House Reform bills, the Dock Department Reform bills, the School Reform bill, the bill permitting the expenditure of $100,000 by the Commissioners of Accounts for the purpose of investigating the various city departments, and other bills of minor importance.

In addition to these a special committee, known as the Committee of Ten, proposed a scheme of police reorganization, founded on the principle of a single-headed commission, and the separation of the Bureau of Elections from the Police Department. Each and all of these bills were enacted into law by the Legislature with the sole exception of the Senate committee's Reorganization bill, the School Reform bill, and the Committee of Ten's police bills, the Legislature preferring and passing the Senate committee's Police Commission bill, otherwise called the bi-partisan bill. Whatever criticism may, therefore, be passed upon the Legislature must necessarily be limited, if justified at all, to the failure or refusal to pass the bills last enumerated.

The controversy between the friends of the Senate committee's Police bill and the bills proposed by the Committee of Ten is too fresh in the recollection of all, and the ground has been too thoroughly thrashed to require any special detail. The situation may, however, be summed up as to those bills by the statement that it was certainly entirely proper and justifiable for the Legislature to acquiesce in the report and suggestion of its own committee which had rendered such conscientious and self-sacrificing service to the State, and had investigated the special matter of police reform so thoroughly in all its detail and intricacy. It is proper, also, in this connection to call attention to the language of the Mayor, who, in approving the Senate Police bill, conceded that a majority of the people were in favor of its provisions, while the Governor of the State approved it within twenty-four hours after it reached the Executive Chamber. It is proper, furthermore, to add that the impression which those hostile to it have sought to create, viz., that its sole purpose was to provide for an equal representation of both political parties in the control of the Police Department, is entirely fallacious, because, not only does it provide for the lodgment in the hands of the Chief of Police of practically all executive function and control, constituting him in this respect virtually the head of the police force, but it establishes a method of appointment and promotion which, if followed, will take the police force out of politics and establish it permanently on a non-partisan basis.

The reorganization bill, which failed of passage, was one which provided for summary dismissal from the force for a period of six months. It is to be regretted that it failed to meet the approval of a majority of the Senate.

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W. B. CASTLE HAWAII'S MINISTER

He Will Represent the Republic at Washington in Place of Mr. Thurston, Who Was Recalled.

HONOLULU, June 3.—The Hawaiian Government has commissioned William B. Castle as its Minister to Washington. The announcement of Mr. Castle's appointment by the steamer Monwai, sailing from here May 31, was premature, as the appointment was not made until the following day.

Mr. Castle will proceed to his post in August, with his family. On account of business interests here, he does not expect to occupy the position for any length of time. He was the second member of the commission of which Mr. Thurston was the head, which negotiated the treaty of annexation with President Harrison in February, 1893.

The Government desires to avoid giving any needless irritation. It has refrained from discussing Mr. Thurston's course. It is not, therefore, to be interpreted as censuring him. On the contrary, it is deeply sensible of Mr. Thurston's great fidelity and ability in his support at a critical period in December, 1893, as well as on many other occasions, when he was obliged to assume an attitude necessarily unpleasant to the Washington Administration.

The Hon. Audley Coote of Australia is here. He intended to go to Washington, but will defer that visit until near the opening session of Congress. He represents the Pacific Cable Company, which laid the first link of 1,000 miles to New Caledonia. Mr. Coote is prepared to lay a proposed cable from Monterey to Honolulu, to be owned by the United States Government, if desired, or otherwise, subject to its control. His intention is then to proceed with a line to Japan, and another to Australia.

A Silly Lie Again Denied.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—In its dispatches of May 2 the Associated Press circulated the statement, under a Honolulu date, "The friends of Minister Thurston are indignant because they say he was betrayed by a United Press agent, who went to Mr. Gresham and informed him that he had read at the Hawaiian Legation letters sent to Thurston, and furnished Gresham with the substance of them."

This was promptly denounced by K. M. Landis, private secretary to Secretary Gresham, the latter not being then able to discuss matters of business with any one. Despite that denial, in its latest alleged Honolulu telegram, the Chicago concern repeated the ridiculous and exploded falsehood. When he saw the published repetition to-day, Mr. Landis wrote the following, which should put a quietus upon the matter:

"That statement is absolutely untrue. The information upon which the request for the Minister's recall was based was not obtained from any one connected with the United Press, or from any other newspaper man. I deem it my duty to make this statement, and regret exceedingly that it was physically impossible for Judge Gresham to make a similar statement, as he most surely would have done."

TREASURY RECEIPTS INCREASING

Prospects Are that There Will Be No Deficit for June, a Condition Not Seen Before for Several Years.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Treasury receipts are partaking of the general business revival, and, while they still do not quite reach to the point of equaling the expenditures, are nearer to striking an even balance each day. For the ten days of June the receipts have aggregated $8,435,000, or $1,000,000 a day, Sundays excluded, and the expenditures have been $10,004,000, or only $1,569,000 in excess of receipts.

This deficit will be wiped out before many days, and the end of June is likely to show for the month an excess of $2,000,000 or $3,000,000. Receipts must exceed expenditures, a condition not reached in any one month for several years. The deficit for the year, which now stands at $48,826,000, will be reduced to $45,000,000 or below by June 30.

This turn in affairs in the Treasury condition is accounted for by the fact that business is adjusting itself to tariff conditions, and that a large revenue is now being received from articles that heretofore yielded little, as they were in "stock." This is notably the case as regards sugar, which had been imported under a former tariff law. The free stock is now exhausted, and imports have been resumed.

The large quantity of whisky taken out of bond to escape the increased tax of 20 cents a gallon is now nearly or completely consumed, and new whisky is being taken out of bond to supply the consumptive demand. The increase in internal revenue receipts shows this plainly.

COCHRAN AND OHL MAY RECOVER

The Physicians Say Their Chances Are About Even.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—Garrett Cochran and Frederick Ohl, the Princeton students who were shot in a hallway Saturday night by the negro John Collins, are resting easily to-night, and the physicians in attendance have announced that their chances of recovery are about even.

The doctors have probed for the bullet which entered Cochran's jaw, but have been unable to locate it. No further efforts will be made to extract it. The bullets were extracted from Ohl's body yesterday, and he will recover, unless inflammation of the pyloric opening into the stomach sets in. Still another danger to be guarded against is blood poisoning.

Death of an Excitable Man.

FALL RIVER, June 10.—Frank Gagnon, aged forty-three, came her two years ago from Maine, where he owned a farm, bringing with him a wife and eight children. While working as a laborer around the new Seaconnet Mill, one of his legs was broken, and at the May term of the Superior Court he was awarded a verdict of $2,000. He was much elated and in a very nervous state, and while sitting at his dinner table went violently insane. He was overpowered with much difficulty and taken to the asylum, where his violence continued until he died of exhaustion.

Suit Against the Stanford Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 10.—Judge Garber to-day made the final argument in the United States Circuit Court on the demurrer in the Government's suit against the Stanford estate. He reiterated his statement that the agreement between the Government and the railroad was conditional, and not a contract. The mere fact that there is a promise to pay the bonds does not make it a contract. The case was submitted, and Judge Ross took it under advisement.

Americn Negroes for Brazil.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Matthew Lancaster, an intelligent and well-educated negro, has been quietly corresponding for some months with persons controlling large tracts of land in Brazil, and to-day announced his purpose of colonizing American negroes upon these lands. Mr. Lancaster leaves for Brazil next Monday, armed with strong testimonials and financial backing. The project is favorably received by the negroes here.

St. Louis Banks Consolidated.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—The contemplated consolidation of the Laclede and the Merchants' National Bank of this city took place to-day. The new institution will be known as the Merchants-Laclede National Bank. The officers of the new bank are W. H. Lee, President; David R. Francis and James E. Yeatman, Vice Presidents; John Nickerson, Cashier, and George E. Hoffman, Assistant Cashier.

Rain That Was Good for Corn.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—Telegrams received from points in Kansas, Indian Territory, and Western Missouri report heavy and continuous rains. Near Emporia, Kan., the downpour was steady for three hours. At Ludlow, Mo., the fall was almost a cloudburst. An average of two inches of rain fell over the whole section, which insures a bountiful corn crop.

TO VOTE WITH TAMMANY

O'Brien Democrats Approve of Their Assembly Lines.

PLAN OF REPUBLICANS WILL FAIL

Reapportionment Considered in Caucus—To Act To-day—No Extra Assemblyman for Twenty-first Likely.

The reapportionment of the city Assembly districts that will be made by the Board of Aldermen under the new Constitution to-day will be a Democratic reapportionment, and not Republican, as has been expected by many citizens.

The Republicans have hoped that President Jeroloman, who is a State Democrat, and Aldermen Dwyer and Schilling, who are so-called O'Brien Democrats, would act with them.

A call for a caucus of the Democratic members of the board, however, was sent out last week. The arrangements for this caucus were made with unusual secrecy, and it was held last Saturday night at the Union Square Hotel. President Jeroloman and Messrs. Schilling and Dwyer attended it. The fourteen Tammany men were also on hand. Another conference of Democratic Aldermen was held at the same place last night, and the same gentlemen were present. The action taken practically assures the carrying out of the Democratic plan.

Under the Constitution the Aldermen must act on the reapportionment to-day, so there can be no delay in officially declaring the new Assembly district lines. The new lines will give the city thirty-five instead of thirty Assembly districts.

The Committee on County Offices of the Board of Aldermen has had the work of arranging the reapportionment in charge. It is made up of Aldermen Hall, Olcott, Windolph, and Ware, Republicans; Dwyer, O'Brien Democrat, and Aldermen Oakley and Lantry, Tammany.

The board is composed of 14 Republicans, 14 Tammany Democrats, 2 O'Brien Democrats, and President Jeroloman, State Democrat.

The majority report, which was presented by the Republican members of the County Affairs Committee, will be amended by the Republicans, and the Tammany members of the Committee on County Affairs will put in a minority report and a new map. They will differ in several respects from the plan already published. All the lines were not fully decided upon last night.

James J. Martin, who, with other Tammany leaders, has been planning for the reapportionment, has found it very difficult to satisfy the demands of the district leaders in the organization as to the lines. Some of the Tammany district leaders found that their clubhouses were left outside of the new district lines, and many other difficulties have been met with. Meetings have been held during the last few days at Tammany Hall, with a view to straightening out the entanglements. The County Affairs Committee had another meeting in Alderman Olcott's office yesterday.

One of the main questions discussed was whether the section of Westchester County which has just been annexed to the city and which has a citizen population of about 17,000, should be considered in making the reapportionment. Corporation Counsel Scott had given an opinion that the reapportionment should be made without regard to this addition of territory. Attorney General Hancock, however, sent an opinion to the County Affairs Committee yesterday to the effect that the safer course would be to include the territory in the city's reapportionment. He did not go into the constitutional question involved. Acting on this opinion, the Republican members of the committee voted to include the new territory.

As a result of this action they had to revise the lines of the Thirteenth and Twenty-first Senate Districts. They took one Assembly district out of the Thirteenth Senate District and added one to the Twenty-first Senate District. This gives the Thirteenth Senate District only two Assembly districts and the Twenty-first Senate District three.

To make the two Assembly districts in the Nineteenth Senate District a line was run across the district from the Bowery through East and West Fourth Street, Bank Street, Greenwich and Bethune Streets to the river.

East Sixty-fifth and East Seventy-sixth Streets will be the dividing lines of the Eighteenth Senate District, and East Ninety-third Street and East One Hundred and Seventh Street will be the dividing lines of the Twentieth Senate District.

In the Twenty-first Senate District the lower district will include all below the line of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, across to the Sound. The middle district will follow the line of Cromwell's Creek, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, Railroad Avenue, One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, Boston Avenue, Freeman and Westchester Avenues, the Bronx River, and to the Sound.

The scheme of making three Assembly districts out of the Twenty-first Senate District and two out of the Thirteenth is not likely to go through, however. The caucus of the Democratic Aldermen last night decided against it, and in favor of following Corporation Counsel Scott's opinion that the change should not be made. So the report of the Democrats will differ from the report of the Republicans in this respect, as well as in many others.

President Jeroloman and Aldermen Dwyer and Schilling were prominent at the caucus. The only absentees on the Democratic side were Aldermen Clancy and Burke, but they will vote solidly for the Democratic report. The caucus was in session for three hours.

A new map and a minority report were unanimously agreed to. The map makes several changes in the Republican map, but President Jeroloman and Aldermen Dwyer and Schilling voted for it with the other Democrats. This practically assures Democratic reapportionment by a vote of 17 to 14.

In the Democratic map the Assembly lines of the Thirteenth Senate District are materially changed. One dividing line runs from the Bowery, through Fourth Street to McDougal Street, to Bleecker Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Sixteenth Street, to Seventh Avenue, and back on the Senate district boundary line to the beginning. The other dividing line runs through Bleecker Street, down Christopher, Hudson, and Barrow Streets to the river.

The Sixteenth Senate District's Assembly lines are all changed, the up and down division line put in by the Republicans being all wiped out. One division line in the Democratic map runs straight across Thirtieth Street, through the Senate district, but the other line is zigzag, running from the North River up Thirty-sixth Street, to Tenth Avenue, to Thirty-eighth Street, to Eighth Avenue, to Thirty-seventh Street, to Seventh Avenue.

An important change has also been made in the Nineteenth Senate District, where the L-shaped Assembly district arranged for by the Republicans has been wiped out, and a district formed on the lines of Park Avenue, One Hundred and Tenth Street, Seventh Avenue, One Hundred and Twentieth Street, Eighth Avenue, One Hundrew and Thirty-fourth Street, Fifth Avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, and back to the place of beginning.

Several Tammany clubhouses that were shut out of districts by the Republican plan are let in by the new plan. Minor changes have been made all over the city.

RUSSIAN TROOPS AT THE FRONTIER

Twentieth Division of Caucasian Army Ordered to Kars and a Thousand Men Conveyed to Batoum.

LONDON, June 10.—The Chronicle will tomorrow publish a dispatch from Moscow stating that the Twentieth Division of the Caucasian Army, the present headquarters of which is at Kutais, has been ordered to Kars and other frontier stations.

Contractors at Kars and Tiflis have received large orders for stores. This movement was unexpected, and has caused much surprise. It is conjectured that it has some connection with the Armenian question.

ODESSA, June 10.—A thousand troops have been conveyed to Batoum to strengthen the Russian force on the frontier facing Armenia.

Russia Negotiating with Denmark.

BERLIN, June 10.—The Frankfort Zeitung says that Russia is negotiating with Denmark for the cession of the islands of Estholm, Christiansholm, and Fredricksholm, and the northern part of the Island of Bornholm, which Russia wants as a coaling station for her warships.

CANNOT BE SHUT FROM THE MAILS

A Firm Which Offers to College Students Essays, Orations, and Debates at Reasonable Rates.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The attention of the Post Office Department has been called to a new and novel industry which has proved profitable to its promoters, but has destroyed the peace of mind of many principals of colleges and female seminaries throughout the country.

The business in question is conducted by a firm who send circulars to students of both sexes stating that they will furnish them with all kinds of literary productions to be used in their course of studies, all the work being original, and the customer ordering will have the exclusive use of the same. A price list accompanies the circulars. Original essays furnished by the firm, debates, &c., range in price from thirty-five cents to ninety cents per hundred words, according to style, length, and nature of the subject. High School orations and essays range from $3 to $8, college essays, orations, and debates, $3 to $15, and lectures from $10 up.

Some of these circulars sent to students fell into the hands of the principals of colleges who forwarded them to the Post Office Department, asking if such matter could not be excluded from the mails. After looking into the legal phases of the case, the department decided that it had no power under the rules and regulations to shut the circulars of the firm out of the mails.

GUARDING WESTCHESTER'S HALLS

Police Commissioners Send Instructions to Allow Access to Records.

The Town Board of Westchester Village, which was legislated out of office when Westchester was annexed to New-York City, yesterday morning went to the Town Hall, which is now the police station, to hold its meeting. The police on duty there would not let the members of the board enter the hall.

Sixteen mounted men and four Roundsmen were placed on duty last night by Chief Conlin, besides a dozen patrolmen on foot.

Police Commissioners Parker and Grant spent several hours Sunday driving through the new annexed territory. Mr. Parker said he believed one station would be all that would be required for the present. It is likely that a sub-station will be established shortly.

Letters were sent from Police Headquarters last evening to the police officers in charge of the Village Halls in the newly annexed district of Westchester County. The letters are signed by President Theodore Roosevelt and Acting Chief Peter Conlin, and instruct the officers in charge of the Town Halls in Wakefield, East Chester, Westchester, and City Island to allow the late Town and Village Clerks access to the town and tax records, in order that they may furnish information to citizens desiring it. The examination must be made in the presence of the officer, who is forbidden to allow any erasures or other changes to be made.

The officers at Westchester and Wakefield are instructed to obtain immediate possession of the town records there, which, the Police Board is informed, have not as yet been seized. The instructions to the officer stationed at William's Bridge further state that as Clerk Robert Wallace has not for some time written up the proceedings of the Village Trustees, he is to be allowed to examine the records for the purpose of bringing his books up to date. Any writing that he may do, however, must be upon separate books or sheets of paper.

Mayor Fitzpatrick Finally Acquitted.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., June 10.—The Court of Appeals to-day handed down its decision in the case of Mayor Fitzpatrick of New-Orleans.

Mayor Fitzpatrick was tried on charges preferred by the Citizens' Committee, and he was acquitted by Judge King. The Citizens' Committee appealed the case to the Court of Appeals. That court sustains Judge King's decision in every point.

Another Victim of Blackman's Milk.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 10.—Dr. E. A. Meeks, thirty-one years old, died yesterday at the Presbyterian Hospital in New-York, where he had been under treatment for three weeks. Dr. Meeks treated the typhoid cases here until he was utterly worn out. Then he contracted the fever himself and went to the metropolis. He was one of Milkman Blackman's customers.

A Trolley Car Upsets a Horse.

A horse and wagon driven by Jacob Rabenwitz of 433 Belmont Avenue, while crossing Franklin Avenue at Schermerhorn Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, was run into by Flatbush Avenue Trolley Car No. 1,202. The horse was upset and the wagon was slightly damaged.

A Very Hot Day in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, June 10.—A torrid wave swept over this section to-day. Street thermometers in this city registered 83° at 9 o'clock in the morning, 91° at noon, 97° at 1 o'clock, 102° at 3 o'clock, and at 6 o'clock the register was 99°. This has been the hottest day of the year.

Mayor Strong in Philadelphia.

Mayor Strong was in Philadelphia yesterday. He is expected at his office to-day. The flag indicating his presence, however, fluttered from the City Hall all the morning.

Joins the United Press.

HAZELTON, Penn., June 10.—The Sentinel, one of the leading afternoon papers of this section of the State, began to-day publishing the United Press dispatches.

CONFLICT IN PRESBYTERY

Seven Resignations from the Church Extension Committee.

SIX ACCEPTED AND ONE REFUSED

Dr. George Alexander and Five Others Withdraw Because Their Advice Has Been Rejected.

Something very like a sensation was caused at the meeting of the New-York Presbytery yesterday, when no less than seven of the fifteen members of the Committee on Church Extension and Sustentation resigned.

This committee is probably the most important one of the governing body of the Presbyterian Church in this city. It is charged with the duty of extending the influence of the Presbyterian Church in this city, of forming new churches, and with raising and disbursing the funds necessary to carry on the work of the Church in districts that are non-sustaining.

For many years the relations existing between the Presbytery and the Church Extension Committee have been extremely cordial, but latterly the Presbytery has been somewhat prone to ignore the recommendations of its committee and to pursue an opposite course of action to that advocated. This was particularly true of the May session of the Presbytery, when it declined to adopt the committee's recomendation to withdraw the annual appropriation of $500 for the sustenance of the East Harlem Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. James G. Patterson is pastor. Notwithstanding the report of the Church Extension Committee, and protests by the Rev. Dr. George Alexander and Warner Van Norden of that committee, the Presbytery ignored its committee's recommendation and voted to continue the appropriation.

All this led to more or less friction, with the result that yesterday seven of the fifteen members of the Church Extension Committee res

...yesterday. He was on one occasion very successful in getting before the Presbytery the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Scriptures everywhere teach the Fatherhood of God and the Sonship of Christ, address the Holy Spirit as He, and likewise set Him forth as the true Father of the man Christ Jesus;

Whereas, According to the same authority, man is the image and glory of God, the representative of God upon earth, and is, therefore, placed as head over family, Church, and State;

Whereas, The Scriptures teach that marriage is a union for life, indissoluble save for one cause; and,

Whereas, Insidious Pantheistic errors on these and kindred topics are creeping into the Church, such as the motherhood of God, the supremacy of woman, and the partnership idea of marriage; errors which are not only foreign but contrary to the Word of God, which blaspheme His holy name, subvert the foundations prominent in our ministry the following truths, viz., the headship of God over all, the headship of Christ in the Church, the headship of the ruler in the State, and of the father in the family; and inasmuch as the question of headship is the special subject of the Epistle to the Ephesians, in which it is treated at greater length and in fuller detail than in any other portion of God's Word, to call especial attention of religion and morality, engender lawlessness, and licentiousness, and threaten the very existence of society; therefore,

Resolved, That we solemnly enter into a covenant with the Lord, our God, to bear witness unto Him as the one God and Father of all, who is over all, and through all, and in all. (Ephesians iv., 6.)

Resolved, That we contend earnestly for the faith once delivered to the saints, by making to it, and to cut off from the communion of the Church all such as obstinately reject this doctrine.

Resolved, That we petition the General Assembly to call upon the local churches to take such action as shall destroy this pantheistic heresy, root and branch.

Resolved, That we call upon the rulers of our land to publicly acknowledge the Fatherhood of God as the foundation of authority in the State as well as in the Church, for He is "The Father from whom every fatherhood in heaven and on earth is named," (Ephesians, iii., 15); to purge our statute books of the infamous divorce laws which now defile them, as well as of all other legislation which is contrary to this fundamental principle, and to put down at all hazards every attempt on the part of the lawless element in the community to assert itself.

The members of the Presbytery listened to the reading of Mr. Easton's resolutions with great attention, but no one ventured to second their adoption.

Finally the Rev. David G. Wylie suggested that the resolutions be referred to a special committee to investigate the matter and make a report at the next meeting of the Presbytery in October. A motion to lay the resolutions on the table was not entertained by the Moderator, and Dr. Wylie's motion prevailed.

The Moderator appointed Dr. Wylie Chairman of the committee. Mr. Easton will not be present when the committee's report is presented, as he will return to Persia in September.

The Rev. Dr. Francis P. Mullally, who has grown a beard since the last meeting of the Presbytery, but is as picturesque a figure as ever, handed a bulky memorial to the Moderator, who remarked: "If there is no objection, this will be referred to a special committee." It was so ordered.

When it was too late Dr. Mullally made a protest, saying:

I would remark in reference to that matter that it seems strange and contrary to the Presbyterial order and custom that a memorial should, without being read to the Presbytery, be summarily referred to a committee.

The Moderator informed Dr. Mullally that he should have made his protest earlier; it was now too late. Incidentally, the Moderator did not seem anxious that the contents of the document should become public property.

Dr. Mullally made another ineffectual protest, saying:

I insist that the Moderator note my objection to the proceeding taken in relation to the memorial. It seems to me to be un-Presbyterial and out of order.

Later it was learned that Dr. Mullally's memorial had reference to a judicial case growing out of the epithet of "ecclesiastical tramp" applied to Dr. Mullally by an officer of the Rev. Dr. John Hall's Fifth Avenue Church. To be termed an "ecclesiastical tramp" has rankled in Dr. Mullally's breast for many days, and, having been unable to obtain satisfaction at Dr. Hall's church, he has brought the matter officially to the notice of the Presbytery.

Dr. Mullally refused to talk about the matter to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, asserting that, as he was the memorialist, it might prejudice his case, but he admitted that the memorial had reference to the Fifth Avenue Church, and to his having been called an "ecclesiastical tramp."

The Presbytery yesterday examined three students who wanted to be taken under the care of the Presbytery. They were Vincent Noll and Vaclav Ziegler of Bloomfield Theological Seminary, Bloomfield, N. J., and Charles F. N. Voegelein, son of the Rev. Dr. Frederick E. Voegelein, pastor of Zion Church, this city. After a short examination conducted by the Rev. Dr. Bliss the three young men were received under the care of the Presbytery.

The Presbytery voted to ordain the following licentiates: Edward L. Chichester, at present in charge of Bloomfield Chapel; J. F. Robinson, at present in charge of a chapel in Brooklyn, and Hui Ken, a Chinaman. The latter was recommended for ordination by the Moderator, the Rev. Jesse F. Forbes, who said that Hui Ken had labored among his fellow-countrymen with very great success in this city and Brooklyn during the last ten years.

Messrs. Chichester and Robinson will be ordained in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church on the evening of June 19, and the Rev. Dr. Cuthbert Hall of Brooklyn will be invited to preach the ordination sermon. Hui Ken will be ordained in the University Place Presbyterian Church on the evening of June 30.

Moderator Forbes announces that his counsel having received and approved the necessary papers, the following would become members of the Presbytery:

The Rev. D. A. Blackburn, who has been called to the pastorate of the Church of the Strangers; the Rev. John R. Scott, the Rev. George Hughes, and the Rev. George McAfee.

Licentiate F. W. Kerwin was dismissed to the Presbytery of Binghamton, and the Rev. A. P. Fessenden to the Presbytery of Westchester.

Dr. Mullally, as Chairman of the committee to whom had been referred the protest of four members of the session of the Harlem Presbyterian Church against the summary dissolution of the session by order of the Presbytery, read a long report, a resolution, and the draft of a letter that he proposed should be sent by the Presbytery to Samuel H. Miller, William G. Knox, Charles E. Cochrane, and Charles B. Schaeffer.

The resolution pointed out that for constitutional reasons the protest could not be received, nor be entered upon the minutes of the Presbytery, and that the Presbytery was entirely within its power when it summarily dissolved the session of the Harlem Church. The letter was of a kind and sympathetic nature.

The discussion that followed Dr. Mullally's report elicited the fact that Elder Cochrane has already taken a complaint on the action of the Presbytery in this matter to the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, which will meet in Binghamton, N. Y., on the third Tuesday in October.

The report was received, but both the Rev. Dr. Wylie and the Rev. Dr. McEwen opposed sending the proposed letter. They thought it might be used to the disadvantage of the Presbytery at the proceedings before the Synod. The Rev. Dr. Sutton and sending the letter. Dr. Wylie said finally that, cated the letter. Dr. Wylie said finally that, for the sake of peace, he would vote in favor of sending the letter if Elder Cochrane would agree to withdraw the complaint that he had taken to the Synod.

To this course, however, Mr. Cochrane would not agree, but said that all he and his fellow-members of the session desired was to be given a hearing. A vote was then taken, which resulted in Dr. Mullally's report, letter and all, being adpoted by a large majority.

Dr. Alexander read the report of the Trustees of the Presbytery, which showed the finances of that body to be in a flourishing condition. The report further stated that the property of the Church of Sea and Land had not as yet been disposed of, since the price offered for it, $100,000, was not deemed sufficient. The Trustees therefore thought it advisable to await a rise in the real estate market.

The Rev. Dr. Thompson, on behalf of the Home Mission Committee, read a report in which was recommended that the payment of $250 from July 1, 1895, to Jan. 1, 1896, to the Rev. Dr. Patterson of the East Harlem Church be withheld by reason, among other causes, of the sad condition of the treasury of the Home Mission Board.

This led to another long discussion, which resulted in the committee's report being rejected, and it being instructed to request the Home Mission Board to contribute $250 toward Dr. Patterson's support.

The next meeting of the Presbytery will be held on Oct. 7 at 10 o'clock A. M.

For the Ship Canal Opening.

Special orders have just been issued by Admiral B. S. Osbon, Commander of the Naval Patrol Fleet, relative to movements of the fleet on the occasion of the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal, on June 17. All officers and men detailed to man the steamer Baltimore, which will be the senior flagship of the first division, are to report for duty to Capt. Fred D. Haskins, Chief of Staff and Senior Aid, at Pier 22 North River, at 9:30 A. M. on that day. The same order will apply to the crews of the steamer Atwood, flagship of the Starboard Division, and the steamer A. N. T., flagship of the Port Division, and also to the Naval Cadet Corps, which will command launches to act as aides to the division chiefs.

August Belmont, who owns the yacht Lina, will decide with Admiral Osbon regarding the establishment of the yacht division.

"Cleveland's Baking Powder Emphatically at the Head."

Scientific American.

"THE DOWN-TOWN CHURCH"

Baptist Ministers Discuss the Results of the Northward Movement of Congregations—Methodist By-laws.

"The Down Town Church" was the subject discussed at the Baptist Ministers' Conference yesterday at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-first Street.

The Rev. E. S. Holloway of the Thirty-third Street Church opened the discussion, and said:

There never was a time when evangelical churches in the centre of a dense population had a more critical period than at present. What is going to be the future of the down-town churches? It has been said that the religion of Jesus Christ is on trial. Some say the Gospel of Christ is a failure. The true question is, Are we ministers a failure? Are we to come up to the fulfillment of our duties in respect to preaching the Gospel?

Many churches are removing from down town to more congenial and fashionable locations up town. By each removal a greater burden is left on the churches that remain down town. I would like to put a tablet on the wall of the church that moves up town to a more congenial place, and inscribe on it the following:

"This church is for the glory of God and the salvation of man. None but the respectable need apply."

The rich certainly ought to have the Gospel as well as the poor, but all of the Gospel should not be preached to the former to the exclusion of the latter. The poor stand in need of Christian sympathy and brotherly thought.

It is almost a daily occurrence to see our churches leaving the place where God's work should be carried on for a place less effective but more fashionable. It is the same old devil, selfishness, that has come into the church and caused men to abandon the true work of religion to advance their own interests.

We expect our missionaries in far-off lands to deny themselves everything for the work of God, but we are not willing to sacrifice anything ourselves. We are building up the golden calf system, which is most offensive to the heart of Jesus Christ. What is the effect on the people?

They look on the big churches as rival organizations—a sort of social club system. There is an apparent great demonstration and very little religion.

What is the remedy? I believe it a larger spirit of fraternal feeling among us, and less of the "religious trust" system. The churches in the down-town districts should have the counsel of the leading members of our churches, clerical and lay.

In the discussion that followed, the Rev. Mr. Wood said the question was one of methods and men. He said:

I have heard people say it was time to move up town when the neighborhood was filling up with Jews, Germans, and Italians. But haven't these people souls to be saved? We must evangelize these masses coming to our shores, or they will revolutionize our land.

The Rev. Samuel Alman of the Emanuel Baptist Church, in Suffolk Street, said:

My church is in the centre of 160,000 Jews. I opened my church one Sunday and invited them in. The church was packed, and I preached a strong sermon on salvation through Christ. At its conclusion I asked, through an interpreter, how many understood what I had said. Just five raised their hands. Still the Evangel should be preached to them, if necessary, in their own language.

The Rev. G. M. Stone of Hartford, Conn., was introduced to the conference, which shortly afterward adjourned.

At the weekly conference of the Methodist ministers at the Methodist Book Concern, the Rev. Dr. Buckley, Chairman of the committee appointed to revise the by-laws, handed in his report.

After some discussion, the report was adopted.

TO TRY ASSEMBLYMAN VACHERON

He Will Enter a Plea on the Charge of Bribery Next Monday, and Date for Trial Will Be Fixed.

ALBANY, June 10.—District Attorney Burlingame, in the Cout of Sessions, today, before Justice Clute, moved that a date be set for the trial of Assemblyman Vacheron next week, on the indictment for bribery in connection with the killing of the Hudson River ice-cutting bill in the last Legislature.

John B. Stanchfield of Elmira and Andrew Hamilton of Albany appeared for Vacheron, who was not in court, although in the city. They asked that the time for trial go over until July 1, on account of professional engagements, and for the reason that they had not heard or read the evidence on which the indictment was found. Mr. Stanchfield said his client would avail himself of the privilege of finally pleading on Monday next, and that counsel reserved until then the right to make any motion they may determine regarding the sufficiency of the evidence or the legality of the indictment.

Judge Clute said that the prisoner would be allowed to enter his plea on Monday next, when counsel could also make any motion desired. He said that unless counsel and the District Attorney agreed on a date for trial, he himself would fix a date.

C. M. Pratt's Seamstress Sues Him.

Mrs. Martha M. Van Liew, a seamstress, began suit in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday, for $2,500 damages for personal injuries, against Charles M. Pratt of the Pratt Institute.

Mrs. Van Liew has been employed in the family of Mr. Pratt for the past dozen years as a seamstress, and she says that on Sept. 20, 1893, while she was at the Pratt house at Glen Cove, L. I., Mr. Pratt's dog Max bit her upon the right arm, lacerating it and causing a severe shock to her nervous system, from which she is still suffering. Since then she has been in mortal fear of hydrophobia. She said she was compelled to pay for her own medical treatment, and that all that Mr. Pratt did for her in the matter was to order the dog chained up in the barn.

The answer in the case was a general denial. The case was submitted to the jury, and Justice Gaynor instructed them to bring in a sealed verdict this morning.

Success in Profit-Sharing.

William Cooper Procter, general manager for the firm of Procter & Gamble of Cincinnati, which manufactures Ivory Soap, recently wrote for a well-known periodical an interesting article explaining the plan of profit-sharing in force in the company's works.

The system was adopted in 1887. Each active member of the firm is allowed a reasonable salary, and the remainder of the net profits is divided between the firm and the employes in the proportion that the labor cost of production bears to the total cost of production. For example, if the sales were $100,000 and the net profits (after deducting the salaries of the firm) $10,000, then the total cost of production would be $90,000. Allowing $20,000 for wages, the $10,000 of profit would then be divided so as to give sevenninths to the firm and two-ninths to the employes. At the end of the first six months a dividend of 11 per cent upon the wages was declared. There are two classes of employes—those who take an interest in the plan and who share the profits, and those who do not.

The labor cost of manufacture has decreased 21 per cent. under the profit-sharing system. The saving in material has been greatly increased, and so popular is the system with the employes that they have subscribed to $5,250 of the common stock of the company.

ARCHITECTURAL WORK EXHIBITED

What Has Been Accomplished by Columbia College Students—Dinner to Graduating Class.

The annual exhibition of the work of the Architectural Department of Columbia Colebe was opened last evening in the School of Mines Building. The exhibition will remain open to-day and to-morrow.

The main room is devoted to the fourth-year work and graduating theses of the senior class. Among the designs that received special commendation are "An Academy of Fine Arts" by Mortimer J. Fox and "A National Conservatory of Music," by Richard L. Leo. There are many other handsome drawings that have been highly praised.

One room is devoted to the work of special students. There are several designs for vestibules for public buildings, and rooms for bankers' offices.

A third room contains the complete plans and drawings of the New-York City Hall and Trinity Church. This work was done by the upper two classes.

The drawings for the McKim fellowship, which is given alternate years by C. F. McKim, of the firm of McKim, Mead & White, are also on exhibition. John Russell Pope won the fellowship this year. It entitles him to two years in the American School at Rome. He also won the Roman scholarship, which will give him a third year abroad.

There are many rooms filled with the work of the third year, and the two lower classes. The exhibition is perhaps the best ever given by the Department of Architecture at Columbia College.

A dinner was tendered last evening to the graduating class of the architectural department in one of the rooms of the School of Mines Building, by the Architects' Society of Columbia College, which is composed of graduates of the school. W. P. Little of the class of 1884 presided. Among those present were: Profs. William R. Wave, Alfred D. F. Hamlin, and Frank Dempster Sherman; Grenville T. Snelling, Maximilian K. Kress, Charles A. Harriman, Charles P. Warren, M. J. O'Connor, W. A. Baring, E. P. Casey, A. A. Stoughton, and J. R. Pope, Jr.

The Glee, Mandolin, and Banjo Clubs of Columbia College gave a concert in the quadrangle during the evening. The place was lighted with Japanese lanterns, and hundreds of electric lights. There were about five hundred guests of the students present.

FUNERAL OF FATHER AND SON

Services for Dr. W. B. and Dr. A. M. Wallace Held in St. Patrick's.

Funeral services over the remains of Dr. William B. Wallace and Dr. Alphonse M. Wallace, father and son, of 257 West Forty-eighth Street, were held yesterday morning at St. Patrick's Cathedral, which was thronged with people.

The pall bearers were Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, C. J. Maguire, P. H. Pyne, Judge Joseph F. Daly, Judge Morgan J. O'Brien, the Hon. Edward C. Sheehy, Judge James Fitzgerald, Major John Byrne, ex-Mayor Gleason of Long Island City, John Fleming, Joseph Dillon, C. H. Richardson, John Casey, Arthur McArthur, Dr. O'Neill, Dr. J. Dillon, T. Rush, J. Rush, John Hogan, Dr. Wooten, and William Casey.

Following the pall bearers were delegations from the Irish National Federation, the Catholic Benevolent Legion, the Holy Name Society of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the Irish Nationalists of New-York, the American Legion of Honor, the Catholic Club, and the Celtic Medical Society.

A mass was celebrated by the rector of the cathedral, the Rev. M. J. Lavelle; the deacon was the Rev. J. B. Daly, the sub-deacon the Rev. Joseph H. McMahon, and the master of ceremonies the Rev. H. T. Newey. The responses, sung in the Gregorian chant, were rendered by a choir composed of sixty of the boys of the Orphan Asylum.

After the funeral services the bodies were conveyed to Calvary Cemetery, where they were interred. The chief mourners were the widow of Dr. William B. Wallace, his son and two daughters, and the widow of Dr. Alphonse M. Wallace.

Among those present at the funeral services were John D. Crimmins, Major Edward Duffy, and Edward L. Carey.

SPECIAL SESSIONS JUSTICES MEET

Mr. Hinsdale Chosen Chairman—Appointments to be Non-Political.

The newly appointed Justices of the Court of Special Sessions, Messrs. E. B. Hinsdale, W. Travers Jerome, W. C. Holbrook, John Hayes, and E. A. Jacob, met in Mr. Hinsdale's office yesterday. Mr. Hinsdale was chosen Chairman, and this practically makes him Presiding Justice of the court, so far as there will be one.

There was a general discussion as to applicants for appointment as clerks and other officials of the court, but no definite action was taken. Applications will be considered in detail, and selections may be made at a meeting to-morrow.

Mr. Hinsdale announced after the meeting that the appointments would not be made for political reasons; that the politics of the applicants would not be considered, and that the selections would be made on the ground of fitness only.

To Fight the Bell Telephone Company.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Several small companies which have been infringing on the Berliner transmitter patents, controlled by the Bell company, will organize next month a national association in Chicago for the purpose of fighting the Bell people in and out of court. The causes which have led to the proposed organization originated with the decision two years ago, declaring the Berliner patents void. This decision has later been reversed, and thus the necessity for a fight by those companies who have been doing business in the belief that the patents were void.

The companies which will form the association are the West Construction Company of Chicago, Standard Telephone Company of New-York, Humming's Transmitter Telephone Company of Kokomo, Ind.; American Telephone and Phoenix Telephone Company of Indianapolis, Manhattan Telephone Company of New-York, National Telephone Company of Boston, Anthony Telephone Company of Cincinnati.

To Enforce the Excise Law.

Inspector Conlin through the Sergeants in the various precinct stations ordered the night policemen as they went on duty last evening to see that every saloon should be visited and, if found open after hours, be closed immediately.

Further it was ordered that when a policeman could not enter a suspected saloon he should report to his precinct station so that a special officer could be detailed to investigate the case.

"Wash us with Pearline!

"That's all we ask. Save us from that dreadful rubbing—It's wearing us out!

"We want **Pearline**—the original washing-compound—the one that has proved that it can't hurt us—**Pearline!** Don't experiment on us with imitations! We'd rather be rubbed to pieces than eaten up." 499

MILLIONS NOW USE Pearline

TAKE US AS YOU FIND US

That Seems to be the Keynote of Jamaica Life.

THE ISLAND NEEDS AMERICAN HOTELS

Then It Would Be as Attractive to the Health Seeker as It Is Now to the Tourists—Its Chief Town.

Visitors to Jamaica are practically included in two classes, tourists and health seekers. I think the former very largely outnumber the latter. I saw a statement in one of the Kingston papers about April 1 to the effect that 600 Americans had visited the island in the course of the Winter and Spring. It is certain that the Atlas Line boats did a thriving business between New-York and Kingston, and the fruit steamers running from Boston and other American ports generally had all the passengers they could carry.

Any man who has never been in the tropics should go there if he can, and I can imagine no pleasanter trip of say a month in January, February, or March than to take an Atlas Line boat from New-York to Kingston, spend fifteen to eighteen days in Jamaica, and return to New-York. The scenery in the island is superb, and there are 1,800 miles of macadamized roads that, except in width, are like boulevards. A carriage with a driver costs about $5 a day. If one does not care to drive, he can take the railroad at Kingston and cross the island to Montego Bay, a little town on the north side. On this trip he will have spread before him a panorama of magnificent scenery, beautiful enough almost to repay a man for the journey of 1,500 miles to Jamaica. Some time in 1896 a branch of the same road will be opened from Kingston to Port Antonio, on the northeastern coast. One may then see much of the best part of Jamaica from the windows of a passenger coach built in the United States, and, therefore, comfortable.

To my mind, Jamaica will never be a suitable place for the health seeker until Americans open hotels there and run them on an American plan. This particularly applies to the man or woman who needs nourishing, appetizing food. From personal experience and persistent inquiry I am satisfied that the only places on the island where food of that description can be obtained are two restaurants in Kingston. The class of diseases that usually take people into warmer climates require good food and food that the invalid may enjoy. No hotel, no boarding house furnishes that. If the invalid happens to be suffering from some trouble in which the element of food does not play such an important part as in what are termed wasting diseases he can stand the food, and the country will no doubt do him good.

Driven to Kingston in order to get decent food, the invalid must consider whether Kingston's climate and conditions are suited to him. In my opinion, Kingston is not a good place for an invalid. It is hot and dusty, and, like all the coast towns, it is at times malarious. The Kingston doctors—and there are at least two who are men of fine learning and marked professional ability, both Englishmen, I believe—will tell you to get out of Kingston. And, by the way, it is a wise plan for every health seeker to call on a doctor on his arrival in Kingston and ask his advice as to where to go to get the best results. You can get pretty nearly any kind of climate you want in Jamaica, but the average man does not know what kind of climate he needs.

The climate of Jamaica, like that of all tropical countries, is enervating, and while it undoubtedly benefits persons suffering from throat and lung troubles it does not strengthen. There is no such vitality in the air as in our own Adirondacks or in the pine woods of New-Jersey. But sky and land and the marvelous blue sea are restful to a degree which cannot be conveyed in words. All the hotels, and most of the houses that offer shelter and sustenance to the stranger within the gates, have broad verandas, and there you may sit and dream the day away. When night comes and the sky is filled with more stars than you ever saw before, and brighter and bigger ones, you will find yourself on one of these verandas a part of a scene of almost supernatural loveliness, such loveliness that it seems as though it were all a picture and you a figure therein.

Although the best thing about the Jamaica climate is its equability, the nights are always cool enough for sleep. The beds are provided with canopies of mosquito netting, and under that you can defy the Jamaica mosquito, which is small, but very attentive to business.

In one or two of the chief hotels there are electric light and gas, but generally speaking the best you can get is a lamp. In the hotel at Spanish Town, which many persons think is the best on the island, we all went to bed by candle light. There were lamps in the house, but they were for the dining room and the parlor.

Stationary washstands in one's room are practically unknown. In the toilet rooms of one of the chief hotels and in the barbers' shops are huge marble bowls, hung on swivels. You fill these bowls from a faucet, but when you want to empty one you seize by the front edge and tip it up, the water flowing over the further edge and down some sort of a pipe to the ground. Why these bowls are not fixed, and furnished with a plug in the bottom and a regular drainpipe is a mystery. But so many things in Jamaica are done in awkward ways that one more or less do not count.

There is no part of Kingston that is anything like New-York or any other Northern city in the United States; a Southerner told me that some of the narrow streets reminded him of Natchez, Miss. Although the English have possessed the land nearly two and one-half centuries the architecture seems to me Spanish. Where the houses are not built close up to the street they are surrounded by high walls of brick or wood, and going through one of these thoroughfares is like walking down a hotel corridor with the roof off.

The houses are all painted white, or were once painted white, and the jalousies around doors and windows were once green. There is a general air of dinginess about them; a washed-out, faded look, as if the owner were an old man who thought it not worth while to make improvements for his heirs to enjoy. "Yes," they seem like this same old man to be saying, "we have seen better days, fine, happy days, when there were life and youth and beauty within our walls. But youth and beauty are gone, and life is going fast. We may be picturesque to you. Good! We may be pathetic. Good! again. We are what we are, and we will not change, except to grow more picturesque, more pathetic. You must take us as you find us."

It seems to me that that is the keynote of Jamaica life—"You must take us as we are." History shows that there was once boundless prosperity there. The ruins of the great sugar plantations tell a story of former wealth that he who runs may read. It is recorded that Port Royal, across the harbor from Kingston, was once the richest spot on the globe; but 200 years ago an earthquake destroyed the town and 3,000 of its inhabitants. Spanish Town, until 1872 the seat of the Colonial Government, has still standing and in a fair state of preservation a group of fine Government buildings. Everywhere one sees traces of former greatness.

Kingston has no handsome buildings. Terrible fires which have four times swept it in a little over a century explain this in a measure. Most of the business houses are two-story structures of brick or wood. There has been no effort made to make them in any way ornamental. There are very few sidewalks, and those that do exist are laid at any level to suit the fancy of the owner of the abutting property. It is much easier to walk in the street than to climb up and down the different sidewalk levels. The streets soon become dull and uninteresting to the visitor.

The chief streets are King and Harbor. King runs back from the water front, Harbor parallel to the shore line, or at right angles to King. Water runs in the gutters of King Street all the time and in some other streets, and all the alleys parallel to it. Sometimes when water from hydrants is turned into these ditches they are clean, but generally the water flowing in them is the drainage from baths and houses. Kingston has no sewerage system, but is now putting in one. It is seriously argued that these foul open drains are better for a tropical city than underground sewers such as are now being built.

Kingston gets its water from Hope River and from a river bearing the curious name of the Wag Water. The Wag Water empties into the ocean on the north side of the island, but years ago it was tapped on the north side of the mountain ridge running through the island, and part of it brought by tunnel to the south side. The water is excellent, though it must contain a great deal of lime, as the formation of the island is largely limestone.

There are two or three street-car lines in Kingston—"trams" they are of course called. The cars are all open and are drawn by mules. You buy tickets before you go on board. The tickets are little red disks about the size of our silver quarter of a dollar, and seem to be made of celluloid. Each ticket costs 2 cents, and will carry a passenger about a mile. When you have ridden that far the conductor comes around with something that looks like an old-fashioned contribution box, and you put in another chip—that is, ticket. Collections are made at regular points or stations. A gentleman from Utica, N. Y., took three ladies in his party out to Constant Springs, six miles distant, one day. For the round trip he bought fifty-two of these tickets. The lot filled an ordinary envelope.

There are 192 public 'buses in Kingston, and it is the calm conviction of all tourists and many residents that each one of those 'buses ought to be turned into a funeral car, in which their drivers, killed in boiling oil or by some other exemplary method, should be carried to their long homes. Some people believe the effect would be better if the 192 should be hanged and their bodies allowed to swing for an indefinite period as a warning to their successors.

Of course they will have successors, for it is not easy to get around in Kingston, or anywhere else on the island, on foot. Distances are not great, but the heat of the sun is, and the wise man, be he new-comer or old-timer, takes a 'bus. The fare between any two points in the city is only 12 cents. If hired by the hour the charge is 75 cents, and as these vehicles seat three persons besides the driver, riding around the city and its suburbs is not an expensive.

But what, the New-Yorker will ask, can be urged against a hack driver—for the 'bus of Jamaica is nothing but a hack, a two-seated carriage or rockaway, with a top or canopy, and drawn by one horse—what can be urged against a hackman whose charges are as reasonable as all that? With that shining characteristic every other offense or crime could be overlooked. Here lieth the explanation. You do not hate the 'bus driver when he is your 'bus driver. You may wish he could talk English, (he thinks he can, and does,) and you think he is about the worst driver man ever saw, but you have no particular feeling against him. But it is when he is somebody else's driver that murder comes into your heart and you long to see him and the other one hundred and ninety-one dying painful deaths.

For, once get you on foot in the streets, and your driver of the morning is apparently determined to be your slayer of the afternoon. There are practically no sidewalks in Kingston, as I have said, and when you walk you must, perforce, walk in the streets, and the street and all therein is belongs to the 'bus driver. He may yell at you; the chances are he won't. At first you wonder why he doesn't, but in a little while you notice that instinctively you feel when one of these demons is bearing down on you. I got so that every minute or so I would jump two or three feet to the right or left. Sometimes there wasn't any 'bus behind, but the jump was good exercise, and I attribute the fact that I was not run down and killed by a Jamaica driver solely to the periodic activity I have described. It was not a dignified way of walking, but I felt myself safer.

There is a story told—somehow it has a familiar ring—of a nice, quiet old gentleman who was knocked down and run over one day by a Kingston 'bus. The driver paid no immediate attention to his victim, but stopped a hundred feet beyond, and, looking back to where the old gentleman sat in the middle of the road, shouted:

"Hey, you, Suh. Get out of de way."

"What's the matter?" asked the gentleman. "Are you coming back?"

From the desirable wholesale slaughter indicated in the first paragraph of this chapter on Jamaica drivers—I might almost say forecast—I want to exclude Facey. Not only am I grateful to Facey because he never drove over me, but he saved me from insanity or worse one day. I was going out to Spanish Town by rail to stay for a while, and Facey took me and my baggage from the Myrtle Bank Hotel to the railway station. The baggage consisted of one steamer trunk, two hand bags, and a big bundle in shawl straps.

Perhaps two blocks from the station half a dozen boys, apparently sprung from the ground, rose up around the carriage. They grabbed the wheels, and when the spokes were wrested from their hands they grabbed the springs and the dashboard and the sticks supporting the top. And while they grabbed they ran, and while they grabbed and ran they somewhere found hands to shake at me and clutch at me and breath to shout at me, and apparently to call me names and curse me root and branch.

It was a trying moment. I did not determine to sell my life dearly for I did not think I was in any danger. I was conscious of my own rectitude. I had only been on the island one day and I knew I had never injured any of those boys or their relatives or anything that belonged to them. But I was puzzled by their violent behavior.

"Facey," I said, "what do these little devils want?"

I was too profane or vulgar in thus classifying them. They looked as I suppose devils look, and they acted as I should think devils act.

Facey told me what they wanted. I could not understand Facey now, and I couldn't then, as I was in the Spanish Town before I guessed what Facey said.

But we drew near the station with this band of black boys, and brown boys, and yellow boys, and all kinds of boys except white boys, of which I saw not a dozen, big or little, on the island, dancing and shrieking around the 'bus and going before like syces. I never arrived at any point so conspicuously as I reached that station.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

Many years ago Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., compounded this medicine of vegetable ingredients which had an especial effect upon the stomach and liver, rousing the organs to healthful activity as well as purifying and enriching the blood. By such means the stomach and the nerves are supplied with *pure blood;* they will not do duty without it any more than a locomotive can run without coal. You can not get a lasting cure of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, by taking artificially digested foods or pepsin—the stomach must do its own work in its own way. Do not put your nerves to sleep with so-called celery mixtures, it is better to go to the seat of the difficulty and feed the nerve cells on the food they require. Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness and Nervous Affections, such as sleeplessness and weak, nervous feelings are completely *cured* by the "Discovery." It puts on healthy flesh, brings refreshing sleep and invigorates the whole system.

Mrs. K. Henke, of *No. 896 North Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.*, writes: "I regard my improvement as simply wonderful. Since taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery in connection with his 'Pleasant Pellets' I have gained in every respect, particularly in flesh and strength. My liver was dreadfully enlarged and I suffered greatly from dyspepsia. No physician could give relief.

MRS. HENKE.

Now, after two months I am entirely relieved of my disease. My appetite is excellent; food well digested; much improved." bowels regular and sleep

POMMERY "SEC" and CHAMPAGNE NATURE (Vin Brut).

Owing to its rare Excellence commands a higher price in England than any other Champagne.

...rite light that burns upon a throne is like a tallow candle in comparison with the publicity of that moment.

I stepped out upon the platform. More boys came up, and they all yelled louder than before. They all swore at me. Facey alone was calm. I clutched the nearest boy with the intention of demanding a personal explanation and an apology or something of that sort. The others sullenly fell back. The one boy wriggled out of my grasp. I looked around for somebody who could speak English, but I couldn't see any white face. When I turned back the bag and the shawl straps had disappeared, and Facey was driving off with the trunk.

Three or four years ago, when the Boy and I went into the Adirondacks, the guides told us—Bill Dart did, anyway—that if we ever got lost in the woods not to get frightened and start to run, but to sit down quietly, rest, and take our bearings. I remembered that. The Boy is up in the North Carolina mountains, and I had to get my bearings alone. I went into the waiting room to get them.

The boy I had seized was there and standing guard over bags and shawl straps. "Get a ticket, get a ticket," he cried. He caught me by the arm and pushed me up to the ticket window. I bought a ticket; I think I'd bought an alligator if anybody had told me to. Before I could pay for it the boy snatched it from my hand and disappeared. I went outside because I couldn't think of anything else to do. Facey was there. I asked him what it all meant, and he told me. What he told me I didn't know then, but I solved the mystery afterward.

Around the railroad stations in Jamaica there are boys who make a living, a kind of living, looking after baggage, getting it checked, getting bags and such small truck to and from cabs and cars. You don't hire them. They simply do the work, work that you usually do yourself, and, of course, expect pay for it. In this instance the boy came back with the check for my trunk, carried the bags through to the waiting train, put them and me in a compartment of one of the little English cars, lowered the blinds, and slammed the door. Facey said he would do all that, and he did. Facey said I should give him a "thrippens," which is 6 cents, or a sixpence, which is twice that. I gave him the sixpence, and, I suppose, thereby strengthened the evident conviction in that island that every American is a human barrel of wealth, so to speak, and only needs tapping to run money. Still I think he earned it. But I was never so nosed around by a boy in my life, never.

W. F. E.

ISH ADMITS HE SHOT CHAPPLE

The Omaha Tragedy Develops Into a Rather Ordinary Affair—The Husband Tried to Save His Wife's Reputation.

OMAHA, June 10.—The Ish-Chapple tragedy of last night proves to have been a murder by James C. Ish, because he believed his wife false. On Chapple's body were found several letters alleged to be from Mrs. Ish, showing her to be in love with Chapple. She denounces these letters as forgeries. Ish was arrested to-day for the murder.

Ish was told that people believed that he did the shooting. He asked, in response: "Can they blame me for doing it? I did not know that my wife was untrue to me until Saturday."

"Did you send the letter to Chapple which brought him to your house, or did you find him in a compromising position with your wife?"

"I did not know of any letter. I did not send any letter to him, and no one can blame me for what I did. I am not to blame, because she was untrue to me. No; I do not want to change the story which was printed this morning just yet. One story is enough for the present, but I do not believe there is a jury in the land which will convict me when the facts become known. I told the story I did to save her reputation, and I did it to save her."

Briefly, as Ish related, the story of the crime is this: When Chapple came to his house at the remarkable time he did, ostensibly to fix the sewing machine, Ish was satisfied that he had come to meet Mrs. Ish. Afterward, when Ish left the room to go down stairs, he went only part way, returning immediately to see if Chapple would attempt familiarity with Mrs. Ish. Looking into the room, he having armed himself with his revolver, he saw the man apparently attempting to kiss Mrs. Ish, they being in one another's embrace. He fired, the shot taking effect in the back of Chapple's head. In falling Chapple attempted to use his own revolver, but the shots went wild. Ish continued firing bullets into Chapple's body. Mrs. Ish ran out to the kitchen, and excitedly told the first comer that she had killed the man for assaulting her, and on her prayer to save her name, Ish corroborated the story.

Ish firmly denies that he had any idea that Chapple was coming to see his wife Sunday night, or that there was any kind of a conspiracy.

MR. OLNEY BECOMES SECRETARY OF STATE

Oath of Office Administered by Chief Justice Fuller.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Richard Olney was inducted into the office of Secretary of State this morning in a simple manner. Chief Justice Fuller administered the oath of office. Mr. Olney reached the State Department at 10:15 o'clock and was greeted in the Secretary's office by Assistant Secretaries Uhl and Adee. Half an hour later Chief Justice Fuller arrived and joined Mr. Olney in the diplomatic parlor, where the ceremonies incident to the occasion were performed.

The witnesses were Secretary Lamont, Assistant Secretary Uhl, Assistant Secretary Adee, Mr. K. M. Landis, private secretary to the late Secretary Gresham, and Mrs. Aubrey, daughter of Chief Justice Fuller. Among those who paid their respects to Mr. Olney and congratulated him on the assumption of the office, were Assistant Secretary Rockhill, Mr. Eckels, Controller of the Currency, the bureau chiefs, and other officers of the State Department.

The last official act of Mr. Olney, as Attorney General, was to accept, this morning, the resignation of J. O. Mott, as Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New-York.

Solicitor General Holmes Conrad is Acting Attorney General, and will so continue until Mr. Harmon, the new Attorney General, qualifies. Mr. Harmon is expected to reach here to-morrow.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND GOES A-FISHING

He May Start for Gray Gables After To-day's Cab

BRUIN ON THE RAMPAGE

Exciting Experience of Two Hunters in Southern California.

ALMOST KILLED BY A BIG SHE BEAR

One Shot Only Infuriated the Beast —A Hand-to-Hand Fight with Only a Knife as a Weapon.

CUCAMONGA, Cal., June 4.—Samuel E. Borden and George Westfall, both of Pomona Valley, returned yesterday from a fortnight's hunting in the San Bernardino Mountains and through Cajon Pass. They are young ranchmen in this locality, and have spent several weeks at this season of the year for three years in hunting and trapping rabbits and wildcats in the mountains. The story they tell of their experiences with a bear in the mountains is the most exciting heard in this part of California since the awful experience and subsequent death of old John Alvord and his wife with grizzly bears in the wilds of the upper part of Brea Canon thirteen years ago last October. Westfall carries his left arm in a sling, and his face, scalp, arms, and hands are covered with scratches and deep cuts made by a bear. His right ear was nearly torn away, and has been sewed to his head. Borden also bears scratches and lacerations upon his arms and hands from the same cause.

They had nearly finished their hunting and trapping season in the woods last Saturday afternoon. On Saturday morning Borden started off with his gun on his shoulder to take up the lynx traps about the forest in which they were camping. Westfall was left alone at the camp, and a little later went out for a stroll about the woods, carrying his rifle with him. He sat down upon a stump to rest, and he had been sitting there but a few moments when he heard the sound of snapping twigs upon the ground. He carelessly looked about, and was paralyzed to see a large female bear within one hundred feet of him.

"I shall never forget how that bear looked to me at that moment," said Westfall. "I never saw a bear out of captivity before. I had read all about their quiet ways, and how they will avoid a tussle with a man. 'Now,' thought I, 'here is a chance to astonish Borden when he comes back from dinner. I will kill that bear in about five seconds,' and with that I up and took what I thought was the most deliberate aim at old bruin's head. The aim was poor, for, instead of the beast dropping dead, she gave a resounding grunt, and leaped a foot or two in the air. The bullet had taken effect in the bear's nose, and the wound must have been very painful.

"In a second more the animal rushed toward me, swinging her head from side to side, and showing the largest and sharpest teeth I ever saw. I reached instantly for another cartridge, and found that I had forgotten to take my cartridge box with me. The sensation was dreadful. Perspiration started from every pore. I had no time to think, but everything flashed through my mind. I had nothing about me but a very long and very sharp two-edged dirk knife with which to defend myself, and there was that infuriated and hungry, powerful bear almost upon me.

"I reached for my knife and drew it from its sheath, at the same time rushing forward a few feet to strike as powerful a blow as possible with my weapon. The beast struck against my legs, and I nearly fell to the ground, but turned, and in my haste gave the animal a savage cut across the back. At that the bear turned upon me more fiercely than ever. I had got upon my feet, and the bear struck me a powerful blow upon my chest. If I had not been prepared for it, I would have been thrown to the beast. I was then more alarmed than ever. It seemed as if that was my last day on earth.

"The next move I made was to attempt to put my long knife into bruin's heart. My body, however, was so close to that of the beast that the knife blade struck too close to the bear's shoulder to do any injury. Old bruin was more enraged than ever, and dealt me a blow with one of her great paws that seemed like a sledge hammer on my breast. I fell backward to the ground. I thought then I was surely a goner. In an instant the animal was upon me again, with her forepaws, and, reaching up, I gave her a great slash across the breast, from which great quantities of hot blood poured down upon me. Then we had a close embrace, during which my face and hands, as you see, were so terribly scratched and torn. I fought like a demon, and managed to keep the bear's awful jaws from closing upon me. I don't know how I did it, but I managed to hold on to my knife, with which I had given the old beast three deep digs, and at the same time to grasp her about the middle. Then we rolled over twice, during which performance my heavy clothing was nearly torn off, and my legs were terribly lacerated by the bear's hind paws, but I still warded off those fatal jaws and hugs.

"My strength was beginning to fail, and I realized I could not continue at this rate much longer. By almost superhuman strength I rolled upon my side, and, getting my right arm and hand free for an instant, I made a lunge at bruin, which I meant should finish the beast. I struck exactly where I wished, under the left forepaw. That blow did not strike the heart, but it struck in a pretty tender spot, for the bear fell upon me like a felled ox. My left arm was broken by the fall. The bear was helpless for a few minutes, and you can better believe I freed myself from the beast in the shortest possible time. Once on my feet, I ran, dripping with blood from my own and the bear's wounds, to our camp for a gun. Borden arrived there at the same instant that I did, and was dumbfounded at my sanguinary appearance. I could scarcely speak because of my intense excitement, but told him in a few words of my experience.

"I could not return to the bear, because of my broken arm, but Borden seized a rifle and quickly ran to the disabled beast. Upon approaching bruin, Borden thought her already dead. She lay in a great pool of her blood and did not move a muscle. Incautiously he approached, and, in curiosity, overturned the bear with the stock of his rifle. At that moment she opened her eyes, and before you could say Jack Robinson she had given Borden three or four tears with the claws of both her front and hind paws. Some of the claws actually sank over an inch into Borden's hands and arms, which are marked for life. Those were the last blows of bruin, for the next moment Borden had jumped away from the infuriated, but fatally wounded, animal and sent two big bullets into her head.

"We walked four miles for a physician, who set my arm and spent two hours plastering up my wounds. Then we hired two men to skin the beast. She weighed just 405 pounds, and its skin is five feet three inches long. It was found that my knife cut the bear's jugular vein, and she would have bled to death in half an hour. If my knife had been even an inch shorter there is no doubt of my death then and there. We are going to have the old bear-skin stuffed and set up at home on the ranch as a souvenir of our combat with a bear. The doctor says there are fifty-two deep scratches and lacerations upon me and about half the number upon Borden. They are very painful, and I expect that neither of us will be any good about our farms for several weeks. For myself, I am only too glad to have got away from old bruin with my life."

Presbyterian Missionary Congress.

ONEIDA, N. Y., June 10.—The third annual missionary congress of the Presbyterian Synod of New-York State convened here this evening in the First Presbyterian Church with nearly 300 delegates and a large number of lay members in atttendance. The address of welcome was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Jessup of Oneida, and the response was by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. Yeisley of Hudson. The special subject of the evening was the work of the Ministerial Relief Board. Addresses were made by Dr. Yeisley, the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Niles of York, Penn., and the Rev. Dr. J. H. Mason Knox of Baltimore, Md. The congress will continue on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Enforcement of Laws Demanded.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 10.—At a meeting of the Good Government Club held here to-night a resolution was passed requiring the Board of Village Trustees to enforce the Sunday laws, and setting forth that the said Trustees will be held accountable for any negligence in the enforcement of all such laws. The resolution was handed to Village President I. J. Merritt and will be read at the board's next meeting.

IVORY SOAP
IT FLOATS

When you pack for a summer outing, do not forget to take some Ivory Soap. You will enjoy your baths the more for not having to use the soap furnished by the hotel.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

AGRICULTURE OF THE NATION

Acreage and Condition of Winter Wheat and Other Products of the Soil All Over the Land.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The report of June 1, consolidated from the returns of the correspondents of the Agricultural Department, makes the acreage of Winter wheat at present growing, after allowing for abandonments, 96.1 per cent. of the area harvested in 1894. The percentages of Winter wheat acreage, upon the basis indicated, of the principal States are as follows:

Ohio, 95; Michigan, 90; Indiana, 93; Illinois, 95; Kansas, 87, and California, 115. The percentage of Spring wheat area for the entire country is 99.5, being but a slight reduction from last year's area. The percentages of Spring wheat acreage of the principal States are: Wisconsin, 107; Minnesota, 100; Nebraska, 101; North and South Dakota, 100 each.

The condition of Winter wheat has fallen decidedly since the last report, being 71.1 per cent., against 82.9 on May 1. The condition reported June 1, 1894, was 83.2 per cent. The percentages of the principal States are as follows: Ohio, 70; Michigan, 77; Indiana, 56; Illinois, 51; Missouri, 70; Kansas and Nebraska, 37 each; California, 107.

The condition of Spring wheat shows an average for the whole country of 97.8 per cent., and for the principal Spring wheat States as follows: Minnesota, 100; Wisconsin, 97; Iowa, 101; Nebraska, 60; South Dakota, 98; North Dakota, 90; Washington, 96; Oregon, 99. The average percentage of all wheat acreage is 97.1, and the condition of the same is 78.6 per cent.

The preliminary report places the acreage of oats at 103.2 of last year's area. The returns make the condition 84.3, against 87 last June.

The returns as to barley make the acreage 104 per cent. of last year's breadth. The average condition of the crop June 1 was 90.3 per cent., against 83.2 last year.

The acreage in rye is 96.7 of that of last year. Average condition, June 1, 85.7 per cent.

The acreage of rice is 100.2 per cent. of that of last year, and the condition 89.2.

The result of the special investigation made by the Department of Agriculture in 720 cotton-growing counties shows that in 88 there will be little or no change in acreage, as compared with last year; 5 report an increase of 10 per cents and less; 2 an increase of from 11 to 20 per cent., 3 an increase of from 21 to 30 per cent., and 3 an increase of over 30 per cent.; 127 a decrease of 10 per cent. and less, 250 a decrease of from 11 to 20 per cent., 158 a decrease of from 21 to 30 per cent., 44 a decrease of from 31 to 40 per cent., 7 a decrease of from 41 to 50 per cent., and 33 a decrease of over 50 per cent.

The consolidated returns of reports to the statistical division for the month of June show the State percentages of acreage, as compared with last year, as follows: North Carolina, 81; South Carolina, 84; Georgia, 85; Florida, 95; Alabama, 89; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 87; Texas, 85; Arkansas, 89; Tennessee, 81; Missouri, 75; Indian Territory, 91; Oklahoma, 90; Virginia, 73. The average for the United States is 85.2, a reduction of 14.8 per cent. upon the revised acreage given out in May. The average condition of the crop June 1 is as follows: North Carolina, 61; South Carolina, 72; Georgia, 82; Florida, 92; Alabama, 85; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 85; Texas, 79; Arkansas, 80; Tennessee, 87; Missouri, 89; Indian Territory and Oklahoma, 70; Virginia, 67. The general average for the country is 81, against 88.3 last year and 85.6 in 1893.

REPUBLICANS AID A DEMOCRAT

Good Words Spoken for James G. Brinkman, the Reservoir Foreman.

John R. Yale of Brewster announced some time ago that he wanted the place of James G. Brinkman, foreman in charge of the reservoir of the Croton water system at Brewster. Yale is a follower of Speaker Fish and Brinkman is a Democrat. Through the influence of Speaker Fish over a hundred Republicans have secured jobs on the watershed.

Yale preferred charges against Brinkman before Public Works Commissioner Brookfield, alleging that he was selling hay from city lands, and that laborers on the reservoir drove about at the city's expense. Yesterday afternoon the charges were heard in the private office of Commissioner Brookfield behind closed doors.

Speaker Fish was present to look out for Yale's interests, and President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen appeard for Brinkman. Mr. Jeroloman proved that his client had secured permission to sell the hay, and he devoted the proceeds to buying tools, and did not retain the money for personal use. That charge was then withdrawn. Brinkman said that his laborers used a horse and wagon belonging to the city, because they had to go sometimes ten miles, and if they walked to their destination the city would lose their time. President Jeroloman openly said that politics was behind the charges.

He then called G. E. Sears, a member of the Town Board of Brewster and a prominent Republican. Mr. Sears said that Brinkman was thoroughly efficient, and that, in his opinion, Yale was not sincere in his charges. He stated that Yale had said that he was after the place, and that the charges were groundless. George Moehler and William Storms, two other Republicans, testified that Brinkman stood high in the esteem of the people of Brewster, and that he did his work thoroughly. They said that all except the place hunters wanted him retained. Commissioner Brookfield reserved decision.

FIERCE STRUGGLE WITH A MAD COW

A Hackensack Butcher and His Assistant Defied for Two Hours.

HACKENSACK, N. J., June 10.—Albert Lenz, a butcher, and a half dozen men from an abbattoir had an exciting fight with a cow this morning.

Lenz and his men had lossoed the cow at East Hackensack, and were leading it to the butcher's shop. At the Anderson Street bridge the cow knocked one of the men down and tried to escape. The rope attached to her horns was wound around a tree near the bridge, and her progress was stopped. She dashed against the tree with such force that she broke both of her horns and gouged out one eye.

A large crowd surrounded the infuriated animal, but kept at a safe distance.

Albert Coyman climbed up on a house under which the cow stood, and lowered himself on a branch of a tree till he was able to drop a noose over the cow's head. The rope was drawn tight, and Lenz quickly cut her thoat. Traffic on the bridge was blocked for two hours.

One Drowned, the Other Shot Himself.

Salvator Cuglianetti, an Italian, sixty years old, of 131 Avenue B, committed suicide yesterday by jumping from the ferry-boat Southside shortly after she left her slip at the foot of East Tenth Street. He was rescued from the water, but died after being brought ashore. His body was taken to the Morgue.

Adolph Staub, a chemical engineer, was found dead in his office, at 695 Broadway, yesterday morning, having committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Business reverses were given as the motive for Staub's act in several letters found on his person. His relatives live in Switzerland.

The Ohio Society's Meeting.

The last meeting of the Ohio Society until October was held last night, at the rooms, in Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street. It was resolved to keep the rooms open during the Summer season daily, from 10 A. M. until 7 P. M., for the accommodation and use of Ohio women.

HER SANITY EXAMINED INTO

Mrs. "Colton," Who Had Three Saloonkeepers Arrested, Is Committed to Bellevue.

Police Justice Burke, in the Essex Market Court yesterday, committed to Bellevue Hospital for an examination as to her sanity, the young woman who caused the arrest of three saloon keepers on Sunday for alleged violations of the excise law, and who gave her name as Mrs. Ida Colton of 3 West Ninety-second Street.

When taken into custody by the officers, she struggled desperately, and had to be carried bodily into the prison. There she seized hold of Keeper John Hanley, who only got away by leaving his coat in her hands.

The examining physicians at the hospital took many notes of her case, but have decided not to pass upon her as yet. It is believed that she is only hysterical, and that her mind is not seriously impaired. She has been in Bellevue three times on this complaint within ten days.

Two of the saloon keepers whose arrest she had caused were discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence, but the third, Gustave Budd of 31 Third Avenue, having admitted he sold beer, was held in $100 bail.

Mrs. Colton started on her crusade against saloons on Sunday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, when she appeared at the Fifth Street Station and requested the assistance of a policeman in making excise arrests. Policeman Bell was detailed to accompany her, and at 31 Third Avenue she caused the arrest of Barkeeper Gustave Budd, who was caught in the act of giving away two glasses of beer. She afterward returned to the station house, saying: "I want another policeman—a better-looking man, and one who is not known in the precinct."

Policeman Ladislaus Stransky was sent out with her, and Silas Ling, barkeeper in John Opp's saloon, at 311 Bowery, and James Colby, barkeeper in Meyer's saloon, at 135 Fourth Avenue, were arrested.

Policeman Stransky could not swear yesterday in the examination whether or not the fluid he saw in Meyer's saloon on the bar was beer, but Mrs. Colton said she could swear that there were two glasses on the bar, and that they contained beer.

On cross examination she said she was twenty-two years old, and that she lived with her sister, Mrs. Reynolds, whose husband was Assistant Rector at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Forty-first Street and Alexander Avenue.

She came here six weeks ago, on a visit from Oil City, Penn. Her husband was killed in a railroad accident on the Suburban Railroad eight months ago. She caused excise arrests, she said, because she belonged to several institutions, which she named, as follows: Sisters of Mercy of West Broadway, between Eighth and Ninth Streets; Sisters of Charity of St. Augustine's Church, One Hundred and Seventieth Street and Franklin Avenue; Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, on West One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues; Congregation of Holy Rosary, on One Hundred and Nineteenth Street and Pleasant Avenue. All of these, she declared, were Catholic institutions.

She insisted that she had given the correct addresses of all of them, although there is no West Broadway at Eighth or Ninth Street, and the Church of Our Lady of Mount Carmel is at One Hundred and Fifteenth Street and Third Avenue.

On being told by the Judge that she was committed to Bellevue, she insisted upon being allowed to send to her brother-in-law. She afterward said she was related to Father Colton of the Twenty-eighth Street Church, and also that her right name was Mrs. Florence Boughtauff, and that her relatives lived at 2,414 First Avenue.

VACATION SCHOOLS TO BE OPENED

The Successful Experiment of Last Summer to be Repeated.

The Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has renewed its offer to the Board of Education to maintain vacation classes in various public schools in the more crowded portions of the city under the direction of duly appointed teachers and other school authorities, as conducted last year in Primary Schools Nos. 1 and 41 and Grammar School No. 49.

These courses of instruction in kindergarten, sewing, and manual training are for no limited class of children. They continue for six weeks.

The appropriation for the coming season will maintain and operate six vacation schools at points in the city where there is the greatest density of population. The number of attendants last year at the vacation schools was 28,000, and the per capita cost for the six weeks' term was 11½ cents per child. The managers of the association have pledged $5,000 to repeat the experiment this year on a larger scale, the Board of Education having unanimously authorized the use of several school buildings.

The assistance of every citizen able to contribute any amount to second the enterprise this year is asked by the association. Checks and money may be sent to Warner Van Norden, Treasurer, 25 Nassau Street, marked "For the Vacation Schools."

THE LEE GUNS FOR THE NAVY

Bids for Their Manufacture to be Invited Very Soon.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The naval-ordnance people will at once arrange for the manufacture of the new magazine rifle invented by a Connecticut man, James P. Lee, and which has been adopted for the naval service. The royalty of the inventor has been settled, and, after pending patents have been granted, bids for the manufacture of these guns will be invited of leading small-arms makers, who have the present facilities for the construction of these guns.

There will be no public call for bids, as the ability to fulfill the contract is limited to a few well-known concerns, who will be requested to submit estimates. The lowest bidder will receive an order for 10,000 of the Lee guns. Of this number, 8,000 will be issued to the navy, and the remainder will be issued to the Marine Corps. It is expected that the guns will be ready for issue in about six months.

A GIRL KILLED BY A BLAST

Miss Annie Sullivan of Irvington Struck by a Fragment of Stone.

IRVINGTON, N. Y., June 10.—Miss Annie Sullivan, a twenty-year-old daughter of Justice Sullivan, proprietor of the East Irvington Hotel, was passing through a clump of woods this afternoon on her way home, when some workmen near by set off a blast of dynamite. Fragments of stone were scattered around, and one of the pieces struck Miss Sullivan in the abdomen with such force as to knock her down and render her unconscious. She was taken home, where she died two hours afterward.

Miss Sullivan was on her way home from visiting a gypsy camp in the neighborhood, and stopped where the blast was to be set off to witness the explosion. She was the only child of Justice Sullivan.

Taylor May Give Himself Up

PIERRE, S. D., June 10.—It is believed that W. W. Taylor, defaulting State Treasurer, will come to Pierre within forty-eight hours, voluntarily and with friends. The Attorney General and the Governor are both out of town. H. M. Benedict of Chicago, one of Taylor's bondsmen under indictment, did not get to Sioux Falls today to appear in the habeas corpus proceedings he commenced recently, and it is doubtful if he will go at all. C. T. McCoy was here yesterday on some mysterious mission, which evidently changed the programme and placed an entirely new aspect on the State cases. McCoy has gone to Aberdeen to see the Attorney General, presumably to arrange for Taylor's return.

LAUDS THE LAWMAKERS

Continued from Page 1.

but, in criticizing that body, it should not be forgotten that sixteen Republican Senators, within one of a majority of the whole number, voted on every roll call in favor of the bill, and that the Republican leaders worked unceasingly to secure its passage. Its defeat was due to the fact that the solid array of Democratic Senators labored as incessantly to delay and defeat the bill as did all but three Republican Senators to advance and pass it.

The only other measure which failed of passage was one labeled the School Reform bill. Very shortly after its introduction the largest independent newspapers of the city, appreciating its startling defects, opposed it as strongly as at first they supported it, until finally it was denounced in mass meetings, while almost every instructor in the city came out in open hostility to it.

It thus appears that here was only one measure of the multitude of reform measures proposed which was not passed, and yet it has been sought to create the impression that the Legislature had substantially refused its assent to the reform measures demanded by the citizens of New-York City.

It is, therefore, clear that the Legislature responded with remarkable alacrity to the demands made upon it for the most radical legislation that could well be devised. This is all the more commendable because of the fact well known at the time of the passage of the Power of Removal and the City Magistrates bill, that the unprecedented power conferred by them would be used rather to weaken and disintegrate the party which passed them than to strengthen or solidify it, while the authority thereby conferred upon those acting in hostility to the Republican Party would at the same time furnish the Democratic Party with ammunition in future political contests, based upon the proposition that such legislation implied a radical departure from the principles of conservative government, and was directly in the line of the removal of office holders in quest for political patronage. In despite of this, actuated by the sole purpose of affording the widest latitude of reorganization in the City of New-York and of obeying the popular cry, the Republican Legislature conceded willingly and cheerfully the most extreme and arbitrary powers to the Mayor of the City of New-York, sacrificing all considerations in the desire to serve the public good, however disadvantageously it would operate against the party itself.

It is proper to state in this connection that th se measures were passed by a party vote against the united and aggressive opposition of the Democratic members of the Legislature, and that the City of New-York to-day is indebted for the measures of reform which have been passed to the Republican Party, and to that party alone. These measures having become laws, those who seem to find a peculiar enjoyment in criticising the Republican Party, and unfortunately not a few who style themselves Republicans being unable to charge the Legislature with their defeat, now delight to minimize the patriotism of the Legislature by magnifying the alleged delays in the passage of these bills, and charge it to delay that the Police Reorganization bill failed of passage.

Here, again, the history of the session will confound them. Owing to the new Constitution, all legislation was necessarily delayed, as compared with the rapidity with which bills could be passed at former sessions. The charge was made that the Power of Removal bill was unnecessarily delayed, and yet it will be found that that bill was among the first passed by the Legislature, although strenuously opposed by the Democratic members, and that the main delay arose from an amendment of the bill giving the Mayor six instead of three months in which to make removals; an amendment which was requested by the Mayor himself. Moreover, the bill was passed as soon as it could be considered by the Mayor after the public hearings required by the Constitution, in order to make a city bill effective.

The City Magistrates bill occupied a longer period for its consideration, but it will be remembered that a very large number of amendments were proposed by the friends of that bill in order to make it effective; that grave Constitutional questions were involved and that altogether upward of thirty amendments were inserted in the bill by the Assembly alone—the Senate agreeing but one amendment—all being in the line of perfecting the bill, absolutely necessary for its perfection, and satisfactory to those who drafted it.

All of these circumstances occasioned some delay necessarily, but when the importance of that measure is considered, legislating as it does fifteen judicial officers out of office, and constructing a new tribunal of local criminal jurisdiction involving the appointment of fourteen new judges, with the incidental obligation resting upon the Legislature to proceed with due deliberation and to grant opportunities for hearings to those interested, it must be conceded that the delays were both reasonable and proper. Subsequent developments emphasize this, because just prior to the conclusion of the session two independent bills were introduced amending in important particulars the original bill, which then became a law, demonstrating the fact that even this important bill was not free from defect when it passed the Senate and Assembly.

The charge that delay occasioned the defeat of the Police Reorganization bill, is equally untenable. As soon as the bill which accompanied the investigating committee's report was introduced, it was made a special order for consideration and passage the ensuing week. Twenty-four hours before the time fixed for debate demand was made in most extravagant language, by those who now criticise the Legislature, for a public hearing. This was conceded. Immediately after the hearing the bill was again reported for action, whereupon the Committee of Ten demanded that no action be taken until opportunity had been given them to frame and submit legislation satisfactory to them; when, thereupon, a caucus of Republican Senators was called, and the bill was made a caucus and party measure, one Senator who had participated in the caucus refused when the bill was considered on the floor of the Senate to be bound by caucus action, claiming to represent the wishes of those who now criticise the Legislature, and voting with the Democratic Senators, injected an amendment into the bill which deprived it of vitality, while those who are now condemning, are the ones who applauded his conduct.

This action placed a premium on party treachery, and to it is due whatever failure subsequently occurred. This amendment caused another delay, and when finally, and as expeditiously as practicable, the amendment was stricken out and the roll was called on the final passage of the bill, three Republican Senators offering as an excuse that the action above referred to had destroyed the binding force of caucus with reference to the bill, threw their votes to the Democratic side, making a tie vote, which thus defeated the bill. Immediately steps were then taken to secure the measure in the Assembly, and it was passed, and every effort made effort to pass the Assembly bill through the Senate met with the same result. Failing in this, the Committee of Ten bill, of similar import—in fact, substantially a copy of the Senate committee's bill, as first introduced—was progressed, and upon final passage, shared the same fate. All this occasioned delay. Delay at first demanded by those who now criticise; delay then ensuing as the result of the action of the Senator whom those who now criticise then applauded; defeat finally as the result of that action by such Senator whose example served as an excuse to two other Senators to follow the precedent thus established. In fact, the session of the Legislature, from the time of the introduction of the Police Reorganization bill until its close, was the scene of unremitting efforts to pass that bill and the inexcusable and illogical conduct of those who now criticise was mainly instrumental in causing the failure of the measure.

The only other measure which failed to pass was the Greater New-York bill. Here again the Republican majority left no stone unturned to enact it into law. Constitutional and other objections retarded its progress and the opposition of three Republican Senators from Brooklyn where the agitation against it assumed large proportions led to final defeat. It must be remembered that the Republican majority in the Senate was so slender that the non-appearance or absence of the defection of any three Republican votes meant the defeat of a bill. Thus it appears that the last Legislature has passed reform measures greater in number and far more important and radical in their effects than those passed probably by all Legislatures combined within a generation. They have passed substantially all the reform legislation demanded, and the defeat of such bills as have failed is not attributive to the representatives of the Republican Party, but rather to the misdirected opposition of those who now criticise.

The document concludes with the usual Republican defense of the huge tax rate. Mr. Platt will have the address sent to all Republican voters, especially in districts where the anti-Platt forces are growing in strength. One of the purposes that led to its publication was to smooth the way for the election of Platt delegates to the Republican State Convention. It does not look very much as though Senators Robertson, Coggeshall, or Reynolds would go back to the Senate with Platt's consent.

DR. DOTY RETURNED HOME

A Meeting of Atlantic Seaboard Health Officers May Be Called.

Dr. Alvah H. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, arrived home yesterday from an eight days' trip southward. He had expected to return by way of Havana, but he found the quarantine regulations against Cuba so stringent as to prevent his doing so.

He gathered much valuable information in regard to the quarantine practices of such Southern ports as Tampa, Key West, and New-Orleans. The authorities in Florida are taking every precaution to prevent an epidemic of yellow fever, which has always been worst after a severe Winter.

As a result of Dr. Doty's trip, it is probable that a meeting of the Health Officers of the various Atlantic and Gulf ports will be arranged for next Winter.

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There is no discomfort, no disturbance of business, or pleasure, no loss of sleep, after taking Hood's Pills. They assist the natural functions of the digestive organs, so that satisfactory results are effected in perfectly natural and regular manner. Although Hood's Pills are silent in operation they are nevertheless certain in their effect. Prepared by C. I. HOOD & Co., proprietors Hood's Sarsaparilla, Lowell, Mass. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by all druggists.

HOOD'S PILLS Cure LIVER ILLS

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EXTRACT

CROWELL DIVORCE CASE FINISHED

Justice Cullen Orders the Jury to Hand in a Sealed Verdict—Mrs. Crowell's Testimony.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., June 10.—The Crowell divorce case was given to the jury this afternoon. They had not arrived at a verdict when the hour of adjournment had arrived, and Justice Cullen directed that they should hand in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

The leading incidents of the case to-day were the cross-examination of Mrs. Crowell, and the absence from the courtroom of Jacob Rudd Shipherd, the co-respondent. Mr. Shipherd showed himself in the courtroom gallery for a few moments just after the court opened this morning, but he did not remain long. Mr. Crowell was present all day. During his wife's testimony he never took his eyes off her.

The defense opened their side of the case by calling Mrs. Helen Garfield, who was housekeeper for Mr. Shipherd during the time it was alleged he was too attentive to the defendant. She testified that she was always present when Mr. Shipherd and Mrs. Crowell met, and there was no chance for intimacy between them.

Mrs. Garfield admitted on cross-examination that she was known by other names than the one she now went by. It was brought out that she was also known by the name of Mrs. Charlotte Rhodes.

Benjamin Jesselsen, who served the papers in the case on Mrs. Crowell, was put on the stand. He said that he called at Shipherd's house, and asked for Mrs. Crowell. The woman who came to the door said that Mrs. Crowell did not reside there. The witness then went to the telegraph office in the railroad depot, and while there the operator pointed out Mrs. Crowell walking down the street. Witness at once recognized her as the woman he had seen at Shipherd's house, and walking up behind her, exclaimed, "Mrs. Crowell!"

He testified that the woman turned around and said "Yes." Then he told her he had the papers in a divorce suit brought by her husband to serve on her. She said she would refuse to receive them. Witness placed the papers on Mrs. Crowell's shoulder, and she promptly slapped his face, he said.

Mrs. Crowell took the stand in her own behalf. She said that she was forty-eight years old, and was the mother of three children, one of whom was living. She testified that at one time, while residing with her husband at Baldwins, L. I., her father had to pay whatever bills she contracted there. One time he paid out $500 for her; on another occasion $350, and at another time $100. She said that she did not want to secure a divorce from her husband, but wanted a separation, if he would allow her enough money to live on. She said that Shipherd called at the house to see her father, Kevin Norris, who was his client. The witness denied in detail all the allegations of undue intimacy between herself and Co-respondent Shipherd.

On cross-examination, she said that Shipherd visited her house about once a week, and that as far as she knew her husband never met him. She could not tell how many letters had passed between herself and Shipherd. The witness said that sometimes Shipherd addressed her father and mother as "ma and pa."

"Did Dr. McGonigal, who is now in Sing Sing, ever attend you during the year 1888 at the house of a Mrs. Douglass, in New-York?" asked Counselor Lackey, who was conducting the cross-examination.

Mrs. Crowell asked the Justice if she must answer the question. Justice Cullen said that she must, unless in so doing she might degrade herself. She declined to answer the question.

Then Justice Cullen asked the witness several questions.

"You admit that Shipherd kissed you, do you not?" asked the Justice.

"He did," said the witness, "but the fact afterward caused me great mental agony."

"He wrote you extravagantly passionate letters?"

"They were foolish letters."

"Love letters are often foolish, and always so, when the love is improper," said the Justice.

The witness then denied that she and Shipherd were at one time warned not to enter the Congregational Church at Richmond Hill, under penalty of expulsion; that she parted her hair in the middle because Shipherd wanted her to wear it that way, and that she had a post office box in Brooklyn, where she received letters from Shipherd. She said that Miss Sadie Bennett, her second cousin, who had testified against her, did so because the witness had disapproved of Miss Bennett acting as a go-between of her daughter and a married man.

The Rev. Edmund Judson, of the Memorial Congregational Church, Fourth Street and Washington Square, New-York, testified that Mrs. Crowell formerly taught a class in his Sunday-school.

Justice Cullen, in summing up, styled the letters as "preposterous mixture of piety and wrongful love." His charge to the jury favored the plaintiff.

ATLANTA DELEGATES IN WASHINGTON

They Will Be Received by the President This Afternoon.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The members of the Atlanta delegation who are in Washington to invite President Cleveland to attend the Cotton States and International Exposition spent the day in sightseeing. This evening they were entertained at dinner by the Washington correspondents, who were their guests in Atlanta a fortnight ago. Speeches were made by all the party, eulogistic of the exposition and its management, and the suggestion of another invasion by the Washington contingent was enthusiastically received.

President Cleveland will receive the Atlanta gentlemen at the White House tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock, when the invitation will be formally presented. It is regarded as certain that the President will accept the invitation, if not for the opening day, at a later date, probably in October. Most of the delegation will return to Atlanta to-morrow night.

SAVED BY SHERMAN'S MARCH TO THE SEA

A Colored Man Arrested as a Tramp Escapes Sentence by Reciting the Poem.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., June 10.—William T. Commons, colored, who said he hailed from Asheville, N. C., was arrested in a freight car to-day charged with being a tramp. When Commons was arraigned before Judge Slocum, the Judge asked him where he came from and what he was doing at Long Branch. He told the Judge he came from Asheville and was looking for work. The Judge asked him how he got money enough to come from North Carolina. The man said he sang and recited to people along the way. His principal recitation was "Sherman's March to the Sea." The Judge told Commons that if he could recite that piece before the court he would let him go free. Commons stood up, and with considerable oratorical effect recited the famous poem from beginning to end. He did it with such grace and feeling that he was loudly applauded, and the Judge discharged him.

Disappearance of "Boss" Tweed's Son.

George Young Tweed, youngest son of the late "Boss" Tweed, who has been missing for several days, is said to be with friends in Massachusetts.

Miss Harmon, keeper of the boarding house 232 West Forty-fourth Street, where Tweed lived, told a reporter last night that a man called at her house yesterday who said he was Young Tweed's guardian and asked to have his effects delivered to him, saying the young man had been found. Miss Harmon refused to give up the things until she had orders.

BOTH LOCAL CLUBS WON

New-York Defeated Chicago and Brooklyn Beat Pittsburg.

RUNS MADE IN A SINGLE INNING

New-York, with Its Crippled Team, Played a Sharp Game—Good Luck Only Prevented a Tie at the End.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 5; Chicago, 4.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 0.
Boston, 9; Louisville, 5.
Philadelphia, 7; Cleveland, 0.
Baltimore, 13; Cincinnati, 4.
Washington, 8; St. Louis, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Pittsburg	26	15	.634
Boston	21	13	.618
Baltimore	20	14	.588
Chicago	24	18	.571
Cleveland	22	17	.564
New-York	20	18	.526
Cincinnati	21	19	.525
Philadelphia	19	18	.514
Brooklyn	18	19	.486
Washington	17	21	.447
St. Louis	15	26	.366
Louisville	6	30	.167

Baseball cranks throughout the country insist upon it that the players of the New-York team shall be called "Giants," and those of the Chicago Club shall be called "Colts." People who saw the two teams at the Polo Grounds yesterday were certain that there was some mistake, for the Chicago players were the giants and the New-York boys were pigmies alongside of them. Theoretically, the New-York nine is in a badly-crippled condition, but, as a matter of fact, with Murphy in Tiernan's place in right field, and with Schriver playing at first base, in place of Davis, and with Clarke and Wilson as the battery, the New-York boys played the sort of a game that wins championship pennants.

At most, there were not over 2,000 people out to see the game, and those who were earliest at the grounds did not think a game was possible, for, while it was dry enough in lower New-York, there was a smart shower in Harlem that made it look very doubtful about ball playing. But the drenching shower ended just in time; sawdust was used to fill up the spots that were deepest in mud, and the game went on with the result that New-York has one more victory to her credit, and the Chicago team gets another set-back in its attempt to get championship honors.

Murray, who had made such a conspicuous failure as an umpire on Saturday, was replaced by Campbell, who did his work in very clever fashion, making but one bad blunder, that being in the seventh inning, when he declared Capt. Doyle out at second base, after the New-York player had made a clean steal, Stewart not coming within a yard of touching the base runner. There was the usual "kick" among the cranks about his calling balls and strikes, these coming, as a rule, from men who don't know the difference between a home plate and a plate of ice-cream.

New-York's players did all their scoring in the fifth inning, when they got a total of five runs by a streak of lucky batting. Wilson was the first man to the bat in the inning, and hit a hot one toward third base, which Everett threw so badly to Anson at first that the old man not only muffed it, but allowed it to get so far away from him that Wilson went to second on the error. Clarke and Fuller followed with base hits, and Wilson scored the first run of the game on the latter's effort. Burke's bunt filled the bases, and Murphy's hit to short right field scored both Clarke and Fuller.

On Schriver's long hit to right field, which Decker caught cleverly, Burke crossed the plate and Murphy scored on Van Haltren's long hit to the same fielder, on which the batsman was out. Previous to Van Haltren's retirement, Doyle had been given a lift by a hit to the infield, which Dahlen could not handle in time to retire the batsman. Just after Murphy had scored, Doyle stole second base very cleverly, and Stewart lost his temper because the umpire declared Doyle safe. He threw the ball to the ground in a pettish, childish way, and Doyle took advantage to go to third base. That was where he missed it, however, for, though Doyle made a clever run of it, he found the ball at the base ahead of him, and that little incident closed the inning and the run-getting for the New-Yorkers.

In the following inning—the sixth—the Chicago lads did some scoring. Wilmot hit a ball toward second base, just high enough to prevent Stafford from handling it, and the long-legged Chicagoan was safe. Anson was given his base on balls, and a hit by Lange and Everett, with Stewart's out

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St.-8:15—The Tzigane.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
AMERICAN ROOF GARDEN, 42d St-8th Av—8:00—Vaudeville.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSÉE, 23d St-6th Av—10:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-25th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thrilby.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Turkish Harem.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. Pittsburg.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	64	66	6 P. M.	73	80
6 A. M.	64	64	9 P. M.	67	77
9 A. M.	65	68	11 P. M.	66	74
12 M.	69	75	12 P. M.	65	72
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's Weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 13, Column 5.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE CITY APPORTIONMENT.

This being "the second Tuesday of June, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five," it becomes the duty of the Board of Aldermen to divide the twelve Senate districts of the city into thirty-five Assembly districts, as required by the Constitution. It must divide each Senate district into three Assembly districts, except that having the smallest number of citizens, which must be divided into two, and all the Assembly districts must be "in as compact form as practicable" and "as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be."

The annexation of a slice of Westchester County since the Constitution embodying the State apportionment was adopted, seems to be puzzling the committee having this matter in charge. It may be well to remember that the apportionment of the Constitution, which provides for 50 Senate districts and for 150 Assemblymen, has not really taken practical effect yet. It is that under which Senators and Assemblymen are to be elected next November, to take office next January, and in the meantime we have an existing Legislature, made up of 32 Senators and 128 Assemblymen and representing existing districts, according to the legislative apportionment of 1892.

If this is kept in mind it may simplify this Constitutional question. The Constitution does not, in the apportionment sections or elsewhere, put any restriction upon the authority of the Legislature to change county and town or city boundaries. In the Senate apportionment, which is to come into practical effect with the election of the present year, the description of the Twenty-first and Twenty-second Districts applies just as accurately since the setting off of a section of Westchester County and adding it to the City and County of New-York as it did before, but the effect of the annexation will be to place in the future Twenty-first District some 17,000 inhabitants who would have been in the Twenty-second but for the change in the county line. If it is a result that the Twenty-first will not be the least populous Senate district in the city, the Constitution seems to require that it be divided into three Assembly districts, and one having a smaller number of citizens into two. If this reasoning as to the apportionment taking effect in the future is not sound then the position taken by certain men last year that there could be no Constitutional Legislature in 1895 must have been right. If there is any Legislature now in existence, there are not now 50 Senate districts; and if there is none in existence, all the legislation of this year is null and void.

POSSIBILITIES OF THE BRIDGE.

If the plans for the Hudson River Bridge filed in Washington shall receive the approval of the Secretary of War, there is every prospect that within a few years the barrier between the City of New-York and the great lines of communication over the continent will be spanned at last. There seems to be little reason to doubt that plans approved by the bridge company and by the New-York State Commission, upon which a construction company is ready to undertake the work within the estimated limit of practical cost, will commend themselves to a Secretary of War who is in a position to appreciate the vast importance of the undertaking to the City of New-York.

The possible results of bridging the Hudson River are beyond all calculation. The one drawback to the superb advantages of this seaport has always been the break in land transportation at the other side of the river, and the necessity of a double distribution of traffic. In planning for a bridge and calculating upon revenues to justify the expense, it has been necessary to figure only upon its use for railroad passenger traffic, but the engineers seem wisely to have insisted that its capacity should not be limited to that class of transportation. It should be designed with reference to future possibilities. When it has been constructed those possibilities may develop.

Commercially speaking, the chief disadvantage of having the transportation lines severed at the Jersey shore, instead of being brought into the city, is not the delay and discomfort in getting passengers across the river in ferryboats, great as that is, but the necessity of distributing from the other side of the river all the merchandise brought from the West and South by the lines terminating there. And yet the whole system of distribution has become so adapted to the situation which has existed during all the city's growth, that the promoters of the bridge enterprise cannot calculate upon any share in the freight traffic. Costly as this system is, it is less costly than any existing method would be, applied to the distribution of merchandise from a bridge terminus on this side of the river, wherever it might be located. The lighters and barges plying upon the rivers from the Jersey shore to either water front of New-York could deliver freight where it was wanted to better advantage than any system of trucking within the city.

But once have a bridge bringing the railroads into the city for the purposes of passenger traffic, and then if there would appear to be substantial advantages in a different system of freight distribution connecting with it, such a system would in the course of time be built up and the bridge would serve its full purpose of linking the city closely with the transportation system of the country.

It is obvious, for instance, that there ought to be along the water front, around the whole business section of the city, a continuous structure for the transportation of merchandise from point to point, at docks and warehouses, with viaducts for connection with railroad stations and bridge terminals, so that there might be a complete system of distribution for goods destined to local markets or in transit through the city. Such a system will never be built up in anticipation of the requirements of bridge traffic, but it might come as a consequence of them. If it should come, it would be of enormous advantage to the business of the city and of the port, and to every transportation line having a terminus in New-York. But the bridge must come first and make the situation calculated to develop the system of distribution for which the location of the city is so admirably adapted.

A MISCALCULATION.

The American Sugar Refining Company, commonly called the Sugar Trust, has declared again its regular quarterly dividends, at the rates of 12 per cent. on the common stock and 7 per cent. on the preferred, and there is in circulation some gossip about the possible addition of an extra dividend before the year is out.

The President of the Trust appears to have been misled by some one when he said, two or three days before the beginning of the recent session of Congress:

"The operations of the company for the last three months, under the new tariff, have resulted in a loss. I do not anticipate any further legislation on the subject. The great injury has been done, that of precluding the operation of the refineries at a profit."

Congress, then soon to assemble, was to have before it a bill, coming over from the preceding session, providing for the removal of the differential protective duty of one-eighth of a cent a pound on refined sugar. The passage of this bill was afterward prevented by the Republican Party, but the shadow of it in November last appears to have obscured completely in the mind of the President of the company the possibility of profitable refining in the future under the tariff conditions which existed then and have not been changed since that time.

THE MAHATMAS RENOUNCED.

While striving to elevate and purify the Theosophical Society, or at least that American branch of it which has made him its President for life, Mr. William Q. Judge encounters some obstacles which would tend to discourage and depress a less hopeful and energetic man. We recently noticed the defection of the leading Theosophist of Chicago, a "plunger" in the wheat pit of the Board of Trade, who spurns with contempt the message which appears to have been forwarded to him, or "precipitated" in his desk, by the two Mahatmas, Koot Hoomi and Morya, who so faithfully promote the interests of Mr. Judge. We have now to record the contemptuous repudiation of the Mahatmas and the whole Theosophist fabric by Prof. Elliott Coues, the eminent ornithologist and anatomist, who was not long ago a member of the General Theosophical Society's council and President of its American Board of Control.

Prof. Coues—who has held professorships in several colleges, is a member of scores of American and foreign scientific societies, was a surgeon in the army, and is the author of a dozen books and hundreds of monographs—was for some years a great pillar of Theosophy in America. Now, as we learn from The Chicago Tribune, he addresses the following remarks to the public:

"My compliments to the Theosophists of North America, or as many as can be found, and I want to give them some sound, wholesome advice. First, those who wish it can remain fools; second, let them get unfooled if they can; and, third, turn fakirs if they must. These three heads sum up all I can say to gullible, easily duped people who have been influenced by Judge, a psychological bunko steerer who keeps a bucket shop of wisdom in New-York City.

"I have investigated the question of Theosophy, in both its psychological and its ethical aspects, and the conclusion I have reached is that it is a vile, wicked humbug."

We regret that Prof. Coues has applied these derogatory terms to President Judge, and we cheerfully express our own opinion that the latter is not "a psychological bunko steerer." We know, moreover, that he does not "keep a bucket shop of wisdom" in this city or elsewhere. But Mr. Judge really needs no defense, for the Mahatmas are with him, to guide and protect.

The withdrawal of Prof. Coues from the Theosophist ranks recalls his energetic and eloquent defense of Theosophy in the past. We remember that when he was sitting at the feet of Baba Gopal Vinayak Joshee, a noted pundit and adept who was his guest in Washington, he spoke to the public as follows:

"I am pretty well known as a scientist; sufficiently so, I think, to relieve me from the suspicion of being a humbug or yet quite a fool. I have devoted my whole life to the study of science and philosophy, and in all my researches I have been skeptical to the extreme, never accepting anything as true until I could prove it by scientific tests. I am not at liberty to tell you anything about Theosophy, but we know absolutely the truths which Christians take on faith. You ask me, why this secrecy? There are many reasons for it, but this alone is enough: If everybody knew what Mr. Joshee and I do, the social organism of the world would be thrown into chaos. The knowledge could be used for harm as well as for good, and in the hands of bad men it would be a terrible weapon. The fact is that the school of thought of the whole world is about to undergo a great revolution. We are approaching a great Niagara that will swallow up all the philosophies. To tell anything would be to tell everything, and this we [the Theosophists] have no right to do. As I have said, this knowledge in the hands of bad men would be a terrible thing; then, too, a mind not yet cultivated to follow out this high train of thought might be driven insane by it. We can't afford to trust children with matches to set the world on fire."

And so the professor steadfastly refused to tell anything, and was supported in his purpose by Baba Gopal Vinayak Joshee and that other adept, S. Govinda Row Sattay, who was afterward permitted by the Mahatmas to reside for a time in the jail at Ocean Grove and who was obliged to beg for a postage stamp because the privileges of the Mahatma postal service had been withheld from him.

Prof. Coues at a later date published in a signed statement some interesting observations and warnings, saying that "the competent Theosophist, who has passed through his probation and escaped the dangers, is the first to declare that Theosophy is not for the public, and to conceal it as far as possible" because it would "threaten the very fabric of society."

"That is why I constantly raise a warning against rash tempting of fate in seeking to know the secrets of Theosophy before the soul is prepared to receive them. 'This way madness lies,' and I am obliged constantly to warn persons that if they touch this subject they do it at the peril of their life and reason, perhaps of their eternal welfare. Nine out of ten persons who rashly tempt fate in this way fail or perish in the attempt. When will the public credit us with knowing what we are talking about when we make such declarations as these? When will the public trust to what we say, without our reasons therefor—for our real reasons we never give? Theosophy is for but few, for the very few who must have it, not for the many who fancy they would like it. Rash mortals who would seek the company of the gods before you have cast off the shackles of ignorance—better walk the earth humbly than dare essay the skies. Such ineffectual organisms have, perhaps, to be churned up thousands of times in the seething messes of matter they represent before they are fit for Theosophy.

"The occult forces of nature which the trained Theosophist manipulates are vastly more potent for evil, if carelessly or ignorantly handled, than any chemical substances can be. They must not be tampered with. Religious mania, emotional insanity, melancholia, suicidal yearning, revolting crimes, mental imbecility, shattered bodily constitution, aimless infirmity of purpose, and every form of undesirable delusion are among the terrible 'dwellers on the threshold' that guard the Theosophic adyta. Judge then, if we be not right in refusing to deliver up the key to these mysteries."

The professor successfully resisted for some years the pleadings of the unenlightened and every attempt to make him divulge the secrets which he had mastered.

And now he asserts that Theosophy is "a vile, wicked humbug!" As we have said, Mr. Judge needs no defense so long as the Mahatmas stand by him, but we suggest that Prof. Coues should be more lenient and charitable in what he says about this Theosophic magnate. How does the professor know that Mr. Judge is not passing through the experience which he himself has undergone, and that the new President of the American society will not eventually reach the conclusion to which he himself has been led by years of investigation?

THE INNER COAST WATERWAY.

The Cushing is under orders to return to Newport in a few days, without having prosecuted beyond Norfolk, we believe, her practical demonstrations of the inner route for torpedo boats, furnished by canals and by land-locked waters, along the Atlantic seaboard.

But there is very little doubt that such a route is practicable all the way to Florida, with only a few breaks. It is announced that, under the new Cape Cod Canal bill, which became a law last week, the work of construction is to begin at once, with the hope of completing it in two years. In that case our inner route may be said to begin at Boston, taking the sheltered course through Massachusetts Bay and Long Island Sound. But, starting even at New-York, there already exist Raritan Bay and Raritan River, the canal to the Delaware, and the canal thence to the Chesapeake through which the Cushing has passed. Going down Chesapeake Bay, there is a route by canal across to the North Carolina sounds, which latter afford a series of protected waters. From Cape Fear to Winyaw Bay is an open sea stretch, but then come more back channels and inner routes over a great part of the course to Florida. If a canal should ever be cut through Florida it would lead to another series of inner waterways along the coast to the Rio Grande.

Perhaps the Cushing at another season will make the complete run from Newport to Key West as far as possible in inner waters. Meanwhile, what is already clear is that the torpedo boats to be provided for our Atlantic ports can be transferred rapidly and safely from one threatened point to another. Possibly it may be well to enlarge some existing waterways, at slight expense, in order to be sure of making them fit for the accommodation of torpedo boats, but the route practically exists to-day, except at the few points where in any case it would be necessary to take to the open sea.

Each great port, doubtless, should have its own torpedo flotilla, to operate in connection with its other defenses, fixed and floating. Yet it is not the less an advantage to be able to send such craft from one port to another by safe interior routes, when storms or the presence of a superior force of the enemy might make it too venturesome to try the open sea. As we are at last beginning to acquire a force of torpedo boats, three being already built, three others building, and a third trio authorized, it is interesting to know these possibilities of inner routes.

LAIDLAW VS. SAGE.

The present is the fourth trial of Laidlaw vs. Sage, and this fact may to the layman seem to be a reproach to the administration of justice. The first trial was brought to an end by a non-suit directed by the Judge upon a point of law which an appeal was decided to be wrongly taken. In the second, a verdict for the plaintiff was nullified by the decision of a higher court that the trial Judge erred in separating from its context part of an opinion which he read to the jury for its guidance. The third trial resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

All this seems hard upon poor Mr. Laidlaw, if it turns out to be true that Mr. Sage owes him some money. Also it seems to furnish a fresh argument against requiring a jury, alone of all human tribunals, to be unanimous, when, as the country has just seen, the very gravest questions can be decided by the bench by a majority of only one.

As a matter of public policy the repetition of these trials is perhaps less to be deprecated. It is complained with some justice that Americans are too prone to admire and envy the possessors of great fortunes, without any regard to their personal qualities. Anything that tends to diminish this sentiment is to be welcomed. It is difficult to imagine anything better calculated to diminish it than the semi-annual appearance in court of Mr. Russell Sage as a defendant at the suit of Mr. Laidlaw.

An all too brief dispatch says that Italy has been invaded by a body of French soldiers. This would seem to be a most serious piece of news, but the further information that the soldiers rode across the frontier on an avalanche and much against their wills robs the event in some measure of its political importance. The Italians, however, ought to investigate this matter most closely. In the past Frenchmen once descended the Alps, not on, but like, an avalanche. The difference is only that between one preposition and another, or, if one must be very exact, between a preposition and prepositional adverb, and should consequences as nearly similar follow, they would infinitely regret any present inattention to this picturesque incident.

If it is true that several bodies of armed men have recently sailed from Florida for Cuba and have now joined the revolutionists, a fine crop of annoying and possibly dangerous complications may be expected to result. Just how far this Government should go in interfering with the departure from our shores of men whose purpose and destination it can only suspect, is a question of great delicacy, but that some effective action must be taken is evident. As a matter of fact, however, there seems to be something queer about these so-called expeditions. One of them is said to have consisted of three men all told, all three of whom were "Generals." The Cuban rebels are already so well supplied with commanding officers, that the arrival of this particular contingent is likely to do them more harm than good, by giving to what is in reality a sufficiently desperate struggle the air of a comic opera campaign. If it were not that so great a portion of Cuba's population consists of negroes, and that they are taking so prominent a part in the rebellion, there would be no doubt of their ultimate escape from the yoke of Spain. As it is, the white residents are divided, and in consequence weak. No small part of them point to Haiti and with good reason refuse to take any part in a movement that might result in the establishment in Cuba of a rule more or less like what they see in that unfortunate island.

Ex-Representative Timothy J. Campbell was wont to be proud to be regarded as a "thoroughbred," who wasted no time or words in speedily adapting himself to all conditions of politics. If he were the quick-minded man his constituents have taken him to be, he would at once see to it that the curriculum of his district institution for the production of "policemen, or firemen, or something of that sort," be revised. If his constituents are not prepared to cope with civil service examinations, they are being deprived of the most ordinary educational advantages, and Mr. Campbell should be able to tell them why, and to secure for them the opportunities they appear to him to lack.

The misguided advocates of that ridiculous Temperance Education bill take the Superintendent of Public Instruction to task because he has "attempted to thwart the popular will as expressed by the unanimous passage" of the measure in question by the Senate and Assembly. Can it be that these people regard any action of the last Legislature as above attack or question by anybody whatsoever? So infrequently, during the session just closed, did the popular will receive other attention than such as manifested itself in bold and persistent defiance, that an argument based upon the representative character of these men falls to the ground with an alarming thud. From beginning to end, however, the long letter in which the Central Committee tries to answer the objections to its scheme is characterized by something that is strangely like misrepresentation. Of course it is not intentional, and yet statement after statement can be met by a direct denial of its truth.

The Anniversary of Waterloo.

From The London World.

The eightieth anniversary of Waterloo, on the 18th of June, is likely to bring a very large number of English and American visitors to the battlefield. A public lunch will take place at the Hotel du Musée, which contains the late Sergt. Major Cotton's interesting collection of relics, to which additions are constantly being made. Cotton was the author of a lucid and graphic narrative of the fight, entitled "A Voice from Waterloo," of which many thousands of copies have been sold since its first issue fifty years ago. His heirs have just published an eighth and much improved edition of the book, in which the unfortunate typographical error which made "the gallant Royal Scots" read as "Royal Sots" has disappeared. It has been arranged that the Belgian centenarian, Pierre Larmoyeux, (born on March 4, 1795,) who served in the Twenty-fifth Regiment of Infantry, under the Prince of Orange at Waterloo, shall revisit the battlefield on the eightieth anniversary of the victory.

Deserved Promotion for Mr. Satow.

From The London Figaro.

A choice, showing much discretion, is that of Mr. Ernest Satow to be our Minister in Tokio, vice the Hon. P. Le Poer Trench, an uncle of the Earl of Clancarty, retired owing to ill health. Mr. Satow has spent many years in Japan, and not only has written well of Japanese subjects, but writes and speaks the language fluently. He is a Mill Hill boy, and a graduate of London University. Thirty-four years ago he went to Japan as student interpreter, and was promoted to be Consul General of Bangkok in 1885. In 1887 he was called to the Bar of Lincoln's Inn, in 1888 he went to Montevideo, and in 1893 was Envoy Extraordinary and Consul General at Morocco.

SUMMER THEATRICAL SHOWS

"Thrilby" and "The Merry World" and the Roof Gardens.

The second performance of "The Merry World," at the Casino, last night, was much more enjoyable than that of the first. Much superfluous matter had been cut out, and the show was full of vim. The roof garden is now open for the season, and many of the "specialists" in the review take part in the open-air show.

"Thrilby" began its second week at the Garrick well. This piece has also been greatly improved by the changes made in it since the first night. The burlesque Svengali of Alexander Clark is irresistibly droll, and he is ably assisted by Miss Perkins and all the others.

On the Roof at Koster & Bial's.

Last evening was not a particularly favorable one for a roof garden first night, but for all that, an amazing number of people went to Koster & Bial's Music Hall, and, ascending to its top, sat there in the by no means torrid air until nearly midnight. They filled every one of the many benches, surrounded all the tables in the rear, and even massed themselves thickly on the hurricane deck that forms a roof for a part of the roof proper. As the threatening clouds did nothing except to threaten, nobody had any reason to regret his or her defiance of them, and the night was a complete success after all.

Many changes have been made in the "garden" since last season. The boxes now stretch from front to back, on both sides, the number of lights has been increased, and the stage, for which a handsome new curtain has been painted, is paneled in mirrors in a way that makes each performance seem like half a dozen. The whole scene was a bright and animated one, and the place promises to be an attractive one during the hot Summer nights.

The entertainment provided for this week, while hardly up to the down-stairs standard, was very good for a roof garden, and applause was frequent and often deserved The star member of the programme is Harriett Vernon. The Egger-Risser Troupe, four men and four women, all extremely Tutonic, sang and danced in a decidedly pleasant way. J. W. Ransome told amusing stories; Conroy and Fox played their old joke with a borrowed hat; Carrivet, a grotesquely agile Frenchman, sang songs presumably funny. Others on the bill were Carlotta, a massive person, who danced; Krete Allen, Ed Latell, Fielding, the juggler, Gertie Gilson, and Daisy Mayer and her colored boys. The Hungarian Gipsy Band occupied the hour before midnight with its blood-stirring harmonies.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—The performance on the Madison Square Roof last night was witnessed by a large and very enthusiastic audience. Among the best known of the artists who appeared, were: Leclair and Leslie, Fritz Young and Miss Sells, Al Wilson, Dutch comedian; Nellie Waters, Mark Murphy, Irish monologue; Les Frères Crescendos, French musical clowns; Allie Gilbert and John Page, late of the "Black Crook" Company; Balzy and Durand, French eccentrics; Ammons Clerese Trio, in their comedy sketch, "Fragments"; Paquerette, Harry Foy, and Philo Durand, chanteuse eccentrique.

—American Roof Garden.—At the American Theatre Roof Garden last night, Mlle. Troja appeared, and sang some songs new to this city, which were vigorously applauded. James Thornton delivered a new monologue, and sang new songs, and Marguerite Ferguson appeared, with her band of eight pickaninnies. Other artists in the long performance were the Burt sisters, Charles V. Seamen, late of Russell's Comedians; Master James Devlin, the phenomenal boy soprano; Lynn Welcha, Irish comedian; Charles D. Ward, the original "Bowery Boy," in new songs, and Goupet, the Parisian bicycle marvel.

—Union Square Theatre.—Lydia Yeaman Titus, one of the brightest stars of the vaudeville stage, reappeared at Keith's Union Square Theatre yesterday and was heartily welcomed by the large audience. The educated dog, "Scottie," was also one of the new attractions, as were Cushman and Holcombe, who made their first success in Mr. Keith's Opera Company. The company was an unusually large one, and the performance one of the best ever given at this house. Next week Lewis Dockstader will be a feature of the entertainment.

—Proctor's Theatre.—Lenore, a graceful dancer, made a great hit at Proctor's yesterday, and will remain there during the week. Her Nymph de Eris dance is one of the prettiest ballet effects thus far seen on the vaudeville stage. Barney Furguson created a good deal of merriment by his Celtic absurdities, and he has a clever partner in Samuel Ryan, who has also been a star in Celtic plays. Stelling and Revell, the comic bar performers, and the entire list of artists pleased the large audience greatly.

—Eden Musée.—The afternoon and evening concerts at the Eden Musé, by Danko Gabor's Gypsy Orchestra, are proving an excellent attraction. In each programme there is a variety of music ranging from the classical to the latest popular melodies. The selections of Gypsy music rendered always necessitates an encore and Danko Gabor's own compositions in this line are enthusiastically received. Among the wax groups and figures of the Musée, changes are constantly being made.

Two Big Owls Astray Are Killed.

From The Newark Advertiser.

Two dead owls were brought two weeks ago to Robert Rae, taxidermist, to be stuffed. They were a kind of owl that Mr. Rae never saw before. After stuffing and mounting them, he made inquiries, and learned that they were members of the family of Canada hawk or day owl. These owls are numerous enough in Canada, Siberia, and Northern Europe, but are very rare in latitudes as far south as this.

The birds were caught in a swamp at Pompton by a hunter's dog. The hunter kept them for nearly a month, and then they died. The female is the larger. It stands 17 inches high, the male standing 16 inches. They are 32 inches from wing-tip to wing-tip. The head is covered with soft white feathers, that give it the appearance of being powdered. The breast and legs to the claws are covered with a fluffy light brown down, fully 1½ inches long and very thick. It is a covering evidently intended for an arctic latitude. The back is striped like that of a tiger, and the wings are partly brown and partly striped. The disk around the eyes is only partly formed. The tail is graduated, and forms the segment of a circle well nigh perfect in outline. Mr. Rae went over to the Museum of Natural History in New-York. He saw there what was marked as a specimen of this family, but was very small as compared with the great birds in his possession. These are called day owls because they get their food in the day. Books on natural history say they are very fierce.

An Important Question Settled.

From The London World.

It seems that the Duchess of Marlborough does not intend, after all, to call herself Lady William Beresford. She is acting strictly within her right, for although in law and at Court she has ceased to be a peeress, the etiquette of society still sanctions her claim to the style and precedence of a Duchess, if she chooses to retain them. The doubt seems to have arisen from the fact that on her presentation card, copied into the newspapers, she described herself as "Lady William Beresford," (formerly Duchess of Marlborough,) the "formerly," equivalent to ci devant, clearly implying that she had ceased to be Duchess of Marlborough. I do not know when the custom of allowing the widows of peers, lords by courtesy, baronets, and knights to continue the use of their titles after they have remarried with persons of lower degree originated. But it is distinctly unfair to those who are legally entitled to a place in the scale of precedence that they should be expected to give the pas to those who are not, or whose place in the scale of precedence is legally inferior to theirs. No title or rank which is not recognized at court ought properly to be recognized elsewhere, at all events to the prejudice of anybody whose title or rank is recognized at court.

How, Indeed?

From The Westminster Gazette.

Signora Duse has been more successful than M. Alphonse Daudet in keeping the interviewers at bay, and now that a definite announcement has been made of her appearance on Monday night in "La Dame aux Camélias," at Drury Lane, there can be no harm in mentioning that the great Italian actress has been resting in London all the time the newspapers have been saying she was lying dangerously ill in Paris. One wonders, with Mr. Vincent Crummles, "How do these things get into the papers?"

WOMAN'S NEW VIEW OF LOVE

She Is Said to be as Romantic as Ever, but No Longer Sentimental.

From The Saturday Review.

When we come to consider the woman of this time as she stands in regard to love, we touch the essential point of her dissimilarity to the woman of the past. If a vein of romance runs through her—and the modern woman is often romantic though never sentimental—love is still in her estimation the best thing in life, bearing, nevertheless, about the same relation to it as a fantasia does to an opera. To her it is a luxury, inessential though delightful, bringing with it the keenest of human sensations and the most ephemeral. And this conviction of the poignancy and the evanescence of sexual affection lies at the very gate of desire, at once quickening it and quenching it.

But that sublime faith in love which has been a living spirit in the soul of "Eve throughout the ages" has gone down before the eyes that are at last unbandaged and the mind whose perceptions have been whetted by education into seeing life steadily and seeing it whole. In the love of the modern woman there is not a shred of illusion, though it lacks neither subtlety nor intensity. Even at white heat she has never l'air de croire à son bonheur. For the difficulty of believing in her lover, which wrung the heart of Mariana and her sisters, has vanished before the much greater difficulty of believing in herself.

As a matter of fact, the instincts of fidelity are not in her. She is not like her grandmother, a fixed quantity, in whom the prepossessions of youth deepened as the years passed. In the good old days life moved on leaden feet, and love kept pace with it. A girl then embarked on her first passion with the firm conviction that it was going to last her lifetime, and as a result it frequently did. At fifty she was practically the same creature as at twenty, and the same love sufficed for both decades. She was faithful by nature as well as by obligation, and knew as little about her sensations as a cabbage does about its growth. Love was to her merely the ante-chamber to marriage, and the idea of pursuing it for its own sake never dawned upon her placid soul, wherein only known gods were deified and domestic ideals cherished.

Nowadays the dust lies thick upon all these. Life is no longer sluggish but ardent—earnest, impetuous—its waters stripped to fineness, and its stream swift. It has washed many new things within her reach, new perspectives, new aspirations, new affections. As her nature blossoms it hungers for fresh food at every stage of its development—interests with a pulse in them—sensations with a bloom on them. How should the man of her maiden favor fulfill the need of her maturity? To every season its book and its bonnet; why not also its love?

THE NEW SHIP ST. LOUIS PASSED AT SEA

How She Appeared to the Officers of Another Steamer.

From The Baltimore Sun.

"We passed the new American liner St. Louis on our voyage," said Chief Officer Lucas of the Atlantic Transport liner Michigan, which has arrived at Baltimore from London and Swansea.

"It was at 9 o'clock last Thursday morning when we passed the St. Louis," continued Mr. Lucas. "She was almost abeam when we were in 39 degrees 40 minutes north and 68 degrees 35 minutes west, or about 320 miles from Sanday Hook. The St. Louis was making smoke fly from her funnels, but I don't think she was making greyhound time, as the Campania did on her maiden passage. The St. Louis has a pretty bow and straight lines along the side, but a stern that does not strike me as the proper thing for a vessel that is going to make an ocean record.

The St. Louis left Sandy Hook last Wednesday, about 5 o'clock P. M., consequently she had been steaming sixteen hours when passed by the Michigan. This gave her an average speed of 20 knots an hour, or about 22½ statute miles, from the time she left Sandy Hook. A bank of fog was encountered soon afterward by the Michigan, but it is not probable that the St. Louis slowed down in it. Capt. Findlay of the Michigan says the St. Louis was 260 miles from Sandy Hook, which would approximate her speed for sixteen hours at 16.4 knots an hour, or about 18 statute miles.

He Lives Like a Lord.

From The London Figaro.

No idea of the late Duke of Hamilton would be given by giving a long list of his titles. To the world he lived in and preferred to live in he is best described by his college nickname of "Sandy Hamilton." His mother was a Princess and his father Premier Peer of Scotland. He was heir to a triple dukedom, four earldoms, seven baronies, innumerable castles, estates running over four counties in Scotland, and several in England, and a rent roll of £150,000. He preferred, as a youth, to figure as a prizefighter and play innumerable bad practical jokes, and to spend his days on land, attired in plain homespun knickerbockers attending race meetings when not suffering from gout, and the rest of his life clad in blue serge on board a yacht in foreign wa

PUERTO RICO NEEDS FORCE

Martinez Campos Telegraphs to Madrid for More Troops.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA UNDER ORDERS

Officials of Navy and State Departments Consider the Advisability of Guarding Florida's Coast.

MADRID, June 10.—Gen. Martinez Campos has telegraphed that the Government of Puerto Rico is urgently demanding a battalion of troops to reinforce the soldiery on that island.

The reinforcements asked for by Gen. Martinez Campos a few days ago will sail for Cuba June 17.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 10.—The Military Governor of Santiago de Cuba has issued an order prohibiting the people of this city or the inhabitants of the towns and villages in the province from leaving for the open country between sunset and sunrise. Any person disregarding this order will be shot by the troops.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Officials of the State and Navy Departments are considering the advisability of sending a war ship to guard the Florida coast against filibustering expeditions to Cuba, but an embarrassing question has arisen to prevent immediate action. It is feared that this Government may be held indifferent by Spain for not having done so before.

Such action, it is contended, would be an acknowledgment that the United States has failed in duty toward the Spanish Government. It is also feared that embarrassment might come of any filibustering expedition succeeding in evading the patrol.

As the matter stands, the officials of the State and Navy Departments think it is best to trust to increased vigilance on the part of the revenue cutter service of the Treasury Department.

MYSTERY OF THE YACHT MINIM.

Spain's Man of War Should Have Watched the Satilla River Longer.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 10.—A special from Fernandina, Fla., says:

"The yacht Minim returned to Fernandina this evening bringing N. B. Borden and others of the party who left here last Friday night. The Minim's trip has excited much comment here and elicited many opinions concerning its destination and object.

"The Collozo brothers have not been seen since Thursday evening, when they were reported to have taken the train from here for Jacksonville. They got out of town very mysteriously.

"Though the Minim professed to take only certain persons who were seen, it is believed to have carried the Collazo brothers from here, but did not bring them back.

"The Minim went to the Satilla River, for it was seen there at Cabin Bluff yesterday morning. Some time ago, it is alleged, a filibustering expedition was sent out of the Satilla River and another has probably gone.

"The Spanish man-of-war that has patrolled this coast went south too soon. If it had staid longer off the mouth of Cumberland Sound it might have intercepted the Satilla River filibusters.

FRENCH CABINET SUSTAINED.

Malicious Interpellations About the East and Kiel Ineffective.

PARIS, June 10.—M. Millerand, Socialist, interpellated the Government in the Chamber of Deputies to-day about the policy of France in the East and the acceptance of the invitation of Germany to take part in the ceremonies at Kiel, declaring that the latter indicated a change in the French policy.

M. Hanotaux, Minister of Foreign Affairs, denied that the acceptance of Germany's invitation furnished evidence of any change of policy whatever on the part of France. The acceptance of Germany's invitation, he said, was merely an act of politeness. The French sailors, who would go to Kiel would represent free and strong France, fearing no comparison with the sailors of any other power.

Disavowing any feeling of resentiment respecting the East, M. Hanotaux said France was unwilling to leave Russia to struggle alone with difficulties which might influence the general policy of the republic. France, he said, remained faithful to her allies.

M. Flourens said that in return for French support of Russia in the East, France ought to have obtained a guarantee that when the question of the annexed provinces (Alsace-Lorraine) came before Europe, Russia would give France her moral and material support. Furthermore, Russia ought to help France in Egypt in return for her services to Russia in the Armenian question.

Ex-Premier Goblet declared that the action of the Government in sending French war ships to Kiel wounded the national sentiment of France. The entente entered into with Russia had commanded French gratitude, but now it seemed that it was not sufficient for effective action. If a genuine alliance existed between France and Russia, let M. Hanotaux plainly say so.

Germany, he said, had not hesitated to publish the fact and terms of the Dreibund, and France certainly had no reason to be ashamed of having established an alliance with Russia. He (Goblet) was not animated by any feeling of revenge, but the separation of Alsace-Lorraine from France constituted a just reason for pleasure, and until that question was settled France would remain neither courteous nor conciliatory.

Premier Ribot said that France had united her interests with those of Russia for the preservation of the peace of Europe, and this alliance had made both countries stronger. The Chamber then voted confidence in the Government—362 to 105.

ITALIAN PARLIAMENT OPENED.

King Humbert Insinuates Agreement with England in Africa.

ROME, June 10.—The new Parliament was opened to-day with more than usual ceremony. The King and Queen were loudly cheered by the crowd assembled in the plaza. All the Ministers and a large number of other officials, together with the entire Diplomatic Corps, were present. A strong force of troops was confined in barracks to preserve order.

Three hundred and seventy Deputies presented themselves to take the oath. Signor Cavalotti and the other Socialist members were absent, in accordance with their previous announcement.

The speech from the throne appealed to the patriotism of the members of all parties to assist in expediting the budget. The financial situation, the speech declared, had already been sensibly ameliorated.

The Government also promised such judicial reforms and laws as would enable a better defense of social order. It might become necessary for the Government to have recourse to force, but the King preferred humane methods always, and believed in a policy of love.

This passage in his Majesty's speech is understood to forecast a large measure of amnesty. It was vehemently applauded.

The speech also announced the coming marriage of the Duke of Aosta to Princess Helene of Orleans, and the participation of the Italian squadron in the ceremonies at Kiel, upon the occasion of the opening of the Baltic-North Sea Canal.

His Majesty made allusions to the friendship existing between Italy and England, to the victories won by the Italians, and to the anniversary of the liberation of Rome. When the speech was concluded, the cheering was loud and prolonged. The speech, as a whole, made an excellent impression. One particular passage of it caused much comment. After referring to the part taken by Italy in the Kiel celebration, his Majesty said:

"We will render our cordial greetings to England, and show our close connection with the English Navy."

Pursuing the subject, he expressed thanks to the Government of Great Britain for having given a new proof of the sympathy of England with Italy by prohibiting the importation of arms into Africa, to the detriment of the undertakings of Italy on the frontiers of Abyssinia.

These utterances are interpreted in diplomatic circles as disclosing a definitive agreement between Italy and England for concerted action in Africa.

AMERICAN TRADE IN GERMANY.

Consular Reports Showing Feasibility of Commerce Extension.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Secretary of Agriculture will issue to-morrow the second bulletin of the series relating to the extension of trade in American agricultural and other products in the world's markets, treating of Germany.

There is fully set forth such statistical information relating to area, population, wealth, debt, agriculture, and commerce as to render intelligible the tabulated statements showing the sources from which Germany obtains her principal articles of consumption.

The bulletin further contains the German tariff schedule, so far as it is of interest to American producers and shippers, and shows the principal sources of supply of the products which form the chief agricultural importations into Germany from the United States.

It also contains a compiled statement about the commercial unions of Germany, showing that they have been an active factor in the stimulation of Germany's foreign trade, which in 1850 was $252,280,000, and had increased, in 1894, to $1,876,154,000.

One remarkable fact is that the United States and Russia supplied the whole amount of caviare imported into Germany for the last three years, the export trade in the same being about equally divided between the two countries.

Consular reports from German commercial centres are appended to show the feasibility of extending the market for American products in their respective fields of observation.

During the six years ended Dec. 31, 1893, the foreign commerce of Germany increased 8.7 per cent., as compared with an increase of one-tenth of 1 per cent. in that of Great Britain, a decrease of 3.6 per cent. in that of France during the same period, and an increase of 3.3 per cent. in that of the United States for the six years ending June 30, 1891.

Similar bulletins dealing with France and Russia are almost ready for the press.

JAPAN HOLDS NORTH FORMOSA.

Inhabitants of Tai-Peh Brought Gifts and Greeting to the Invaders.

LONDON, June 10.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says that Viscount Admiral Kabayama, Governor of Formosa, reports from Keelung, under date of June 6, that he has landed at that place and opened a vice-regal office.

All the civil and military officers at Tai-Peh have fled. The natives were plundering the foreigners there. The latter came to the Japanese headquarters and requested that a speedy advance be made.

Japanese troops entered Tai-Peh to-day (June 6). The inhabitants brought presents and welcomed them. The northern part of the island is now in possession of the Japanese. There will probably be more or less fighting in the southern part.

Tadasu Hayashi Arrives at Tien-Tsin.

TIEN-TSIN, June 10.—Tadasu Hayashi, formerly Japanese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, who was recently appointed Japanese Minister to China, has arrived here.

PREPARING FOR THE FESTIVAL.

Flagships at Kiel May Communicate Directly with Capitals.

BERLIN, June 10.—Under orders from Emperor William arrangements have been made to connect with the shore by means of telephone and telegraph wires all the flagships that will visit Kiel in connection with the canal opening.

Some of the flagships will have direct connection with the capitals of the countries to which they belong. Dr. von Stephan, President of the Imperial Post Office Bureau, supervised the arrangements, the expense of which was quite large.

The Emperor yesterday tested the telephone wires. He conversed with Count zu Eulenberg, the German Ambassador in Vienna.

CLOUDBURST IN WIENER-NEUSTADT

Twelve Persons Drowned and Irreparable Damage to Property.

VIENNA, June 10.—Advices received from Wiener-Neustadt say that the recent cloudburst in that section washed away a great number of bridges and houses in the communes of Schwarzenbach, Schlatten, and Hochwoltersdorf.

In some instances buildings were carried away through the entire length of streets. Large tracts of territory were submerged. Twelve persons were drowned in the town of Schwarzenbach alone, and it is believed that the total loss of life is very great.

The damage done in these places is over 300,000 florins, and cannot be repaired for years.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION.

Confident Expectations that the Report Will Be a Favorable One.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—A favorable report from the Government commission which went to Nicaragua a month ago to examine the route of the proposed maritime canal is confidently expected on its return to the United States next month.

Private letters received from members say that the commission has already traversed the route from Greytown to Brito, and that it is convinced from a cursory examination that the plan of the canal is feasible one. The commission is now preparing to make a second and more careful survey of the route.

DELYANNIS PARTY IN POWER.

Alexandre Zaimis Elected President of the Boule at Athens.

ATHENS, June 10.—M. Alexandre Zaimis, a partisan of Premier Delyannis, was to-day elected President of the Greek Chamber, of Boulé, by a vote of 148 to 44.

The members of the Greek Ministry to-day tendered their resignations, as a mere formality. The King has summoned M. Delyannis to form a new Ministry.

M. Zaimis upon assuming the Presidency addressed the Chamber at length. The chief mission of the majority, he said, would be to improve the public credit and place the finances of Greece upon a secure basis.

CARDINAL VAUGHAN'S ENEMY.

Lorenzo Covington, Who Threatened Murder, Is an American.

LONDON, June 10.—Lorenzo Covington, the man who was arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court Saturday, on the charge of having threatened to murder Cardinal Vaughan by throwing vitriol upon him, was again arraigned this morning.

The police have ascertained that the man is an American, but further information concerning him is not forthcoming. He was remanded for medical examination to determine whether he is a crank or a blackmailer.

CONSTERNATION AT TRIESTE.

Earthquake Shocks Cause a Panic and Little or No Damage.

TRIESTE, June 10.—Two shocks of earthquake were felt here at an early hour this morning. They caused great consternation among the inhabitants.

Thousands of people rushed from their houses. Many have refused to return and are camping in the open squares. Little or no damage was done.

SILESIAN MINING EXPLOSION.

Four Hundred and Sixty Men Entombed in a Pit Near Antonienhutte.

BERLIN, June 10.—An explosion of firedamp occurred in a mining pit near Antonienhutte, Prussian Silesia, to-day, while 500 men were at work in the mine.

Only forty have been rescued, leaving 460 entombed.

INSURRECTION IN ARGENTINE.

Rebels Attack San Juan de Corrientes and Are Repulsed with Loss.

LONDON, June 10.—A dispatch to the Central News from Buenos Ayres says that a revolt has broken out in the Province of Corrientes.

The rebels attacked San Juan de Corrientes, the capital of the province, early this morning, but were repulsed with a loss of twenty-five killed and many wounded. The leaders of the attacking force were captured.

MERENY PARTLY DESTROYED.

Several Persons Killed and Over Three Hundred Houses Burned.

BUDA PESTH, June 10.—News has been received of the destruction of a portion of the town of Mereny, Hungary.

Three hundred and twenty houses were burned and several persons were killed.

Many American Bishops in Rome.

ROME, June 10.—There is at present an unusually large number of American Bishops in this city. Among them are the Bishops of Detroit, Brooklyn, Omaha, Syracuse, Natchitoches, Davenport, and Harrisburg. Among the Catholic dignitaries who have recently taken their departure from Rome are the Archbishop of Milwaukee and the Bishops of Savannah and Burlington.

Bering Sea Fishing Re-enactment.

LONDON, June 10.—Sir Edward Grey, in the House of Commons, introduced a Bering Sea fishing bill designed to take the place of the act passed two years ago, which expires in July. The present measure is practically a re-enactment, with few alterations. The bill was read to-day for the first time.

New Department in Belgian Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Minister Ewing informs the Department of State that a new department—the Ministry of Industry and Labor—has been created in Belgium, and Mr. Nisens, a member of Parliament for Louvain, has been appointed to direct the office.

Prince Bismarck Will Not Go to Kiel.

BERLIN, June 10.—Prince Bismarck has written to the Hamburg Senate regretting that his health is such as to prevent him from accepting the invitation extended to him by the Senate to attend the opening of the North Sea-Baltic Canal.

Two Idiotic Iconoclasts in London.

LONDON, June 10.—A portrait of Mr. Gladstone by Thaddeus, on exhibition on Bond Street, was mutilated this afternoon by two unknown men, one of whom slashed it with a knife, while the other thrust an umbrella through it.

Death of Count Ferrara, Deputy.

ROME, June 10.—Count Ferrara, formerly Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who was shot by unknown persons at Rimini on the evening of June 3, died at 3 o'clock this morning.

Cavallotti Retires from Scandal.

LONDON, June 10.—The Times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Rome, saying that Signor Cavallotti has announced that he has decided to retire from his campaign of scandal.

Prof. Dougherty Succeeds Kaye.

LONDON, June 10.—Prof. Dougherty of Magee College, Belfast, has been appointed Assistant Under Secretary for Ireland, vice Sir William S. B. Kaye, retired.

Lord Rosebery Returns to London.

LONDON, June 10.—Minister Rosebery has returned from his yachting trip, and is now in London. A Cabinet council will be held to-morrow.

Czar Inspects Warships for Kiel.

CRONSTADT, June 10.—The Czar to-day inspected the Russian warships that will take part in the opening of the North Sea-Baltic Canal.

Death of a German Socialist.

BERLIN, June 10.—Herr Zubeil, a Social Democratic member of the Reichstag, died to-day.

THINKS TRAMPS KILLED HARRIS

Acting Captain Steincamp's Theory of the Murder of Mr. Borden's Butler—The Men Still at Large.

Though the police profess to be in possession of important clues which may lead to the detection of the murderers of Harris, Mr. Borden's colored butler, they seem to be making little or no progress toward capturing the men.

Acting Captain Steincamp, who is in charge of the East Fifty-first Street Station, said yesterday:

"We have several good descriptions of the men who actually committed the murder. We are not depending much on the account of them given by Kate Murphy, the eye witness of the murder. Nor are we relying on what the woman washing clothes saw from the other side of the street. The fact is the day was so dark that the murderers might have been colored as easily as white, so far as these witnesses's identification of them is concerned.

"Two other persons saw the murderers after they had left Mr. Borden's house, and from these we have learned something. Then the finding of the box was a real piece of evidence. It was in this box that the revolvers were packed, one of which was used to fire the shots which killed Harris. We have a fairly good description of the men who bought the revolvers from the salesman.

"Our theory of the murder is that the men were tramps, who thought there were no men in the house. If they had been regular professional burglars they would have taken a year apiece in prison before they would have fired a shot, when they had no 'swag' collected. If they had had all their plunder ready to be carried off, the matter would bear a different aspect.'

"It was Harris's practice to stand behind the door when he opened it, so that the murderers would not have seen him until they were past him and standing in the hall, with Harris between them and the door. Then, again, if they had been professional criminals, they would have invented an excuse and got out quickly. My belief is that they got confused at this stage, and began firing over Harris's head in order to frighten him into letting them out. When they failed in this, they fired at his leg, and finally into his body. The last shot fired was the one that killed him.

"How do you propose to catch them?" asked the reporter.

"We have men out after them all the time, and if they return to their old haunts we will have them as sure as anything. If it had not been for the newspaper reporters following us about the week after the murder and talking to every one that they saw us conversing with, I think we would have caught them before this."

"Do you know their names?"

"No, but we can find them for all that. We know their haunts, and we are sure they will return to them," said Capt. Steincamp.

"Are they still in the city, or do you think they have escaped to some other part of the country?"

"That is a question I do not care to answer."

Capt. Steincamp said some other things, the sum and substance of which were that the murderers could be identified if they were caught, but that enough was not known about their appearance to enable a strange policeman to catch them on sight.

Patrick Geoghan was identified in the prisoners' pen of the Tombs Police Court yesterday by Louis Dittmeyer as one of the three men who committed three burglaries in the neighborhood of M. C. D. Borden's house about the time Butler Harris was murdered. Detective McCafferty has held Geoghan for several days, on suspicion of being connected with the Harris murder, but he is convinced that he had nothing to do with it.

Geoghan was arrested several years ago while fighting a duel with knives with a brother. The brother was killed some time afterward by Policeman Jones.

Ultra Fashionable.

From Puck.

Van Bank—Same old story! Here I've spent a hundred thousand on that country place, and now none of you want to go there.

Miss Van Bank—But, Papa, don't you know that there is nothing more fashionable than to have an expensive country seat which you don't occupy?

FREE SILVER IS DOOMED

Crusade of the Chamber of Commerce Brings Satisfactory Results.

SOUND MONEY GAINS IN THE SOUTH

A Healthy Sentiment Aroused in All the States, Gustav H. Schwab Believes—Some Encouraging Signs.

The crusade of the Chamber of Commerce against free-silver coinage is bearing fruit. Although its headquarters have been opened scarcely two weeks, those in charge have done effective work in the South. Gustav H. Schwab, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said yesterday:

"The situation in the Southern States has certainly changed for the better during the last few weeks. The Memphis Convention had a wonderful influence in clearing the minds of the Southern people on the sound-money question, thanks to the indefatigable efforts of Col. Patterson and the convincing arguments of Secretary Carlisle.

"We see the result in Kentucky, where one convention after another is coming out for sound money, and this has reference not merely to one party, but to all parties. Each side is endeavoring to see who can outbid the other for sound-money support. The result of the matter, I believe, will prove that the Blue Grass State is not in favor of dishonest money, but is sound all through on the question of the standard of value.

"In all the other Southern States the sound-money sentiment has been aroused. Mississippi, in which an important convention will be held in a short time, is being thoroughly canvassed by that indefatigable champion of sound money, Col. Patterson, who is stumping the State from end to end, and fighting against free silver. Moreover, he is ably assisted by prominent citizens of Vicksburg, Jackson, and other places. In Alabama there is a similar sentiment in favor of sound money, which is led by prominent citizens of Mobile, Birmingham, and other centres. In fact, the sound-money sentiment is extending all over the South and West, and it is evident that the silver craze has reached its culmination. The free-silver forces have changed their position from an offensive to a defensive campaign.

"It is now evident that the silverites began their work too early. They have inflated the free-silver balloon to its utmost capacity, and it is being punctured on all sides by hard, cold facts.

"Tennessee is also falling into line for sound money. The fact that The Nashville American, the largest paper of that State, has come out as the champion of sound money, instead of advocating the free-silver cause, as it did formerly, shows how the tide is running in Senator Harris's bailiwick.

"In Georgia, the situation is decidely encouraging. The letters that have appeared from time to time in the Southern press, expressing the views of New-York business men, especially the letter of John H. Inman, have made a profound impression. We believe that the sentiment of Georgia, which two months ago would have been overwhelmingly for free silver, is now in favor of honest money, and that the cause will continue to increase in numbers and intelligence.

"The outlook in the other Southern States is also very hopeful. I cannot enter into particulars, but it is an unquestionable fact that the silver tide, which appeared to be sweeping everything before it some weeks ago, is now at a standstill, and, with the continued and combined efforts of the friends of sound money, can be turned back.

"But it must be remembered that, in order to secure success, the friends of sound money must redouble their energy and exertion, and not rest content with what has been accomplished so far. It is only through systematic and well-organized work that we can hope to put down the free-silver craze.

"The pronounced stand taken by many of the Southern papers in favor of sound money, and the prominence given to the issue which is now occupying so much of the public attention, should be especially commended, and I would recommend the position taken by these papers to the careful attention and consideration of our metropolitan press, as they can do so much toward helping along the good work."

A Speech by Mr. Carlisle.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Carlisle will speak on the financial question at Louisville, Ky., on Friday or Saturday of this week. This will be his last speech in the Kentucky campaign. He has been compelled to decline invitations to speak at Lexington and Henderson.

A DANGEROUS FIRE IN CHICAGO

Furniture Factory Destroyed and Adjoining Property Ablaze.

CHICAGO, June 10.—A big fire is burning in South Chicago, near the corner of Ninety-second Street and Houston Avenue.

It originated in the furniture factory of T. P. Young, which has been totally destroyed.

The flames are spreading rapidly to surrounding frame buildings, and three special calls for engines have been sent in.

ARREST OF JARED FLAGG, JR.

Charged with Letting West Side Flats for Questionable Purposes.

Acting Capt. Lynch of the West Twentieth Street Station arrested Jared Flagg, Jr., the real estate agent, of 227 West Eighteenth Street, last night on a warrant issued by Justice Taintor, charging him with letting flats for immoral purposes.

It was on Flagg's testimony that the Grand Jury indicted Capt. Donohue, Lynch's predecessor, and Capt. Price of the McCougal Street Station.

Acting Capt. Lynch says that a number of tenants in West Nineteenth Street, who live in the rear of the place against which complaint was made gave the testimony in court yesterday before Judge Taintor.

Flagg was indicted on May 3 for letting property for immoral purposes and the indictment is now pending. Flagg was bailed out late last night by his father, Jared B. Flagg, who was formerly a minister, but is now an artist, having a studio at 37 West Twenty-second Street.

A Team of Horses Struck by a Train.

A team of horses attached to a coach owned by James Norton of 37 Mott Street, this city, and driven by John Leonard, twenty-eight years old, of 31 Mott Street, was crossing the tracks of the Prospect Park and Coney Island Railroad at Twenty-second Avenue, in the old town of Gravesend, yesterday afternoon, when the horses became balky, and a train smashed into the turnout.

The coach was totally destroyed, and the horses severly injured. Leonard was thrown a considerable distance by the force of the collision, and when picked up was unconscious. He was taken to the Ninth Avenue and Twentieth Street station on a train, and then conveyed to the Seney Hospital. He had a compound fracture of the skull, besides several severe scalp wounds.

Gen. Gresham's Home for a Charity.

From The Indianapolis Sentinel.

Col. Eli Lilly has presented to the Flower Mission the property known as the Gresham homestead, at the northwest corner of Capitol Avenue and Ninth Street. The Flower Mission Society will take charge of the place and establish what will be known as the Eleanor Home for Sick Children. The lot is 208 feet square, and will make a handsome place for the purpose to which it is to be devoted. Many shade and fruit trees of good growth add to the value and attractiveness of the place. The large two-story frame house will furnish ample room for the early needs of the society. The property was formerly owned by Walter Q. Gresham, and was occupied by him as a residence until he went to Washington as Postmaster General.

WHISKERS LOYAL LEAGUERS WEAR

Facial Charm of Those Brooklynites Who Oppose Consolidation Has Been Sacrificed.

The strength and weakness of those residents of Brooklyn who have joined in opposition to consolidation with New-York under the name of the Loyal League were never fully recognized until they adopted a distinctive style of whisker.

Many of the members, by sacrificing their pointed Vandyke beards, have left exposed a great weakness of chin, which is brought into high relief by a fringe of whiskers, making it appear smaller and more retreating than it is in reality.

In fact, the chief effect of the Loyal League whisker is to exaggerate every peculiarity of the lower jaw. Where the chin would be merely shallow if only a mustache were worn, or if the upper lip were clean

The Loyal League Whisker.
Showing how some Brooklyn men opposed to consolidation, have sacrificed facial charm.

shaven, it appears so very short with Loyal League whiskers that the spectator is forced to wonder, in spite of himself, whether there is room inside for a set of full-sized teeth.

On the other hand, a heavy chin looks equally distorted in the opposite direction, and a Brooklyn man with the whiskers of his favorite city who has a lower jaw which is prominent in front and not more than ordinarily deep seems as if he had borrowed the inferior portion of his face from John L. Sullivan.

The angle at which the shaving line is made across the face from the angle of the mouth to the tip of the ear has also effected remarkable transformations of expression in many instances. When the ear is placed high up on the side of the head and the shaving line ascends at an acute angle from the mouth, the disagreeable effect to the observer is much greater than when the shaving line is carried out on the line which passes across the mouth.

The more acute the whisker angle the more repellent the unconscious subject of its effect appears. The frank and laughing mouth acquires a perpetual grin, like that of a clown in a circus. The naturally sad man, whose mouth has drooping corners, never seems so lost to all joyousness as when he has a hairy pointer on each side calling attention to the physical expression of his melancholy.

When the Loyal League whiskers are kept closely cropped their general effect is to bring out all the craft and guile in the face, which might otherwise be latent. This is also the result of their attracting unusual attention to the expression of the mouth, which is a far truer index to hidden character than the look of the eyes.

If the whiskers are allowed to grow more freely they exaggerate the size of the upper part of the face, while diminishing the apparent size of the lower part.

In short, the boasted individuality which Brooklyn men have obtained through wearing Loyal League whiskers has been gained at a consirable sacrifice of facial charm.

MORE WHISKY TRUST LITIGATION

Motions to be Made in Court To-day for Nelson Morris and Other Directors—The Fleischman Claim.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Edwin Walker, acting for Nelson Morris and other ex-Directors of the Whisky Trust, will move in Judge Showalter's court to-morrow morning that the suit of the Central Trust Company for an injunction and receiver be consolidated with other pending suits against the trust. He also will move for an order of court compelling the trust to pay the interest due June 1 on the $1,000,000 bonds deposited with the Central Trust Company. The motions will be vigorously opposed by Levy Mayer for the reorganization committee.

Receiver McNulta is preparing to resist the claim of the Fleischman Company of Cincinnati that it has a right to abrogate a contract with the Whisky Trust. He will sue the Cincinnati company for damages for ignoring its contract with the trust. One of the trust's attorneys to-day characterized the Fleischman Company's move as a bold attempt to secure more favorable terms for its purchases from the Riverdale Distillery.

More Deputy Marshals were sworn in today and assigned to duty in guarding the distilleries of the trust. The Supreme Court is expected to adjourn this week, and a decision of the Attorney General's quo warranto suit is expected any day.

Everything is now in readiness for a judicial sale in case the court decision is adverse to the trust.

OBITUARY RECORD.

William Rever.

William Rever, sixty years of age, a veteran of the late war, died at Patchogue, L. I., yesterday morning of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

He enlisted with the Fourteenth Brooklyn Volunteers, and served creditably during the entire war. He was taken a prisoner, and was confined in Libby Prison for nine months, where he contracted the disease which resulted in his death.

He was a member of Polar Star Lodge, No. 485, F. and A. M., of New-York, and R. A. Clark Post, No. 210, G. A. R., of Patchogue. The funeral will take place next Thursday, and will be in charge of the Grand Army of the Republic and the Masonic fraternity.

Edward Sweeney.

Justice Edward Sweeney died at his home, 70 Vernon Avenue, in the Twenty-ninth Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday. He was sixty-five years old, and had been a Justice of the Peace in the old town of Flatbush for several years. He was one of the men who took a lively interest in Democratic politics before the town was annexed. He had been ill for a long time. He leaves a wife and several children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Charles H. Benedict, United States Consul at Cape Town, South Africa, is dead. Mr. Benedict was born in New-York, and appointed to the Cape Town Consulate by President Cleveland in June, 1893. The office pays $1,500 a year.

—R. Miles Rice, founder of the extensive seed business conducted by Jerome B. Rice & Co. at Cambridge, N. Y., died yesterday at Troy.

The Advance in Wages.

From The Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel.

The New-York Times publishes a list of 278 large companies which have advanced the wages of their employes from 10 to 20 per cent. since April 6. These increases directly affect over 184,000 men.

No better index of the improvement of general conditions can be found than these facts. Most of these advances were made voluntarily by the companies, and give strong evidence that the demand for the output of manufactories is stiffer and that confidence and credit are rapidly returning.

A California Detective Killed.

LOS ANGELES, June 10.—Detective A. B. Lawson was shot and instantly killed in his office this afternoon by S. B. Kennett, a former partner. The murderer at one time was Chief of Police of St. Louis.

BACHELORS OF THE LAWS

Degrees from the City University for Young Women and Men.

SUGGESTIONS BY JOHN E. PARSONS

Awards of Prizes and Scholarships—Address to the Graduating Class by Dean Austin Abbott.

Ten young women and sixty young men, comprising the class of '95 of the Law School of the City of New-York, received their degree of LL. B. from Chancellor MacCracken in Music Hall last night.

Te unusually large number of women to receive the degree caused much interest, and as they tripped along the platform to receive the coveted parchment the audience applauded vigorously, and Rogers's Seventh Regiment Band played louder than usual. All except two of the women graduates were arrayed in cap and gown, and they looked far more scholarly than their brethren in the law, who were dressed in conventional dress suits.

After the opening prayer, John E. Parsons of the New-York Bar made a characteristic address, talking about "Some Suggestions to Young Lawyers from an Old Lawyer, and Reasons Why They Should Not Be Followed."

Mr. Parsons stated that he was brought up in the office of James W. Gerard, who was in the habit of referring to the qualification which made a lawyer successful as "spontaneous combustion." If he were to map out a pathway to success, Mr. Parsons said, the best advice that he could give would be that it should not be followed. Mr. Parsons referred to the individuality of some of the prominent lawyers now dead whom he had known—Charles O'Connor, Daniel Lord, George Wood, Francis B. Cutting, Mr. Gerard, James T. Brady, and Edward Sanford, and to Augustus F. Smith, Aaron J. Vanderpoel, and Henry A. Cram, who were students of the University, and he made the point that while each was essentially unlike the other each owed his success to that which was characteristic of himself. This showed the variety of characteristics and attainments which the profession involved. He said that it was the boast of the profession that with a few days of preparation a capable lawyer could know more about any particular topic, whether of science, religion, philosophy, art, mechanics, or whatever else it might be, than a skilled expert. This might be the result of cramming, but the cramming accomplished the purpose of enabling the lawyer to examine or cross-examine the expert.

Mr. Parsons, in conclusion, stated, as the result of his observation, that there was no reason why any young man of fair intelligence and capacity should not, with suitable equipment, industry, and earnestness, succeed at the bar. It was a great mistake to suppose that success comes from the possession of great talents. In no profession is there more frequently seen the truth of the fable that the tortoise often wins the race from the hare.

The distribution of prizes followed Mr. Parson's address. The prize for the best oral examination was awarded to Howard Sidney Meighan, B. S., with honorable mention to Joseph Fischer, A. B. Mr. Meighan, who is an exceptionally bright student, also won the prize of $100 for the best written examination, while George William Alger, A. B., received honorable mention.

Miss Eugenie Rae won the Shepard scholarship.

University scholarships were awarded to Julien Meyer Isaacs, Harry Louis Herzog, and Dean Emery.

The degree of LL. B. was confererd on the following students:

George Alger, A. B.,	Bernard M. Jackson,
Charles H. Angleman,	Benjamin F. Jones,
William Ash,	Emerich Kohn,
Joseph J. Bach,	Joseph H. Krakower,
Anthony J. Barrett,	Pauline Kuhlke,
Joseph H. Beall,	C. R. La Rue, A. B.,
Waldo R. Blackwell,	Samuel David Lasky,
Hieronymus Breunich,	Mary M. Lilly,
Harry J. Cafferata,	Andrew C. Linn,
R. H. Clarke, Jr., A. B.,	Rosalie Loew, A. B.,
Charles B. Crane,	John K. McDonald,
J. M. Dardis, A. B.,	Clarence McKenzie,
Shirley S. Davis,	E. J. McNally, B. S.,
C. L. Dodge, A. B.,	Isaac Marks,
Charles P. Dillon,	H. S. Meighan, B. S.,
Walter R. Eaton,	Maurice Mulcahy,
C. L. Dodge, A. B.,	G. V. Mullan, Ph. B.,
Henry H. Essick,	Alfred Opdyke, A. M.,
Ethel R. Evans, A. B.,	Albert C. Pedrick,
Jeter J. Everett,	Edward Phillips,
Julius Feldman,	William W. Pierce,
Joseph Fischer, A. B.,	Edith A. Reiffert,
Annette Fiske,	George W. Reimer,
G. L. F. Fitzpatrick,	Frank H. Reimer,
Henry Fluegelman,	John E. Ruston, B. S.,
Charles D. Folsom,	Jacob Rutz,
George Forbes,	J. E. Salomon, Ph. B.,
Louise M. Fowler,	Otto Schrenk,
Samuel Friedman,	Robert S. Scott,
Leon B. Ginsburg, B. S.,	David Sicherman,
Mayer C. Goldman,	M. L. M. Smith, A. B.,
Robert P. Green, A. B.,	Joseph M. Smith,
J. H. Greenbaum, A. B.,	William F. Stonebridge,
Anita H. Haggerty,	J. T. Van Riper, A. B.,
T. C. Halligan, B. S.,	Jay E. Whiting, A. B.,
William R. Heaton,	Victor S. Yarros,
Sigmund I. I. Honig,	

The following were made Masters of Laws:

Dallas Flannagan,	George H. Perry,
Abraham G. Hirsh,	Julian B. Shope,
Edward A. Horton,	Morris P. Stevens,
Francis Jordan,	Dexter L. Stone.
Harold E. Lippincott,	

The address to the graduating class was made by Austin Abbott, LL. D., Dean of the Law School. He spoke on "The Modern Domain of Law."

CLASS DAY AT COLUMBIA.

A Large Audience Entertained with Addresses and Music.

There was a large attendance yesterday, consisting for the most part of young women, at the class-day exercises of the graduating class of the School of Arts at Columbia College.

Library Hall was utilized for the occasion, and it presented a pretty spectacle, with Columbia's blue and white banners and various trophies of her many victories on the athletic field displayed from the galleries, and gorgeous floral decorations.

Frederick Coykendall, the class President, conducted the exercises.

After the roll call by Stephen Fraser Thayer, the President made an excellent salutatory address. He was followed by William Thomas Mason, the class historian, who reviewed in an interesting way the achievements of the class from freshman year to graduation.

The rôle of prophet devolved on Conrad Saxe Keyes, who distributed honors freely, and created much merriment by his happy remarks.

Francis Eugene Bauch contributed the class poem, which was pronounced excellent by those who best understood its allusions.

The day's fun culminated in the brief presentation addresses made by Frederic Oakman Virgin, who called up each classmate in turn, and gave him an appropriate gift, which in several instances proved embarrassing to the victim.

William Dana Street delivered the valedictory. At the conclusion of his remarks the class, assisted by the Glee Club, sang the class ode, written by William Howe Ripley.

The college Banjo Club then entertained the audience, and soon after the floor was cleared for dancing.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Milwaukee, June 10.—The Forster Lumber Company's yards, Lake and Cherry Streets, and Uhrig's coal yard burned this morning. Sixteen horses perished in the lumber company's stables. Several buildings in the vicinity and two ships in the canal were damaged. The losses were: Forster Lumber Company, $40,000; Uhrig & Sons, $50,000; steam barge Raleigh, $3,000; Schlitz Brewing Company stables, $15,000, and the schooner Lucy Graham, $1,000.

Cameron, West Va., June 10.—A fire which started last night burned itself out at 5 o'clock this morning. The entire loss is estimated at $200,000. The fire started in a hay mow in which some gamblers had been playing, and burned practically everything in the town. Hecker & Helms's general store is the heaviest loss—$60,000. Over 100 people are homeless.

Hackensack, N. J., June 10.—The plant of the Wells Rustless Iron Company, at Little Ferry, burned; loss, $13,000; no insurance.

Emporia, Kan., June 10.—The Neosho Rapids Seminary Building was struck by lightning and burned; loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000.

Fine Furniture.

Daintiest things of the season at lowest prices at FLINT'S, 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

BOUND TO DO HIS "DOOTY"

Conductor No. 51 on the Bridge Will Not Brook Interference—What Happens to Inquiring Passengers.

One of the conductors on the Brooklyn Bridge cars was relating to a sympathetic friend yesterday morning the cause of the arrest of a passenger at some previous time.

The conductor spoke in such a loud tone that all the passengers within a distance of ten feet from where he stood heard every word he uttered. The unconscious self-revelation of the man gives bridge passengers the valuable hint that if they ask conductors for their names they are likely to be arrested on the most convenient charge available. The conductor's story ran:

"When I put up a chain this feller said to me: 'I think you put that up a-purpose. I'll make a test case of this.' He was one o' them consequential Irishmen, you know—a tarrier. [The conductor's own features inclined to the Celtic.] So I looks at him an' he gives in an' takes his seat. Then I gives him the laugh, you know. Couldn't help but laugh at a tarrier like him interferin'

GALA DAY FOR CYCLISTS

The Parade and Race Meet Next Saturday Promise Fine Entertainment.

MANY TO START FOR THE TIMES' MEDAL

Class B Men Who Will Not Compete Because the State Race Committee Would Not Waive Their Entry Fees.

The great parade down the Coney Island cycle path next Saturday, and the State division meet, which is to follow at the new track at Manhattan Beach, will make the day a gala one for cyclists in this section. It is expected that the parade will be the biggest thing of the kind ever seen in this country, and, as for the race meet, certain officials of the division have expressed the belief that it will equal, if not exceed, the national meet to be held at Asbury Park next month.

Altogether, the cycle will be very much in it next Saturday. Wheelmen are expected from every quarter of the State and Boston and Philadelphia, not to mention Jersey, will surely be liberally represented. About every club of any importance in the Applejack State will have a delegate in the parade, and some will have scores.

Up to date the management of the parade, which is held to formally open the new path, has done its work most systematically. This indicates success for the affair. The wheelmen will do their best to bring about this result at any rate.

Chairman Stebbins of the Committee of Arrangements has done valuable service for the cause. He has attended every meeting held by the committee thus far, and was chiefly instrumental in compiling the following instructions to those intending to take part in the procession:

The headquarters of the Grand Marshal on the day of the parade will be established at the junction of Eastern Parkway and Bedford Avenue.

All division and staff officers will report to the Grand Marshal at headquarters, 1,281 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, at 1 P. M., June 15.

The parade will be formed in three divisions:

First Division—The clubs on Long Island.

Second Division—New-York, New-Jersey, and visiting clubs.

Third Division—All unattached wheelmen.

Divisions will form as follows:

First Division—On south side of Eastern Parkway, facing north, right resting on Bedford Avenue, and the line extending toward the Park.

Second Division—On north side of Eastern Parkway, facing south, left resting on Bedford Avenue, and the line extending toward the Park.

Clubs in seniority from left to right, leading club on the left.

Third Division—At the Plaza, right resting on the arch.

The formation to be in columns of fours, at close intervals, wheels touching.

Clubs will count fours and form in columns of fours immediately upon reaching place in line, the leading four at the curb, facing the Parkway, and the line extending toward the Park.

The march will be in column of fours: First division, breaking from the right, to march to the left; second division, breaking from the left, to march to the right; third division, to the front.

Distance between fours on the march, 10 feet; between clubs, 25 feet; between divisions, 100 feet.

The commanding officer of each club, with the color bearer, will ride at the head of his club; all other officers in the rear.

Each club will report, by its commanding officer, to the chief of staff of the Grand Marshal, at headquarters, immediately upon arrival at the place of assembly, for assignment to place in line. Such report will be considered the time of the arrival of the club. Clubs reporting after assembly will lose the place in line heretofore assigned to them, and will be sent to the left of their divisions in the order of their arrival.

The military escort of the Grand Marshal will form on Eastern Parkway, right resting east of and near Bedford Avenue, and facing west.

The assembly will sound at 2 P. M., and the several divisions will be formed and ready to move at that hour.

Many entries have been made for the race meet and fine sport is assured on the new track. There will be about 100 competitors for the The New-York Times medal in the mile race for novices.

About all of the Class B cracks have entered, excepting Sanger, Cabanne, Titus, and the two Johnsons, L. C. and E. C. Their entries were sent to Chairman Burns by Joseph Goodman, who acts as enteriug agent for several firms employing Class B riders, with the stipulation that they should not be considered as entered unless entry fees were waived.

The conditional entries were accompanied by the request that the Chairman telegraph at once to Goodman whether or not they were received on these terms. The reply to be prepaid. It read: "Reading of American Wheelmen rules will be strictly adhered to. All must pay entry fees."

Speaking last evening of the strange request of Goodman, an official of the meet said: "Mike Dirnberger, Otto Zeigler, C. R. Coulter, Charley Murphy, Eddie Bald, W. F. Sims, and half a dozen other cracks will be on hand, and from the work the men have been doing up to the present, it is likely they will make faster time than those who sought to get in free. This sulking is not the fault of the men, however, but is due to the commercial policy of the firms that employ them and their desire to dictate their own terms to race-meet managers."

The Entertainment Committee connected with the meet announces that in addition to the fireworks on Friday night and the theatre party at the beach on Saturday night, there will be a second theatre party at the Park Theatre, Brooklyn, Saturday evening. The show at the beach will be "1492," and in Brooklyn, "Paul Jones."

ZEIGLER AND COULTER RACE.

Joined the National Circuit of Bicycle Contests at Ilion and Won.

UTICA, N. Y., June 10.—At the race meet of the Remington Cycle Club held in Ilion to-day Clinton Coulter proved himself far the best man in a field of over a dozen, including many of the most prominent men of the path. Ilion is ten miles from Utica, and at its annual meeting draws from the entire surrounding country many thousands of persons. This was the case to-day.

Zeigler and Coulter entered the National Circuit here. MacDonald, Sims, Barker, L. C. Johnson, Eddy Helfert, Zeigler, Coulter, Tyler, Titus, and Cabanne was the order of the lining up on the tape of the mile open race to-day. This is the most representative party of American racing men seen this year. The race was paced by Fisher on a single machine. In the first 200 yards Cabanne fell, but was uninjured. MacDonald followed the pacemaker closely, Tyler and Ziegler being well toward the end as the half was passed. As pacemaker Fisher dropped MacDonald, jumped into his sprint, and led around the quarter.

The field came up neck and neck and a great battle was on down the stretch. Coulter and Titus led the field by about two lengths, Sims beat Helfert for third position by about two inches, and Tyler was fifth. The time was 2:19 2-5.

The halfmile open finish was of a dozen men abreast. The Judges became a little mixed, and E. C. Johnson claims, shut him out of position. This was the finest finish of the day. Coulter on the inside of the track, with E. C. Johnson on his rear wheel, and Ziegler on the outside with Coulter on his rear wheel and a half-dozen men between them, raced gamely. Coulter was awarded the victory by about six inches. Zeigler was given second, and Fisher third.

The one-mile handicap had Titus, Sims, and E. C. Johnson, thirty-five-yard men, on scratch; Allen at fifteen yards, and Helfert and Jenny at thirty-five yards. Each man had an open track, Helfert on the inside and Jenny on the outside. Helfert went ahead by inches, Allen flew forward into second position, and, between the two, Titus and E. C. Johnson, were fourth and fifth. Jenny took the half-mile handicap from forty yards in 1:03 1-5, winning by several lengths. A. A. Zimmerman was present, and acted as Judge. The track was dusty, but very fast. The wind blew in the faces of the riders on the home stretch.

The men ride in Rochester to-morrow, when Dirnberger and a dozen more good ones will be met. The Summaries:

Half-Mile Open.—Coulter won, Ziegler second, Gisber third. Time—1:04 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—B. Helfert, (85 yards,) first; Allen, (15 yards,) second; Jenny, (85 yards,) third. Time—2:19.

Mile Open.—B. Coulter first, Titus second, Sims third, Helfert fourth. Time—2:19 2-5.

Half-Mile Handicap.—B. Jenny, (40 yards,) first; Sims, (20 yards,) second; L. C. Johnson, (20 yards,) third. Time—1:02.

FOR THE BLUE RIBBON CENTURIES

Details Completed for the Manhattan Bicycle Club's Long Runs.

On Sunday Capt. C. P. Staubach and Lieut. R. G. Betts of the Manhattan Bicycle Club rode over the New-York-Philadelphia course to be traversed by those taking part in the "Blue-Ribbon Century Runs" of June 22 and 23. Arrangements were completed at the various places where stops for rest and refreshment will be scheduled. The run was everywhere spoken of with enthusiasm.

The Bristol Turnpike was found to be in good condition, as also the stretch between New-Brunswick and Princeton. It is probable that the route originally selected will be slightly modified so as to avoid the necessity of riding over the bad pavement in Newark and the other roads which are not at present in good shape. The route will be as scheduled until Belleville is reached, and will then run over fine roads to Bloomfield, Orange, Millburn, Springfield, Scotch Plains, and Plainfield, instead of through Newark, Elizabeth, Cranford, and Westfield.

The change will make the run easier and pleasanter without adding to the distance. A complete itinerary of the runs will be announced this week. The entries will close on June 19. The probable pacemakers will be Charles P. Staubach, Ritchie G. Betts, George C. Wheeler, Carl Von Lengerke, and Clemens Weiss.

The checking system will be accurate and clearly explained in the circular sent to all who enter. All turns in the roads will be plainly marked by colored paper, which will be liberally spread. The gold medals for survivors of both runs to and from Philadelphia are to be the richest and neatest ever given, and the silver ones, for survivors one way, will be duplicates of the others in design.

The entry fee, $2.50, includes entry, badge, ferry at New-York, and medal. Supper, lodging, and breakfast at Philadelphia will cost $1, and the dinners 75 cents each.

All entries should be sent promptly to C. P. Staubach, 575 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

Bicycling at Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, June 10.—The Elizabeth Athletic Cyclers, the winners of the Union County ten-mile road championship, will hold their annual club handicap race on June 22. The course will be the Morris Avenue route to Springfield and return, ten miles.

The Carteret Cycle Club of this city took a run to Summit Saturday night, after the Elizabeth road race, and put up at the Beechwood Hotel, where dinner was partaken of, and afterward dancing was indulged in until midnight. The Carterets had a pleasant moonlight run back to this city. The club is composed of young men and women prominent in Elizabeth's fashionable society circles, and its membership is steadily increasing by new devotees to the sport joining its ranks.

Private Mattey's Long Ride.

Private Mattey of Battery G, First United States Artillery, stationed at Fort Hamilton, began a long cycle ride at 6:07 A. M. yesterday. His destination is Fort Sheridan, Ill., and the purpose of the journey is to illustrate the practicability of the bicycle for messenger service in the army. Mattey carried a message from Gen. Miles to the commandant of the Missouri Division of the army. He will return over the same route, and expects to accomplish the run inside of a month. His outfit comprised a fatigue uniform and belt, helmet, leggins, and blanket. No gun was carried. His expenses have been estimated at 72 cents a day.

The Tourists' Coming Meet.

The Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson is planning for the largest meet ever held in Northern New-Jersey. It will take place on July 3 and 4 at the Clifton race track. There is a possibility that Zimmerman may ride an exhibition mile on the second day of the meet. Titus, Sanger, and other Class B cracks will compete, it is said. A large Class A entry list is looked for, as particularly attractive prizes will be offered. One of the trophies will be a fifty-dollar gold medal presented by The New-York Times.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The Board of Officers of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen will have an important meeting in Brooklyn on Saturday. A number of important amendments to the constitution will be proposed on this occasion. George E. Miner, Chairman of the Right and Privileges Committee, has given notice that he will propose the following amendment: "In each case where two or more candidates have been regularly nominated or regularly certified for the same office, the names of such candidates shall be printed on the official ballot in such order as shall have been determined by lot by the Secretary-Treasurer; and each ballot shall also contain a sufficient space for the writing of additional names, a space for the voter's signature, and instructions as to how many candidates may be voted for for each office. Said ballots when prepared shall be sent promptly by mail, one to each member of the division, together with an envelope marked 'Mail Vote,' and addressed to the Secretary-Treasurer, who shall canvass the same, as provided in Section 3 of Article III. The Secretary-Treasurer shall not sell or deliver ballots to any candidates or to any other person until at least twenty-four hours have expired after the mailing of official ballots to all members has been completed, except as hereinbefore provided."

—The Kings County Wheelmen are sure to have a big meet at the Manhattan Beach track on June 29. The list of events will be as follows: Class A, one-mile novice, scratch; one-mile League of American Wheelmen championship of the metropolitan district, scratch; one-mile handicap and two-mile handicap, Class A; one mile, scratch; one-mile handicap and five-mile handicap. Gold medals, silver cups, and diamonds will be given as first prizes in Class A races; massive gold fobs for first prizes in Class B events, with $100 bicycles for second prizes. There will be not less than three prizes for each event. A gold brick will be offered as a special time prize to the Class A rider making the fastest mile.

There was a rumor afloat yesterday that Cabanne, the St. Louis flier, would resign from the team with which he has been associated since the beginning of the season. It was said that Cabanne had received orders by riding at the Clinton (Mass.) meet Saturday, and that in consequence much ill feeling had been engendered.

—The cyclists of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn had a run from Newburg on Sunday. They went up by boat on Saturday. The trip was participated in by J. Weed, Frank Fisher, Edward Wieman, William Hollrigel, William Geagery, Edward Stegermann, Fred Mane, Oscar Hauck, and Johnnie Mann.

—At the field day of the Institute Athletic Club at Caledonian Park, Newark, on the 20th inst., the feature of the track contests will be a two-mile bicycle race. Entries for this event can be made with John M. Walsh, 76 New Street, Newark, on or before the 21st inst. The entry fee is 50 cents.

—The relay bicycle race from Belleville to Kingston, Ontario, and return and repeat, a distance of 100 miles, participated in by Belleville and Kingston riders, took place yesterday morning. The Belleville riders won by 13 minutes, covering the distance in 5 hours 17 minutes and 15 seconds.

—A special meeting of the Quill Club Wheelmen will be held at their rooms in the Pulitzer Building at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Matters of interest to every member will be acted upon, and a full attendance is desired.

—The racing division of the Pequod Wheelmen this season comprises Herman Schoen, Alexander Stott, O. V. Yarrington, George Scofield, I. R. Shepard, William J. Butler, Jr., and Harold Wootrup.

—Ray Macdonald will ride a tandem with "Eddie" Bald, his team mate, later in the season. It is expected they will make a fast team.

—The Manhattan Bicycle Club will have its eighth annual banquet on Friday evening at the Hotel Martin, University Place and Ninth Street.

—Johnson has been engaged to do a half-mile exhibition at the meet of the South End Wheelmen in Philadelphia, on June 22.

—Hubert Brennan, Jr., only ten years of age, rode the entire route in the Long Island century run last Saturday.

—The Bedford Cycle Club has been organized, and is now settled at 1,127 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.

—The Greenwich Wheelmen talk of holding an open race meet at Manhattan Field during July.

—On Aug. 31 the Pequod Wheelmen will conduct an open race meet at Eastern Park.

—Night racing will be resumed at the Riverton track on July 1.

Brewer's Good Shooting.

Between 300 and 400 persons assembled on the grounds of the Parkway Driving Club at Parkville, L. I., at 2 P. M., yesterday, to see Capt. "Jack" Brewer attempt to kill 95 out of 100 birds for a wager of $250 with "Phil" Duffy of Brooklyn. The spectators were disappointed, as the match was declared off, after a two hours' heated altercation between the principals. Capt. Brewer objected to the trap provided by Duffy, on the ground that it stood twelve and one-half inches from the ground when closed, whereas the articles of agreement stipulated that the trap when lifted should not rise more than twelve inches from the ground. When another trap, answering the requirements, had been procured, they failed to agree on a referee.

Brewer then gave an exhibition shoot. He commenced at 4:30 P. M. to kill 95 out of 100 birds. The birds were, for the most part, a very tame lot. The Captain killed the first twenty-three without a break, but the twenty-fourth, a corking driver, took both barrels, and fell dead out of bounds. The thirty-eighth was next to fall outside the line, as did the sixty-eighth also. He shot in splendid form up to his eighty-first bird, a straight driver, which left the trap like a rocket, completely beating the gun. The eighty-third quartered into the sun and got safely away. The eighty-fifth fell outside the flags marking the boundary, and was the last bird missed.

Brewer shot in excellent form. Most of the birds were killed within a ten-yard radius of the trap.

SULKIES IN BATTLE ARRAY.

Circuit Harness Racers Open the Season at Fleetwood To-day.

Never were the prospects more favorable for enjoyable sport with the harness racers than those which wait on the Spring meeting which commences at Fleetwood Park this afternoon. The old track is in capital condition, and a host of fleet steppers are ready to come out and battle for the money. Many additions and improvements have been made in the grand stand and clubhouse stoop, so that the spectators can be assured of better accommodations than were previously furnished by the Driving Club.

Frank B. Walker, the professional starter from Indianapolis, has been engaged for the meeting, and his clever work in handling the big fields at Baltimore and Philadelphia proved his capability for this work. A separate place has been provided for him, just over the entrance to the judges' stand, where a railed platform was erected last week. During the Grand Circuit meeting of 1893 Mr. Walker was the starting judge, so that this is his second appearance at Fleetwood. He will probably be assisted by Allen Lowe of Boston, who rendered valuable aid to him at the earlier meetings.

Under the rules of the National Trotting Association all withdrawals in the three classes for to-day had to be made by 7 o'clock last evening. Secretary Hedges was at his office on the grounds up to that hour, and was able to make up the list of probable starters. Seventeen are eligible in the 2:24 trot, including Falkland, the unbeaten candidate for this class during the past four weeks. Besides Snip Nose, Boston, and others, whom he has previously defeated, Jube, Ruprecht, and Kathleen, are among the newcomers that will oppose the speedy son of Happy Medium here.

There are six nimble pacers for the 2:14 class, and Robert C., the Baltimore crack, will probably have his measure taken in this race.

Only twelve of the thirty-one named for the 2:33 trot have been scratched, so that the field will be unusually large. This makes it a very open affair, as most of the candidates are unknown quantities.

The complete list of those eligible to start is as follows:

2:24 Class, Trotting.—Purse $500. Hussar, b. h., by Sweepstakes-Lady Bowman, untraced; W. A. Wynn, Far Rockaway, N. Y. Snip Nose, b. m., by Cyclone-Nancy Lee, by Favorite Wilkes; I. B. Fleming, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Boston, b. g., by Don Wilkes, dam untraced; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. Falkland, b. h., by Happy Medium-Toto, by Princeps; Charles Nolan, Centre Square, Penn.; Daconis, b. h., by Norwood Star-Lady Grace, by Hamlet; John Kelly, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Quailty, b. m., by Electioneer-Mocha, by Almont; William Simpson, New-York. D. S., g. g., by Rex Magnus, dam unknown; S. Garst, Providence, R. I. Billy Ackerson, b. g., by Squire Talmage, dam unknown; George W. Haight, Savannah, Ga. Jube, b. g., by Stillman-Zolla, by Confederate Chief; Theodore L. Arthur, Parkville, L. I. Angelus, ch. g., by Whitby, dam unknown; J. Hawes, Johnstown, Penn.; Tom Scott, g. g., by Nutwood, dam by Lightning; Master W. H. Brooks, Mount Eden (N. Y.) Stock Farm. Ruprecht, b. h., by Favorite Wilkes-Kate Sprague, by Governor Sprague, Hudson River Stock Farm, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dr. C., b. g., by Clayford, dam unknown; A. J. Detsch, Philadelphia, Penn. Tom Judge, b. g., by Monrose-Molly Clark; A. P. McDonald, Albany, N. Y. Kathleen, ch. m., by Stranger-Carmen, by Socrates; Thomas H. Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Nutshell, b. m., by Bayonne Prince-Nutmeg, by Nutbourne; E. R. Bowne, North Branch, N. J. Lizzie H., b. m., by Winooski-Lady Walkill, by Walkill Chief; C. E. Swan, Norwalk, Conn.

2:14 Class, Pacing.—Purse $500. Queen Gothard, b. m., by St. Gothard-Mignon, by Happy Medium; W. J. Shepherd, Shepherdstown, West Va. Budd Doble, b. g., by Indianapolis-Kate, by Stocking Chief; Academy Hotel Stables, Baltimore, Md. Guesswork, b. g., by Egbert-Magic, by Westwind; Theodore L. Arthur, Parkville, L. I. Lutie Strathmore, ch. m., by Strathmore, dam by Champ Ferguson; A. J. Hawes, Johnstown, Penn. Robert C., b. g., by Thorndale Idol-Leasie, unknown; Robert C. Richardson, Churchville, Md. Charley B., ch. g., by Dan Brown, dam unknown; L. H. Hurd, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.

2:33 Class, Trotting. Purse $500.—Fritz Wagner, b. s., by Sweepstakes-dam unknown; W. A. Wynn, Far Rockeaway, N. Y. Prince Purdy, b. g., by Havelock-dam unknown; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk, Va. Idolette, ch. m., by Peter Pinderdam, by Hambletonian; Charles Nolan, Centre Square, Penn. St. Albans, blk. s., by King Wilkes-dam unknown; F. T. Higgins, Linden, N. J. Maud L., br. m., by Ripton-dam unknown; M. E. Ryan, Brooklyn, N. Y. Benny W., g. g., breeding unknown; S. Garst, Providence, R. I. Clara C., b. m., by Polonius-Jennie Rose, by Import-Roy Miller, Macon, Ga. Silver Mark, b. g., by Post Mark-dam unknown; George A. Singerly, Philadelphia, Penn. Agatha, b. m., breeding unknown; A. B. Cummings, Harrisburg, Penn. Celica B., b. g., by Mohican-dam unknown; A. J. Hawes, Johnstown, Penn. Flash, gr. g., by Barkis-Polly, by Glencoe-Goldust; D. W. Maloney, White Plains, N. Y. Silverwood, b. m., by Wilton-unknown; William Scattergood, Philadelphia, Penn. Euleta, b. m., by Mambrino Dudley-dam unknown; Jno. Monaghan, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Ben. Ingraham, b. s., by Ingraham-dam unknown; Jos. Simpson, Norfolk, Va. Mr. Superior, blk. g., by Superior-dam unknown; Moran & Robinson, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Jim Mansfield, ch. c., by Mansfield-dam unknown; George McBride, Fleetwood Park, N. Y. Dart, ch. g., by Antonio-dam untraced; W. H. H. Achuff, Philadelphia, Penn. Beyreuth, b. h., Stranger; John P. Gibbs, Fleetwood Park, N. Y.

To-morrow afternoon in addition to the regular card there will be a sprint race for stakes of $200, between two young pacers. Both are two-year-olds, Mrs. Jo, a bay filly, owned by Frederick P. Olcott being one, and Rudd, a bay colt, in the stable of John P. Gibbs, the other. The distance is a half mile, and a single dash decides the match.

TO RACE AT GRAVESEND.

Light Entries for the Contests for This Afternoon.

With all the horses there are in training at the Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend tracks, it is very surprising that so few entries are made for the races at the Brooklyn Jockey Club's meeting this afternoon. Such a list as is given herewith is not one to encourage owners of race tracks to hang up purses for competition, and would seem to indicate that owners and trainers are not very anxious to win money with their racers.

The entries for the day's races and the weights allotted to the horses are:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds which have not won at this meeting; selling; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner, $400; to the second horse, $75, and to the third horse, $25; selling allowances. Six furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Canterbury	110	The Swain	105
Sue Kittie	107	Lina	100
Gala	101	Golden Gate	100
Abingdon	100	Samaritan	100
Milton T.	100	Romping Girl	97
Mongrove	97	Fannie B.	95
Lady Richmond	95		

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner, $500; to the second horse, $75, and to the third horse, $25. One mile and a sixteenth.

Patrician	119	Stephen J.	112
Captain T.	106		

THIRD RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner, $400; to the second horse, $75, and to the third horse, $25. Five furlongs.

Sir Peter II.	112	Yankee Doodle	112
Swette	109	Belle Amie	109
Honolulu	109	Mack Briggs	109
Signora B.	109	Peerlessness	109
Sky Blue	109	Fascination	109

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won at this meeting; selling; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner, $400; to the second horse, $75, and to the third horse, $25; allowances. One mile and a sixteenth.

Song and Dance	107	Long Beach	107
Jodan	107	Now or Never	104
Chiswick	104	Arapahoe	100
Little Matt	100	Sue Kittie	84

FIFTH RACE.—For all ages; heavy handicap; a sweepstakes of $20 each, or $5 if declared; to the winner, $500; to the second horse, $75, and to the third horse, $25. Six furlongs.

Declare	120	Wernberg	119
Factotum	110	Ridicule	108
Belmar	106	Cromwell	100

SIXTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward which have not won $2,000 in 1894 or 1895; a sweepstakes of $20 each; to the winner, $400; to the second horse, $75, and to the third horse, $25. One mile.

Patrician	112	Salonica	104
Charade	100	Owlet	92

Mr. Hennessy Leaves Brighton.

Mr. Engeman of the Brighton Beach race track has again "taken the bit between his teeth," and is blocking attempts that were being made to put his track on a respectable basis. He prefers to have a half-mile, electric-light, outdoor pool-room to a race track, and thinks Guttenberg methods the ones that ought to be followed in racing. As a result, Assemblyman John A. Hennessy yesterday resigned the Presidency of the Brighton Beach Racing Association, and will have no official connection of any sort with the track hereafter. Mr. Hennessy did this after he became satisfied that his efforts to bring racing at Brighton up to the standard sought by Messrs. Belmont, Morgan, Sandford, Keene, Thompson, and others in the Jockey Club, would not receive proper support in certain quarters, and that he would be handicapped by an element prejudicial to the purposes of those who are seeking for the turf the patronage of the best people in the community.

No Racing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 10.—There was no racing at the Hawthorne track here to-day. It is understood that there will be none at either the Hawthorne or Harlem tracks unless some sort of favorable legislation is secured, which will allow racing without a violation of the laws.

NOTES OF THE STEEPLECHASERS

—William C. Hayes of Westbury, L. I., who is racing his horses over the jumps at the various meetings in Canada, is not having the best of luck. Although his colors, black and white, have not been very prominent at the finishes, he has been more successful when riding horses belonging to other stables.

—The Bel-Air Jockey Club of Montreal will give its annual Spring meeting, commencing Thursday, June 13, and continuing each of the following two days. Steeplechase events on the card are the Open, St. James, and Metropolitan Handicaps, one of which will take place each day.

—Sam D., who won the steeplechase the last day of the meeting at Pimlico, June 5, is owned by a Staten Islander, who races under the name of Mr. Temple. The horse has frequently been hunted by his owner with the Richmond County Hunt's pack.

—The Erie Stable's jumpers which have not faced the starters since the Morris Park meeting will probably not be sent to the post again until the Newport races in August.

—Robert C. Hooper of Boston is racing this season under the name of Mr. Chamblet.

CORNELL'S OARSMEN AT WORK.

American Crew Rowing in Good Time —The Freshman Race.

ITHACA, N. Y., June 10.—Since the departure of the Cornell Henley crew the American 'Varsity has been rowing steadily every day under the supervision of Assistant Coach Fred White. No change has been made in the boat since Courtney left. The work of the men does not show much improvement, but this is to be accounted for to a great extent by the very warm weather of the past week. The same feeling of uncertainty exists about the prospects of the American 'Varsity that has been felt ever since all the veterans were picked for the Henley boat. As it is now, Troy is the only man in the shell who has ever pulled a 'Varsity oar, and he was a substitute at Torresdale last year.

The students have lots of confidence in Coach White, and he is hopeful of making a good showing at Poughkeepsie June 21. As it will be necessary for him to remain in Ithaca until after the Pennsylvania-Cornell freshman race on June 14, the 'Varsity crew will not get to Poughkeepsie until June 15. There is grave danger that the men will fall away with the change of climate, but they will be in the pink of condition before leaving Ithaca.

Coach White has sent the American 'Varsity over the three-mile course, paced by the freshmen, in time very satisfactory to the young coach. The boat is going along well now, but after so much practice in rowing a high stroke to pace the Henley crew, the men find it difficult to get down to a slow four-mile paddle. The following make-up is officially announced for the 'Varsity boat. The statistics are given for each man:

	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Stroke, H. C. Troy, '95	162	5.11	24
No. 7, L. L. Tatum, '97	156	5.10	21
No. 6, W. B. Sanborn, '95	170	6.00	22
No. 5, Edgar Johnson, '98	160	6.00¼	19
No. 4, E. A. Crawford, '97	177	6.00	18
No. 3, C. S. Moore, '98	160	5.10½	18
No. 2, N. B. Chriswell, '97	162	5.08	28
No. 1, F. C. Slade, '96	165	5.10	21
Average	164	5.10¾	21
Coxswain, R. T. Richardson, '97	111	5.06	21

The freshman race with Pennsylvania takes place Friday, June 14. "Pennsy's" freshmen have their training quarters at Glenwood, about two miles up the west shore of Cayuga Lake. Pennsylvania's youngsters are in charge of Otto Wagonhurst, who rowed at No. 5 in the Quaker 'Varsity last year. The most friendly sort of feeling exists between the rival freshmen, and they may be seen together almost any afternoon before dinner at the Cornell boathouse. The Pennsylvanians have considerable respect for their young Cornell antagonists, but are confident of winning. They are a sturdy, well-muscled lot of fellows, but their form in rowing is far short of that exhibited by Cornell's babies.

As yet Pennsy has not hit the stroke up higher than thirty-two in practice, while the Cornell freshmen steer forty-eight strokes every day in giving the 'Varsity practice. If anything can be prophesied from practice, the Cornellians ought to have a walk-away from the start.

The two freshmen who are rowing in the 'Varsity boat now, Johnson and Moore, will be put in the freshman boat for the race. They are both powerful youngsters, and will add materially to the strength of the boat in the last mile of the race. Guy Richards of Columbia has been selected to act as referee.

Following is the make-up of the two crews as they will row in the race:

CORNELL.

	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, J. H. Wynne	137	5.10½	18
No. 2, C. K. Conrad	140	5.09	18
No. 3, I. C. Ludlum	150	5.10	18
No. 4, H. W. Jeffers	165	5.10	23
No. 5, Edgar Johnson	160	6.00¼	19
No. 6, J. T. Giles	155	5.10	21
No. 7, C. S. Moore	160	5.10½	18
Stroke, F. A. Briggs	138	5.06	22
Average	150	5.09¾	19½
Coxswain, E. A. Boyd	119	5.05	23

PENNSYLVANIA.

	Weight.	Height.	Age.
Bow, Kelsey	140	6.00	19
No. 2, Oglesby	185	5.10½	20
No. 3, West	150	5.10	20
No. 4, Hunter	145	5.08	18
No. 5, Tumeo	162	5.11	24
No. 6, Darragh	165	6.00	20
No. 7, Mallory	148	5.11	20
Stroke, Herr	154	5.11	23
Average	150	5.10½	20½
Coxswain, McAvoy	110	5.07	21

The Cornell Navy's sixty-foot steam launch, which was built last Fall at a cost of $6,000, was destroyed by fire last night. The boat was used last evening as usual to coach the freshman crew, and when the launch was run into the boathouse the fire was drawn with customary care, and everything was made shipshape for the night. Four hours later the house was discovered to be in flames, and, being somewhat remote from the nearest fire engine's quarters the building and boat were practically consumed before the firemen could reach the scene. The launch was insured for $3,500, and the house for $500.

The navy's main boathouse, in which the shells are kept, although situated near the launch quarters, was not damaged. The origin of the fire is not known, but it is believed to have been accidental. The loss will necessitate no change in the arrangements for the coming race, as one of the local steamers will be chartered for the use of the coach.

COLLEGE CREWS ON THE HUDSON.

Columbia and Pennsylvania Oarsmen Put in a Good Day's Work.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10.—William H. and Walter Frank, owners of the steam yacht Willawalla, of this city, to-day received a communication from the manager of the Cornell crew offering to charter their yacht for the time the Cornell University crew is at Poughkeepsie, from the 15th until the 21st of June, for use as a coach boat. The Messrs. Frank at once replied that the Willawalla was at the disposal of the Cornell crew during the time mentioned without charge.

This morning the river was as smooth as glass, and both the Columbia and Pennsylvania 'Varsity crews were out. The latter did not take a long pull, but spent the time paddling, while Walter Peet put them through a course of training in blade and slide work. Mr. Peet is working hard to get the men from Gotham to pull a uniform stroke. The freshmen crew is also developing strength. This afternoon the water was very rough, and the Columbia 'Varsity crew paddled down the river a mile, stopping every once in a while. They returned to the float about 6 o'clock, and Coach Peet took a run across the river in the launch Queen to Krum Elbow and inspected the work of the Quakers, who were out in their eight. The Queen soon after steamed back across the river and the Columbia 'Varsity eight went out for another pull. They kept close to the east shore, out of the rough water, and continued working until after 7 o'clock. They pulled about thirty-five strokes a minute.

The Quaker eight is still short a man, as Peterson's hand is but little better. Coach Woodruff is pulling his oar in the bow. The new oars from Donoghue were unboxed to-day and distributed. Manager Stokes telegraphed this morning for the new Waters shell, which is expected to-morrow. The Quakers went out this morning and took a six-mile pull, returning in their launch May and towing the shell back to the boathouse. The men are rowing in splendid form. This afternoon they did not go out until after 5 o'clock. They started out at a gait of thirty strokes a minute and made the first mile in six minutes, rowing against the tide in rough water. They made only one stop, going nearly to Krum Elbow, a distance of about three miles; coming back they stopped twice on account of the rough water, which interfered with their stroke.

The crew is heavy, and the old shell settles so that in rough water the swells wash over the outriggers. They rowed twenty-nine and thirty strokes a minute this afternoon. Josh Ward, an old-time oarsman, has sent word from his home at Cornwall that he is coming up in a day or two to give the college men some points on rowing.

It was decided to-day to use Dr. Miller's boathouse for the Cornell crew, and to quarter them in the Hicks House, on Prospect Street. A runway and float have been built for the boathouse. Another float will be anchored at the finish of the course for the use of the oarsmen after the race. The race will be rowed at 5 P. M. on June 21, with the ebb tide. The course has been officially laid out between the two most westerly piers of the bridge. The Vassar girls were out again on the launch May this morning, and noon as the guests of Capt. Bull and Coach Woodruff. The Pennsylvania and Columbia crews have both been invited to attend the class-day exercises at Vassar to-morrow and the commencement exercises Wednesday.

YALE'S CREW IN GOOD FORM.

Rowed the Four-Mile Course on the Thames in Excellent Time.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 10.—The Yale and Harvard crews on the Thames have begun work in earnest this week, with practice that cannot but be beneficial in the greatest degree, preparatory to the four-mile pull June 28. Perhaps the work to-day has been a little severer than it will be on the succeeding days of the week, for the crews had a quiet Sunday and abundant rest during the twenty-four hours preceding the practice to-day.

Aside from the work in the boats, there is to be a series of examinations at the quarters of Yale and Harvard this week. So to-day's work might well be looked upon as the severest of the week. The forenoon practice was at comparatively short distances, devoted to the correction of individual faults in the oarsmen, to quickening the stroke, and to getting the crew into perfect time. A couple of hours was put in to advantage in this way this forenoon.

The crews have been favored with almost perfect conditions of water since they came here, and to-day the sun did not pour down a heat that was intense enough to be disadvantageous to them. The work was done on the upper half of the course. Yale went over the full course at the practice this evening, giving Mr. Cook his first opportunity to see them do their work. He must have been pleased with the way they did it, too, for all who saw the crew declared their rowing exceptionally good.

The Harvard 'Varsity eight were spectators of the splendid style that Yale showed in her boat. The crew came down in the launch about 6 o'clock, the shell being towed behind. At the New-London end of the course the crew got into the boat, and, after a few words from Mr. Cook, by way of instruction, they were off at a rattling pace, swinging easily, but putting power into the stroke that made the shell travel rapidly.

When the eight came into sight at the Naval Station wharf, the Harvard launch was there and watches kept the time of the Yale crew. Coach Watson saw the Yale oarsmen under very favorable conditions, and timed them. Other Harvard men also held tickers on the Yale eight, and comparisons were made. All admitted that Yale rowed very fast, and that the work of the crew was excellent.

A steamer passing along the river interfered with the men at the upper end of the course, but Mr. Cook had followed them in the launch such a long distance and so closely, that he had a pretty accurate idea of what he could expect from them later, and of the improvement that may be possible on the fifteen days remaining for them to perfect their rowing in. The practice of the Yale eight this evening was, of course, before the flags that will mark the miles and half miles are in position, so that Harvard men who were witnesses of the rowing could not time the crew over measured distances. This was to the advantage of Yale, so far as advantage lies in keeping information of accurate time away from its competitors of the 28th.

To-morrow the course will be staked off and will be flagged either that day or

AILSA AGAINST BRITANNIA

Close Race Between the Crack English Cutters.

PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT WON

The Fife Cutter Beat Her Over the Course, but Was Unable to Overcome the Time Allowance.

LONDON, June 10.—The cutters Britannia and Ailsa were thoroughly tested to-day in reaching, beating, and running, in a steady, east-northeast breeze of moderate force, probably about fifteen knots, over the course of the Royal Cinque Ports Yacht Club, in the Channel off Dover. The air was so clear when the yachts started that objects on the French coast were easily distinguishable.

The Britannia won on time allowance, but was actually beaten 1 minute and 30 seconds by the Ailsa. The Ailsa covered the triangular course of 44 miles in 4 hours 37 minutes and 50 seconds, or at the rate of somewhat less than 10 miles an hour; the Britannia's time was 4 hours 39 minutes and 20 seconds. She received an allowance of 2 minutes and 8 seconds from the Ailsa, and therefore beat her 38 seconds.

The race between the big raters was for a silver cup, presented by the Commodore of the Royal Cinque Ports Club. The course was from Dover Bay to and around the Varne Buoy, to and around the South Goodwin Lightship, and thence to the starting point, twice over. The sea was smooth, and the yachts were able to carry light weather canvas, including forestaysails, club topsails, jibs, and jibtopsails.

The skippers, in their zeal to cross at gun-fire, were a little premature. They got away before the cannon boomed, and were called back and started off again. The yachts were cleverly handled. The Ailsa crossed at 12:02:10, and the Britannia at 12:03:10. Counting this advantage of a minute that the Ailsa started with, she really showed herself to be only half a minute better than the Prince of Wales's cutter. The wind on the run out to the Varne Buoy was nearly astern, and the racers set spinnakers. At the end of the first round, the yachts were timed thus:

Ailsa	2:10:18
Britannia	2:20:21

This represented an actual gain of only three seconds for the Ailsa in 22 miles. The Ailsa had slightly increased her lead as they bore away before the wind, with spinnakers set, on the second run to the Varne Buoy. The experts think the conditions were favorable to the Ailsa. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York sailed on the Britannia.

The twenty-raters, Niagara, Luna, and Stephanie were started over a twenty-three-mile course from Dover Bay to and around the South Goodwin Lightship, twice over. The trio was timed thus at the start:

Luna	12:32:02
Stephanie	12:32:10
Niagara	12:32:45

The Niagara overhauled her rivals, and completed the first round 42 seconds ahead of the Luna. Time:

Niagara	2:00:55
Luna	2:01:37
Stephanie	2:02:10

The Niagara got the worst of the start, and in the weather work on the first round was forced to leeward, but she behaved finely on the second round, outstripping her rivals in every point of sailing. She won handily, beating the Luna by 5 minutes and 22 seconds, and the Stephanie by 6 minutes and 38 seconds. Time at the finish:

Niagara	3:17:40
Luna	3:23:02
Stephanie	3:24:18

The big yachts finished:

Ailsa	4:34:45
Britannia	4:36:04

Britannia won on her time allowance.

CRACK YACHTS TO RACE.

Annual Regatta of the Atlantic Club to be Sailed To-day.

If there is any kind of a breeze to-day the regatta of the Atlantic Yacht Club will be one of the finest ever sailed out to Sandy Hook. It is several years since any of the clubs that race down the bay have had such a fine list of yachts entered, and if the weather is not favorable many will be very much disappointed.

Commodore Gillig of the Larchmont Club came down the Sound yesterday with a fine fleet of yachts. Among them were Commodore Gillig's schooner Ramona, Vice Commodore George Work's sloop Katrina, Rear Commodore H. W. Bucknall's cutter Minerva, Percy Chubb's cutter Queen Mab, J. B. King's schooner Elemarle. The fleet anchored off the Atlantic Clubhouse at 11 o'clock, and fired a salute. Then Commodore Gillig had the Atlantic burgee run up on the Ramona and saluted that. The salutes were acknowledged from Vice Commodore Adams's flagship, the Sachem, and the Larchmont burgee was mastheaded and saluted.

The entries for to-day's races are as follows:

CLASS 1—SCHOONER OVER 95 FEET.

Yacht and Owner.	No.	Racing Length.
Ramona, H. F. Gillig	A	105.84

CLASS 2—SCHOONER 85 TO 95 FEET.

Emerald, J. Rogers Maxwell	3	89.51

CLASS 4—SCHOONERS 65 TO 75 FEET.

Elsemarie, J. Berrie King	B	74.68
Shamrock, Willard P. Ward	34	73.18

CLASS 5—SCHOONERS NOT OVER 65 FEET.

Loyal, B. F. Sutton	31	64.96
Fenella, W. A. Hayward	29	56.39

CLASS 3—SLOOPS 60 TO 70 FEET.

Hildegarde, J. C. Bergen	63	65.39
Queen Mab, Percy Chubb	C	63.30

CLASS 4—SLOOPS 51 TO 60 FEET.

Ventura, J. Porter	65	59.90
Eclipse, L. J. Callanan	64	54.99
Wasp, Lippett Brothers	D	54.97

CLASS 5—SLOOPS 43 TO 51 FEET.

Penguin, G. E. Brightson	89	50.80
Gossoon, L. Vaughn Clark	E	47.83
Uvira, F. P. Sands	F	47.14
Wenonah, J. G. Meehan	95	47.10
Lotowana, Arthur E. White	110	47.10
Awa, A. De Witt Cochrane	101	46.78
Choctaw, T. L. Arnold	111	46.40
Minerva, H. W. Bucknall	S	....

CLASS 6—SLOOPS 36 TO 43 FEET.

Narota, F. M. Hoyt	H	42.00
Tigress, James Weir, Jr.	125	41.80

CLASS 7—SLOOPS 30 TO 36 FEET.

Dragoon, F. M. Freeman	1	34.00
Wabossa, H. B. Shaen	139	34.00

CLASS 8—SLOOPS 25 TO 30 FEET.

Feydeh, E. D. Cowman	130	29.00
Royal, W. B. Growtage	J	28.60
Nomad, W. B. Growtage	L	26.60

CLASS 9—SLOOPS NOT OVER 25 FEET.

Miles Standish, F. W. Boyer	152	....
Wave, L. L. Barber	155	18.09

CATBOATS—CLASS 1.

Mary, W. Elsworth	M	28.76
Almira, Wilmer Hanan	P	28.62
Oconee, C. F. Pierce	179	26.00
Marguerite, F. M. Randall	174	26.00

CATBOATS—CLASS 2.

Allegro, F. M. Randall	167	22.90
Kittie, Hazen Morse	R	22.40

It is probable that the Emerald will go up a class in order to give the Ramona a race. One of the best contests of the day will be in Class 6 sloops, and Minerva and Gossoon will have to be at their best to beat some of the older boats. In class 6 the new 35-footer Narota will sail her first race against the Tigress. The start will be made off Buoy 11 at 11 o'clock.

The steamer General Slocum will accompany the yachts over the course for the benefit of the friends of the yachtsmen. She will leave the foot of West Twenty-second Street at 9:30 o'clock and the clubhouse dock, Bay Ridge, at 10:30.

BROOKLYN YACHTS RACE.

Twenty-six Boats Sail in a Good Breeze Down the Bay.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club had its usual luck yesterday. The thirty-eighth annual regatta was sailed. Early in the morning the outlook was anything but good, but toward noon a fresh breeze came from the south-southeast, and the yachtsmen were delighted with the change.

Twenty-six boats started, and furnished some rattling good contests, in seven classes. The Brooklyn yachtsmen have been hustling this Spring. The revised their racing rules, changed their courses, and then tried to get a good list of entries for the regatta. The new rules worked well, and, appreciating the change, several prominent yachtsmen entered new yachts. The Brooklyn men were highly pleased with this, but were rather chagrined after the race was over to find that their yachts had only finished first in two classes, and one of these was protested.

Ernest St. John, a new member of the club, placed his steamer Venture at the disposal of the Regatta Committee, and at 12:18 o'clock the preparatory signal was given. Five minutes later all yachts over 30 feet racing length were sent off. This is the order in which they crossed the line: Feydeh, 12:25:00; Dragoon, 12:25:26; Ailris, 12:25:28; Nomad, 12:25:29; Heedless, 12:25:42; Wabasso, 12:25:45, and Forsyth, 12:25:51. These sailed to Old Orchard Shoal Light, then to Red Bouy 12, in the Southwest Spit, and back to the starting line off the clubhouse. They crossed the line on the port tack, and it looked as though the Dragoon, Ailris, and Nomad would smash one another up just on the line. The Dragoon was to the windward and the Ailris fouled her, but no damage was done. The Nomad lost her topmast, and she fouled the Ailris. Skillful handling alone saved the Dragoon from being damaged.

At 12:33 the 25-foot and cabin cats were started. This was the order at the line: Kittie, 12:33:05; Adele, 12:33:07; Allegro, 12:33:20; Grace E., 12:33:32; Fauln, 12:34:19; Ensign, 12:34:54; Arrow, 12:35:20; Mabel, 12:36:22; Hector, 12:36:31; Almira, 12:36:51; Chief, 12:37:04, and Mary, 12:37:30. These boats went to Old Orchard Shoal Light, then to the red buoy at the head of the Swash Channel, and home.

The open yachts were started at 12:43, and crossed in this order: Lester, 12:43:24; Edda D., 12:43:39; Madge, 12:44:06; Ibis, 12:44:39; Nereid, 12:44:48; Rosamond, 12:46:19, and Vigilantia, 12:47:05. These yachts went to Buoy 9, then to the Swash Channel Buoy, and home.

It was a reach to the first turning mark, then a beat, and a fair wind home. When clear of Coney Island Point, the wind was rather strong for some of the little fellows and a few whitecaps were seen on the water. Most of them made good weather of it, however, and got home in good shape.

The Dragoon, sailed by F. M. Freeman, assisted by T. F. Day, soon showed her stern to all the others. Her peculiar shape attracted the attention of all. She seems to be rather tender, but is built to sail on her side and heels to a certain degree, and then sails very fast. Next to the Dragoon, the chief interest centered in the catboat classes. In the big class the Mary and the Almira were ready for a hard tussle. Capt. "Joe" Elsworth's sons sailed the Mary, and Wilmer Hanan had the stick of the Almira. The Ensign, Mabiel, and Chief are powerful looking boats, but were not thought to be dangerous. The Mary sprung her mast at Orchard Shoal, and had to come up under double reefs. Those on the Almira could not find the second mark, and when they got back were not in good humor. F. M. Randall's Ibis, a queer-looking Crosby boat, was an easy winner in the small class, and came back with a broom lashed to her gaff. She was sailed by C. F. Lazielere.

Following is the table:

35-FOOT CLASS.—SLOOPS.

Yacht.	Owner.	Length. Ft.	Finish. In.	Elapsed Time. H.M.S.
Allris,	J. A. Constant	35	4	did not finish.
Dragoon,	F. M. Freeman	34	0	2:43:00 2:17:34
Forsyth,	Alex. F. Roe	32	6	did not finish.
Heedless,	L. Wunder	32	0	3:22:00 2:56:18
Wabasso,	H. B. Shaen	N. M.	4	02:10 3:35:55

30-FOOT CLASS.—SOOPS.

Feydeh,	E. D. Cowman	28	0	3:38:45 2:57:58
Nomad,	W.B. Growtage	26	7	3:38:27 2:57:58

25-FOOT CLASS.—SLOOPS.

Adele,	C. H. Humphreys	24	11	3:21:21 2:48:14
Fauln,	Theo. Crohen	24	5	3:35:58 3:01:39
Arrow,	Yawl H. W. Brett	23	3	3:26:05 3:00:45
Grace E.,	W.A. Neidhart	23	9	3:34:35 3:01:03

CLASS E.—CABIN CATBOATS.

Ensign,	C. D. McGeihan	N. M.		3:42:50	3:07:56
Chief,	Anthony Barrett	N. M.		3:48:30	3:11:26
Mary,	Wm. Elsworth	28	9	3:12:50	2:35:20
Hector,	C. Kimpton	N. M.		3:22:35	2:45:54
Mabel,	W. H. Ludlam	25	9	2:58:45	2:22:23
Almira,	W. Hanan	28	7	did not finish.	

CLASS D.—CABIN CATBOATS.

Kittie,	Hazen Morse	22	5	3.13.20	2:38:15
Allegro,	F. M. Randall	22	10	3:14:23	2:41:03

CLASS B.—OPEN CATBOATS.

Rosamond,	G.R.Wheeler.	22	0	2:13:30	1:27:11
Madge,	H. Lindemann	21	11	2:10:40	1:26:34
Lester,	H. M. Ferguson.	22	11	2:09:20	1:25:56
Nereid,	Knapp & Houston	N. M.		2:16:00	1:31:12

CLASS A.—OPEN CATBOATS.

Edda D.,	R. W. Rummell	19	1	2:15:00	1:32:01
Vigilantia,	T. Krombach.	N. M.		did not finish. course.	
Ibis,	F. M. Randall	N. M.		2:10:00	1:25:30

The winners were:

35-Foot Class.—F. M. Freeman's Dragoon, Larchmont Yacht Club.

30-Foot Class.—W. B. Growtage's Nomad finished first, but was protested for not going the course.

25-Foot Class.—C. H. Hurphreys's Adele, Brooklyn Yacht Club.

Class E.—W. H. Ludlam's Mabel, Staten Island Yacht Club.

Class D.—Hazen Morse's Kittie, Huguenot Yacht Club.

Class C.—H. M. Ferguson's Lester, Gravesend Bay Yacht Club.

Class A.—F. M. Randall's Ibis, Pavonia Yacht Club.

Jubilee Caught on the Ways.

BOSTON, June 10.—An unsuccessful attempt to launch the Jubilee from the ways at the Atlantic Works in East Boston, on which she had been hauled out for the past month while a new bow was being put on, was made at high tide this afternoon. Just before 1:30 o'clock the boat was started down the ways, and slid smoothly enough until her stern was in the water, when she stopped with something of a jar, and a slight but perceptible list to port.

The ways had broken beneath the boat, and the cradle in which she was being launched was firmly fixed on the piling which supported the broken section. No attempt was made to haul her off, as it might have resulted in still further breaking the ways, and also the cradle. She rests solidly and apparently safely in the cradle, and is not likely to be injured. She may get off at high tide early to-morrow morning.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., June 10.—Passed West—Steam yachts Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Ladoga, James B. Baker; Almy, Frederick Gallatin; Hirondelle, C. G. Evans; Ava, John H. Gourlie; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Reverie, Frederick G. Bourne; Trophy, Edwin H. Bennett; Clermont, Alfred Van Santvoord, and Judge, W. J. Arkell. Schooner yachts Ramona, Commodore H. M. Gillig; Brunhilde, D. H. King, Jr., and Elsemarie, J. B. King. Sloop yacht Katrina, George Work. Cutter yachts Queen Mab, Percy Chubb, and Wasp, H. F. and R. L. Lippitt. Rater Vorant II., George E. Tyson.

Passed East—Steam yachts Alicia, H. M. Flagler, and Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg.

At Anchor Here—Schooner yachts Atlantic, William Marshall; Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr.; Viator, A. J. Morgan; Priscilla, Fred E. Camp, and Monhegan, Charles A. Miller. Sloop yacht Coya, James W. Grace.

Cutter yacht Narota, Frederick M. Hoyt, was launched to-day from Wood's yards, and left for New-York. Cutter yacht Clara, John Howard Adams is at Piepgras's yard receiving a new mast.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 10.—Arrived—Sloop yacht Alga, Eastern Yacht Club, Mr. Littlefield. Port—Steamer Unquowa, schooners Constellation and Her Royal Highness.

Steam yacht Comanche, H. Melville Hanna, of Cleveland, will go into commission July 1. The Comanche has been laid up here all Winter.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10.—Steam yacht Pappoose, John B. Herreshoff, arrived to-day. Schooner yacht Fleetwing, J. De Lamar, sailed for New-York.

At anchor to-night are steamer Shearwater, E. D. Morgan, and sloop Zigeuner, Max Agassiz.

GREENPORT, L. I., June 10.—Departed West from Deering's Harbor, Shelter Island, This Morning—Schooner yacht Cavalier, New-York Yacht Club, Jefferson Hogan; steam yacht Clermont, New-York Yacht Club.

At Anchor, Deering's Harbor—Steam yacht Kanapaha, New-York Yacht Club, the Rev. W. L. Moore.

At Greenport Harbor—Sloop yacht Nimpoy, J. Lidgerwood, Shelter Island Yacht Club.

BITS OF YACHTING NEWS.

—Col. David P. Austen, Secretar yof the Atlantic Yacht Club, announces the following proposals for membership: Charles Tier Russell, William H. Reynolds, sloop Mull; William E. Kay, launch Adelaide; Frederick Bertuch, launch Minnie D.; Charles Vezin, B. H. Nicholl, J. M. Rider, Frank A. Reid, schooner Florida; Robert W. Cuming, Commandeur A. Herman, steamer Fra Diavolo; Robert B. Carpenter, schooner Woodmansee, and Edgar F. Luckenbach, steamer Now Then.

—It is likely that Sidney Hartshorn's fin keel Majel and Col. A. C. Tyler's Drusilla will be matched before the season is far advanced. Both yachts are at New-London, where they are admired for their fast sailing qualities. They are Herreshoff boats and quite similar in model.

—L. Vaughn Clark's fast sloop Gossoon, New-York Yacht Club, has arrived at New-London from Boston, and is hauled out at Davidson's yard to be put in condition for the Summer.

—The schooner yacht Brunhilde, New-York Yacht Club, came off the ways at New-London Sunday morning, and immediately started for New-York to go into commission.

—Capt. F. P. Sands of the New-York Yacht Club yesterday sold the fast sloop yacht Waife to Dr. Davis of Fall River.

—The schooner yacht Alcaea, New-York Yacht Club, has been chartered to Canadian parties by her owner, Mr. Clark.

—G. H. B. Hill's schooner Ariel is painted white this year. She is anchored off Bay Ridge.

—Bayard Thayer's schooner Constellation, Eastern Yacht Club, is at New-London.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Sunday night to 12 o'clock Monday night.)

11:25 P. M.—250 West Thirty-fifth Street; dwelling of Mary Glynn; damage, $1,200.

9:30 A. M.—315 East Thirty-fifth Street, Mary Gray, tenement; damage, $50.

9:40 A. M.—87 Eldridge Street, Schuff & Co., furniture; no damage.

11:50 A. M.—Rubbish in lot, Third Avenue and Rose Street, Morrisania; damage, $20.

3:10 P. M.—50 Vandam Street, Robert McAvoy, dwelling; damage, $50.

3:45 P. M.—Unoccupied shanty at Ninety-fifth Street and Riverside Drive; total loss.

7:05 P. M.—32 Park Row, five-story brick, Daily News; damage trifling.

7:20 P. M.—494 Water Street, five-story brick tenement, Samuel Pasqual; damage trifling.

8:30 P. M.—52 Park Row, William Brandt, awning fire; damage trifling; no alarm.

10:20 P. M.—480 Third Avenue, fire caused by defective flue; no damage.

11:00 P. M.—152 West Twenty-fifth Street, four-story brick dwelling, Charles Casper; damage, $25.

Not of Them.

From Puck.

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Select family hotel; superior accommodations; baths, gas, all improvements; stabling; large boathouse; boating, fishing, billiards, pool; 2,000 square feet of verandas. Plans, photographs, and terms at the hotel, or 31 West 26th St., New-York. E. J. DICKSON, Proprietor.

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Congers, Rockland County, N. Y. Nearest mountain resort to New-York; mountain, lake, and river scenery; boating and fishing; 38 minutes by West Shore Railroad from West 42d St.; music; opens June 14. OTTMAN & RAPPLEYEA, Proprietors.

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THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,

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Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, pure spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 8:30 P. M.

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A high altitude mountain resort. Elevation, 1,960 feet. No malaria, no mosquitoes. Good air, good food, pure water. New hotel, modern sanitary appliances. Boating, fishing, livery, orchestra, &c.

CHAS. ST. JOHN, Port Jervis, N. Y.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

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One and one-half hours from New-York. Fine scenery, beautiful walks and drives; no malaria or mosquitoes; moderate rates; cottages to let. J. W. MEAGHER.

PROSPECT HOUSE

AND COTTAGES,

NYACK-ON-THE-HUDSON.

NOW OPEN. The house and grounds are open for inspection, and rooms can now be engaged. N. Y. office, Madison Avenue Hotel.

Horace M. Clark, Mgr. T. J. PORTER, Prop.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.

First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.

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Now open; a select family hotel; at popular rates; new and liberal management; cuisine de famille. Léon Despland, Pr.

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Select Family Hotel. Under one management 20 years. Delightfully situated.

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ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN, HOTEL WINDSOR, Rouse's Point, N. Y.—Excellent roads for cycling; coolest, most delightful family resort; black bass fishing unsurpassed. Send for art circular. G. C. HOWE, Proprietor.

Long Island.

LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic. Forty-five minutes from New-York. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 20.

New-York Office Now Open.

For terms and circulars, call or address THOMAS H. BRUSH,

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Trains leave Long Island City for Long Beach week days at 8 and 11 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6:05 P. M.; 34th St. Ferry 15 minutes earlier. For Sunday trains see Time Table.

MANHATTAN BEACH.

MANHATTAN HOTEL

NOW OPEN.

CHAS. H. SHELLEY, Manager.

ORIENTAL HOTEL

OPENS JUNE 22.

Address T. F. SILLECK, Manager, 192 Broadway, N. Y.

LONG BEACH COTTAGES.

Two choice cottages, furnished, ready for occupancy.

LONG BEACH ASSOCIATION, No. 45 Broadway, New-York.

Trains leave Long Island City, week days, 8, 11, 3, 5, 6:05; Sundays, 8:50, 1:30, 6:30; Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, eight minutes earlier.

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ARVERNE HOTEL,

ARVERNE, LONG ISLAND.

Send for descriptive pamphlet.

B. H. YARD, Proprietor.

Applications for Rooms can be made to W. Johnson Quinn, Hotel Empire, N. Y.

A COOL SUMMER RESORT—NO MOSQUITOES AND HEALTHY.

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Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open June 1, hotel June 15. FRANK N. ROGERS, Proprietor.

Several furnished cottages on hotel grounds to rent. N. Y. office, Grand Hotel. MR. M. O. ROBERTS, 10 to 2 P. M.

"THE EDGEMERE,"

between Arverne and Wave Crest, Edgemere, L. I.; new Summer resort; 16 miles from city; new hotel; magnificently furnished; all modern improvements; two hundred rooms; fifty private baths; electric lights, electric elevators, ice plant; surf and still water bathing, boating and fishing; send for circular. Three completely furnished cottages. House will be open June 22.

A. E. DICK, 253 Broadway, N. Y.

HOTEL NEW POINT,

AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.,

Handsomest and coolest hotel on Great South Bay. 150 feet from water. Rooms with private baths. Boating, bathing, fishing, stabling for horses. Terms reasonable; 30 miles from New-York. Opens June 22. E. HATHAWAY, (47,) Times Building, N. Y., (Wednesdays.)

Summer Homes on Long Island.

Pamphlet describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island free upon application at 213, 192, 950, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 4 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

Raulah House, Patchogue, L. I.

WALLACE McCUTCHEON, MANAGER.

Now open. A perfect family resort.

Surf and still water bathing. Good fishing.

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PAVILION HOTEL,

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

NOW OPEN for the season; the most accessible suburban seaside resort; 25 minutes' delightful sail from South Ferry; popular prices.

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TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

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NEW-YORK.

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RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

On Lake Canadarago, 1,750 feet above sea level Strongest sulphur waters in the world for the cure of rheumatism, gout, &c.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

(In new Park, directly opposite Bathhouse)

WILL OPEN JUNE 29.

Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; new billiard rooms and bowling alleys; new bicycle track, tennis courts and croquet grounds, all in Earlington Park.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Beautifully located in Earlington Park,

OPEN FROM JUNE 15 TO OCTOBER 15.

New, modern, perfectly appointed, newly furnished, moderate rates.

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New York Office, Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. and 42d St.

Twenty-first Season

Richfield Springs,

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SPRING HOUSE AND BATHS.

OPEN JUNE 22 TO OCTOBER.

NEW-YORK OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

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THE "KENDALLWOOD."

SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 1.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND ALL IMPROVEMENTS. NEAR THE FAMOUS SULPHUR SPRINGS AND BATHS.

GEORGE W. TUNNICLIFF. Owner and Prop.

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KAATERSKILL MOUNTAIN.

HOTEL KAATERSKILL.

SEASON OF 1895 OPENS JUNE 29.

For circulars, terms, &c., address Post Office Box No. 1,055, PHILADELPHIA, Penn., or W. H. PARKE, Agent, HOTEL WALDORF, NEW-YORK CITY.

GRANT HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS, CATSKILL, N. Y.

NOW OPEN. Rates reduced for June.

For rates, circulars, &c., address GRANT & CORNELL, Catskill, N. Y.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE,

KAATERSKILL FALLS, N. Y., opens June 15

J. R. PALMER, Proprietor.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

RIP VAN WINKLE HOUSE,

PINE HILL, N

MERMAIDS OF NEW-YORK

How They Learn to Swim Before Going to the Seashore.

FUN IN AN UP-TOWN NATATORIUM

A Trolley to Aid in the Instruction of Beginners—Some Learn Easily, Others Are Somewhat Timid.

It is not generally supposed that the season of bathing suits has arrived, but if one happens into a big natatorium within a stone's throw of Fifth Avenue, on one of the streets in the fifties, any day, there will be found, from 9:30 in the morning until 2:30 in the afternoon, as lively a crowd of mermaids, and even a few very small mermen, as can be found anywhere at the popular beach resorts later in the Summer.

There is nothing like swimming for general athletic exercise and beauty and grace-giving qualities, and the present generation of girls is finding this out, to say nothing of the fun of it all. So a month or more before it is time to go away for the season, the big natatoriums of the city are filled with not only pretty young women and children, but mothers and grandmothers, who float comfortably around in the big bath, or indulge in all sorts of larks, according to their nature and inclination.

It is a very simple bathing suit that the novice puts on, and very becoming to the lithe, round, rosy-cheeked girl when she dons her cork belt for the first time and with fear and trembling allows herself to be swung off into the unfathomable depths of the big tank.

The suit is of some light cotton or cotton and wool material. It is made all in one piece, no sleeves, the upper part, which is half low in the neck, fastened at the shoulder, the lower part barely reaching the knees. There are no stockings and no skirt.

"Two, three; two, three; two, three," counts the teacher, and backward and forward go the arms of his victim. The belt fastened around the waist is secured to a rope suspended from a wooden arm above. The professor stands on the platform which surrounds the tank, and the pupil lies helpless in the water, facing in. That is the first lesson. It is confined to the arm movement.

Next comes the leg movement, then the arm and leg movement together, and there is some idea of what swimming means, and the pupil is really to be promoted.

The second stage is the trolley. There are the belt and the suspending cord, the same as before, but in place of the stationary arm, there is the trolley arrangement by which the would-be swimmer can swim the whole length of one side of the tank. That is progress, indeed, and when it is possible to move by actual propelling power of the limbs, the suspending rope is taken away and a cork belt is the only aid.

The correct motions have not been acquired by any means even then. The swimmer is pushed out with a pole a short distance into the water on one side of the tank, which is more shallow than the other, and the counting begins again—"One, two, three; one, two three"—and in comes the swimmer to grasp the pole and come up to a standing position for a little rest, or to be pushed out again for another trial.

Lastly come the final lessons with no belt at all, and then the young woman may paddle around by herself in the deepest water, jump from the springboard, or glide easily off the steps in a more conventional bathing suit if she has not become enamored with the freedom of the first simple garment.

All around the sides of the tank are little blue and red balls, secured by short cords. To these the young swimmer, in her first efforts alone, directs her attention.

"Those blue and red balls seem to me like heaven after a hard battle with life," said a beginner, whoha s not yet finished her first twelve lessons.

"You start out and aim for one particular point," she continued, "You put all your energies into your swimming, and you keep those particular little red balls always in view. Then you come nearer and nearer, and you almost think you won't reach one after all, but you do, and there you are, all safe, with such a feeling of perfect happiness and security."

It is a little later than this that the real fun begins. A stylish young woman in a natty jacket and skirt, fresh blouse, and a flower on the lapel of her coat, appears. She is lost sight of for a minute, comes in view again with a coarse towel over one arm, and disappears once more for a longer period. It takes a second and even a third glance to recognize her when she comes on to the scene again. The dignified young woman is quite lost in the mischievous-looking maiden who gives a shrill squeal as she dips one foot after the other into the water, then tumbles in head first, and comes puffing and shaking the water from her eyes, her pink cheeks two or three shades pinker, as she recognizes a friend, strikes out toward her, and announces her arrival with a generous splash.

"Oh, Blanche, do float me," calls a little maiden in the regulation suit, with a cork belt around her waist. Then she stretches out her slender figure on the water and declares she'll never float with the water in her ears, and finally says her head is all full of water, and it isn't any fun any way.

The raft is the greatest fun, and it causes more duckings to its unwary riders than they would get by themselves in a lifetime. The raft is a rather long pillow of rubber tied up in something like a canvas bag, fastened at one end. It is not three feet long or a foot in diameter, and when two young women try to float on it at once there is a raft which does not accomplish its purpose somewhere out of sight. It takes one passenger nicely, and then rolls gently out under her feet and tips her over backward into the water.

At the natatorium you can see how to learn to swim without going into the water. "Two, three; two, three"; the old professor with the gray beard says with emphasis and some little irritation. Then his arms fly wildly around while he kicks one foot out in a vicious manner.

"So," he says.

"So?" answers a wee little tot in the water, who, standing there, hardly looks old enough to walk, but who has advanced beyond the cork belt period in swimming.

"So?" she says again, also waving frantically, and then she throws herself forward, and tries again, while the professor nods in a satisfied way.

She makes the greatest progress," he says, to the little maid's mamma.

"Can I learn anything in six lessons?" queries an anxious young woman, who comes in late. "I shan't have any more time before we go away, and——"

"Well," says the professor, "it will be better than nothing. You have to get it into the body, and then into the mind, and then if you are not afraid——"

"Oh! but I'm very timid."

"Well, it will take you longer, but if you only have the will—we can't give you that—yes, perhaps, to go into salt water then you might get along."

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox was one of the pupils at this particular natatorium last year. Gen. Howard Carroll's little son and daughter of eight or ten, who learned last year, swim beautifully, and are getting into practice for the Summer. The Misses Laura Belle and Daisy Spraker, daughters of James Dykman Spraker, and nieces of Mrs. Howard Carroll, are charming girls, and graceful swimmers. Three nice little swimmers, who have learned this year, are Jeanette, Jack, and Neva, Mrs. George Hecker's children.

Miss Florence Guernsey, daughter of Dr. Egbert Guernsey, is one of this year's swimmers, who has learned inside the twelve lessons. Little Gilbert White is one of the tiniest little swimmers. He comes for every lesson with his nurse. He is the son of Mr. White of the Berkeley School, and such a pretty little fellow that he attracts as much attention by his looks as by his swimming. Mrs. Frederick Nathan is one of the swimmers who comes for practice. There is not a moment during the hours the bath is open that it is not filled, and every swimmer says it is more fun each time.

AT THE HOTELS.

—The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field is at the Everett.

—Gen. Rufus H. King of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—George Westinghouse, Jr., of Pittsburg is at the Windsor.

—Frederick Law Olmsted of Brookline, Mass., is at the Brunswick.

—James Lowndes and Dr. William May, of Washington are at the Cambridge.

—Col. L. Victor Baughman of Maryland, and Mrs. Amelia E. Barr of Cornwall, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Congressman Francis G. Newlands of Nevada, Gen. Joseph T. Torrence of Chicago, Col. William G. Rice, of the United States Civil Service Commission, and Erastus Corning of Albany are at the Holland.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

M'LAUGHLIN IS NOW DROPPED

No Longer a Member of the Police Force—His Counsel Busy Preparing for a Stay.

Inspector McLaughlin spent a quiet day in the Tombs yesterday. He saw little of his lawyers, who are busy preparing the papers on which they hope to get a stay of execution, which shall keep the ex-Inspector out of Sing Sing at least until his case can be carried up on appeal.

The convicted man will be arraigned for sentence next Monday before Justice Barrett in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. His counsel, as a matter of form, will move for a new trial, and a stay, neither of which they expect Justice Barrett will grant. They will then go before some other Justice of the Supreme Court and apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt. This application will serve as a stay to keep McLaughlin out of State prison until argument can be heard on it. If the certificate should be granted, as it was in the case of ex-Police Captain Stephenson, then McLaughlin, like the ex-Captain, will be admitted to bail pending the issue of his appeal.

There was a story current yesterday that James Burns, McLaughlin's old ward man, had arranged to return to this city. Burns is the man who, it is alleged, acted as McLaughlin's collector. He was indicted, and fled the jurisdiction of the court, forfeiting his $5,000 bail bond, on which Michael S. Lyons, the Bowery restaurant man, was surety. F. B. House, who was Burns's counsel, denied that there was anything in the rumor of Burns's return.

District Attorney Fellows is arranging to clear up the other police cases that still remain on trial. He will within a few days consult with Messrs. Rollins and Fox, special counsel for the prosecution of these cases, in order to determine which of the indicted police officials shall next be placed on trial.

Col. Fellows said yesterday that he would move for the dismissal of the indictments against ex-Captain Doherty, Sergts. Clark, Liebers, McKenna, and Parkerson, and ex-Wardmen Hock and Meehan. The cases against these men were founded on the testimony of Mrs. Thurow, whose evidence has been discredited by the Supreme Court. In consequence, Col. Fellows does not think a conviction could be secured, and he does not feel warranted in going to the expense of a trial.

Inspector McLaughlin formally ceased to be a member of the police force yesterday in consequence of the action of the Police Commissioners. His conviction of a crime had already virtually severed his connection with the department. When the Board of Police met, Acting Chief Conlin reported the conviction of the Inspector and a resolution was adopted "that the appointment of William W. McLaughlin as Inspector of Police be vacated and that he be discharged from membership in the Police Department."

Should the verdict against McLaughlin be reversed on appeal the Commissioners would have to reinstate him.

Capt. William S. Devery, who had been dismissed from the police force, and whose reinstatement was ordered by the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas, appeared before the board yesterday with his counsel, who served a certified copy of the order of reinstatement upon the Commissioners. The counsel also filed a demand on behalf of the Captain for his salary due from the date of his dismissal, Aug. 31, 1894, and $278 costs and disbursements.

Capt. Devery was ordered to report daily to Acting Chief Conlin. The board decided to ask the advice of the Corporation Counsel whether the decision of the Court of Common Pleas should be appealed from.

Judge Bischoff in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday heard arguments of counsel upon the application of Police Captain Joseph B. Eakins for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Police Commissioners to retire him from the Police force and place his name on the pension roll.

Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker appeared for the board and sat next Assistant Corporation Counsel T. Connely, who presented the case for the Police Commissioners. Captain Eakins was also present and was an attentive listener to the proceedings. Lawyer Charles Hess, counsel for Eakins, said that Capt. Eakins was entitled to retirement under the bi-partisan act passed last May, which made it mandatory upon the Police Board to retire men on full police force who have served twenty-five years or were honorably discharged members of the army or navy, and sixty-eight years of age. He said that Capt. Eakins was appointed to the police force on June 1, 1866, and had been on the police force for twenty-nine years.

Lawyer Hess also said that on May 17, 1895, Capt. Eakins applied for retirement under the bipartisan act, and that on the following day charges and specifications were presented against him, btu that the charges were in an irregular form and were of no force.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Connely said that the bi-partisan law was only mandatory when there were no charges pending against the applicant for retirement.

Decision upon the application was reserved by Judge Bischoff.

SUMMER WITH THE DIPLOMATIC CORPS

Nearly Every Foreign Minister Has Left Washington for a Season.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The usual Summer hegira of the Diplomatic Corps has begun. The British Ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, and his family are now speeding to Southampton as rapidly as the new American liner St. Louis will carry them, and will remain in England until September.

The French Ambassador and Madame Patenôtre will sail from New-York for Havre on La Touraine on Saturday next, to remain abroad till Autumn.

F. P. Hastings, the Secretary of the Hawaiian Legation, and Mrs. Hastings are in New-York en route to the coast of Maine, where they will spend the Summer.

The Russian Government is now without a representative in Washington. The First Secretary, Mr. Bogdanoff, committed suicide last Winter, and the vacancy thus caused has never been filled. The Minister, Prince Cantacuzene, is still in Russia, and writes that he will remain at a Summer resort near St. Petersburg until September 1, arriving in Washington a fortnight later. Mr. Pierre Botkine, the Second Secretary, is at Lenox, Mass., where he purposes to remain until July 1, leaving a few weeks later for his new post at Hesse-Darmstadt.

Dr. Zeballos, the Argentine Minister, left Paris on Wednesday last for Buenos Ayres. He has not decided that he will return to Washington, although he has not formally resigned his office. The legation during his absence will be under the charge of the Secretary, Mr. Dominguez.

The Brazilian Minister and Madame Mendonça, accompanied by members of the family, left for the Adirondacks on Friday last, and will not be in Washington again until after the heated term shall have ended.

Señor Don Antonio Lazo-Arriaga and family are now at Narragansett Pier, R. I., where they will spend the Summer.

Dr. Guzman, the Nicaraguan Minister, probably will remain in Washington during the better part of the Summer. Madame Guzman will spend July and August at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Brooklyn Barbers Arraigned.

Samuel Hobach of 19 Bond Street, Brooklyn was arraigned before Justice Walsh in the Adams Street Police Court yesterday, charged with violating the law in having his barber's shop open on Sunday. Justice Walsh refused to hear the case until he had a copy of the law, and in the meantime paroled the barber.

Peter Schaffer of 705½ Fulton Street, arrested upon the same complaint, was arraigned before Justice Haggerty and pleaded guilty, and sentence was suspended.

Justice Laimbeer found Dominick Nicholls guilty of having had his barber's shop open on Sunday, but suspended sentence.

Detective Roche of the Central office squad was sent to Albany to get a certified copy of the law, and it will be in Brooklyn to-day.

PAY FOR PLACES ITALIANS SAY

Col. Waring Says the Rumor Affecting His Department Is Absurd.

Two Italians called at the City Hall yesterday to lay before the Mayor the name of a man that had paid $40 to secure work in the Department of Street Cleaning. The Mayor being absent, they laid their evidence before Secretary Hedges. Col. Waring was present, but ridiculed the idea that any one in the department had accepted money to put a man on the pay rolls.

The Italians, who refused to give their names for publication, said that a man named Henriques was going among them and representing that for $40 he could have them placed first on the list of applicants, and that almost immediately after the payment of the money the man would be appointed. They said that his representations were not idle ones, and that in several cases men had secured positions. The Italians said that there was a long waiting list of applicants, and that unless they paid they would have to wait for weeks before their names were reached.

They said that Joseph Remuilino of 168 Elizabeth Street had been present when Vito Urso of 113 Elizabeth Street paid Henriques $40. A few days later he was appointed, while men that had been on the list for a long time were still waiting. Col. Waring said after the men had departed:

"Human nature likes to give and take bribes. People will always do it. You can't stop them. Some fellow called Henriques goes to them, knowing human nature, and says: 'Give me $40 and you will be appointed.' That's all there is in it."

"How do you account for the fact that the men that pay the money are shortly afterward appointed, while those that don't have to wait?"

"Absurd. There is nothing in such idle tales. Ever since I have been in the department I have heard them. I am certain that no one in the department gets the money."

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—The Kidder-Bulkley Wedding.—The marriage of Miss Lucy Warren Kidder, daughter of A. M. Kidder, to Edwin Muhlenbergh Bulkley, all of this city, will take place tomorrow at Penhurst, Plymouth, N. H. The bride's father is the senior partner of the banking house of A. M. Kidder & Co., and the bridegroom is of the firm of Spencer Trask & Co. Mr. Bulkley's partner, George Foster Peabody, is to be the best man, and the maid of honor will be Miss Helen G. Pratt of Brooklyn. The bridesmaids will be Miss Alice C. Morse of Brooklyn and Miss Eleanor Day of New-York. George D. Pratt of Brooklyn, Stacy C. Richmond of New-York, William M. Kidder of Englewood, N. J., and G. Buell Hollister of Rutherford, N. J., will be the ushers. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. E. A. Bulkley of Rutherford, the father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Dr. F. G. Clark of Plymouth.

—Summer Plans of New-Yorkers.—Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Ward have closed their town house and are visiting Col. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff at West Islip, L. I. Mrs. Ward is a sister of Mrs. Wagstaff. Mr. and Mrs. Ward will open their country place at Beverly, Mass., next month. Mr. and Mrs. John Hadden, Jr., have opened their cottage at Southampton, L. I., where they will remain until the early Fall, when they will go to Lenox. Mrs. William G. Winans and Morgan Winans of 11 West Thirty-fourth Street will spend the Summer at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach. Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Guthrie have leased the residence of Mr. W. Bourke Cockran at Sands Point, L. I., for the Summer. Judge and Mrs. George Andrews will soon open the Preston cottage at Cazenovia, N. Y., for the Summer. Mr. and Mrs. George R. Preston will spend the Summer at Newport.

—The Pruyn-Erving Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Erving, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Erving of Rye, N. Y., and John V. L. Pruyn will take place this afternoon in the chantry of Grace Church. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Battershall of St. Peter's Church, Albany, N. Y.

—To Visit Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles G. Francklin and Miss Amy Townsend will sail for Europe next week, and will spend the Summer in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Gerald Hoyt of West Thirty-seventh Street are spending the month of June at Ipswich. They will sail in July for Europe, where they will spend the Summer.

—Tableaux Vivants.—Rehearsals for the tableaux vivants to be given for the benefit of the New-York Music Room at the Atlanta Exposition will be held at Palmer's Theatre at 11 o'clock this morning and tomorrow morning. The rehearsals to-morrow will be full-dress ones.

—Mrs. C. H. Berryman to Return Soon.—Mrs. Charles H. Berryman, who is now in Europe with Mr. and Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, will return to this country in August, and will go to Newport as the guest of Mrs. John Dore.

—Miss Charlotte D. Pierson Engaged.—Among the recent engagements announced is that of Miss Charlotte Doremus Pierson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Pierson, to Horatio Garrett of Baltimore.

—Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish at Newport.—Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish have gone to Newport, where they will occupy the Speler cottage, at Ochre Point, for the season.

—The Elwells at Sandwich.—Mr. and Mrs. F. Edwin Elwell have gone to Sandwich, Mass., for the Summer months.

Wash Goods.

5,000 yards of
Scotch Gingham,
15 cts.,
worth 25 cts.

10,000 yds. Imported printed
Plissé,
(pale blue, pink, green, yellow, lavendor, navy blue and black).
15 cts.,
worth 25 cts.

5,000 yds.
Printed Batiste,
10 cts.,
worth 20 cts.

Lord & Taylor,
Broadway & 20th St.

Suppose it's hot.
Nun's cloth suits $10.50 and $11.
Other cool suits $13 to $28.
Straw hats $1.50, $1.90, $2.50, $3.
Tan shoes $2.50 and $4.

Suppose it's cool.
Light overcoats—the lighter the better.

Suppose it's wet.
"Tip-top" umbrella—pure-dye silk, best frame, honest handle and stick—$5.
Mackintosh $10, $15, $19, $22.50, $25.
Rubbers at cost 65 cents.

Suppose anything.
Your money back if you want it.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.
THREE BROADWAY STORES, } Prince, Warren, 32d St.

RUGS! RUGS! RUGS!
Our "NEW HARTFORD" will pass for an Oriental; large sizes, 37½c. per square foot.
Wool "SAKAI," large sizes, 17½c. per sq. ft.
Jute "SAKAI," large sizes, 12½c. per sq. ft.
JAPANESE RUGS, our own special designs, sizes not to be found elsewhere, at about the price of an ART SQUARE.
We have also made from remnants and odd pieces of all grades of carpetings RUGS with borders, suitable for all kinds of rooms; just right for hotels, cottages, and Summer residences. All at remnant prices. (Bring size of rooms.)
MATTINGS.
"WE BEAT THE WORLD!"
Hundreds of patterns to select from! Some as low as
$3.00 PER ROLL of forty yards.
Fine Fancy Chinese and Japanese Seamless from $5. Cotton and trout line warps from $8.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—George Meehan, a coal heaver, living at 8 Jane Street, was committed without bail in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to await the action of the Coroner. Meehan was in custody for having struck Elvin O. Buck, sixty-five years old, who was trying to prevent Meehan from beating his wife. The old man died Sunday.

—There will be music at Mount Morris Park to-night at 8 o'clock by Dixon's Seventy-first Regiment Band. Berling Loff's Military Band will play at Tompkins Square Park to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock. There will be music at East River Park Thursday at 8 o'clock by Boswald's Military Band.

—An unknown man about forty years old, with brown hair and eyes, sandy mustache, and poorly dressed, died early Monday morning in front of 902 First Avenue. The name "R. Clink" on a card directed to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company was found on the body.

—Ernest C. Small, sixteen years old, living at 306 Columbus Avenue, was knocked down and run over by a bicycle near Madison Avenue and Seventy-fourth Street, yesterday. Four fingers on his left hand were broken. The rider of the wheel was not arrested.

—The man who was found unconscious at the foot of the stairway in the tenement house 409 East Thirty-fourth Street Sunday died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital of a fractured skull. His body has not yet been identified.

—Nicholas Hanneman, an old deaf and dumb man living at 317 Bowery, was run over by a Union News wagon on the Bowery, near Bleecker Street, yesterday and fatally injured.

—Morris Weiner, the alleged firebug perjurer, waived examination in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, and was held for the Grand Jury.

—The quarterly reports will be found in another column of the Mechanics' Bank and the East Side Bank.

Brooklyn.

—The will of David S. Beck, who died at 18 Willoughby Avenue, in February last, is being contested by Emeline M. Schwartz, Maria Louisa Kay, Ellen Kay, and Margaret C. Smith, sisters of the deceased. Mr. Beck bequeathed his estate, valued at $75,000, to Mary Ann Wood of Oakland, Cal., Alice Louise Masters of Brooklyn, widowed sisters, and George B. Owens, a brother-in-law. Undue influence is charged.

—County Treasurer Adams was yesterday restrained by an injunction granted by Justice Brown in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, from selling eighteen lots in the old town of Gravesend, belonging to Virginia S. Overton. Mrs. Overton claims that the County Treasurer has no power to sell.

—The case of Alderman Roeder, indicted for failing to pay the special internal revenue tax, came up before Justice Benedict in the United States court yesterday, but was adjourned so that the Alderman could secure counsel.

—Patrick Murray, who was sent to the Kings County Penitentiary by Justice Haggerty for a term of six months on June 8, on the charge of vagrancy, committed suicide in that institution by hanging himself in his cell.

—Commissioner Wurster of the Fire Department yesterday entered into a contract with the La France Company for the purchase of six new fire engines. They will be placed in the new wards.

—The Commissioners of Election yesterday reappointed Samuel H. Andrews, Republican, Chief Clerk, at $2,000 a year, and George Sanduzen, a Democrat, at $1,600.

—The experts appointed by Mayor Schieren to determine upon the best plan for the alterations of the City Hall will make their report to-day.

—The public baths of Brooklyn are now open, and the poor people are taking advantage of them.

Long Island.

—Matthew Lynch, thirty-seven years old, night flagman at the railroad crossing at Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, was struck by an outgoing train last evening and received three severe scalp wounds. Lynch saw an unknown man attempt to cross the tracks ahead of the train. The man hesitated when half way over, and would have been killed had not Lynch rushed to his assistance. The physicians say that Lynch will recover.

—It is said that a flaw has been discovered in the charter granted to the Steinway Trolley Company of Long Island by the Highway Commissioners of the towns of Flushing and Newtown. A flaw would have to be remedied before the company could enter Flushing village.

—The advocates of good roads in Glen Cove have arranged for a special election to be held for the purpose of authorizing the issuing of bonds to the amount of $375,000, the money to be used in road improvements.

—John Graul, a Flushing milkman, has brought suit against the village for $1,200 damages. He claims that drainage from the streets destroyed a large number of plants on his place.

—Edward Seaman, a Long Island Railroad brakeman, was seriously injured while coupling cars at Amagansett on Sunday. He was removed to a Long Island City hospital.

—Noah Smith's restaurant, at Sayville, was robbed Sunday night while the proprietor and his family were at church.

—The merchants of Bay Shore have agreed to close their stores every Wednesday night at 6 o'clock during the Summer.

—Large quantities of weakfish have been caught in Long Island Sound lately.

Yonkers.

—Miss Mary L. Kingman, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Barton E. Kingman, will be married at 8 o'clock to-morrow evening at Beechwood, in North Broadway, to Frederick Clark Sayles, Jr., of Pawtucket, R. I. Miss Annie Kingman, sister of the bride, will be maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Havemeyer, Miss Stanton, Miss Law, Miss Sayles, Miss Helen Kingman, and Miss Harriette Hubier. Robert W. Sayles, a brother of the bridegroom, will be the best man, and the ushers will be Henry Lawrence Wilkinson, Maurice Washburn, Henry Houghton, Howard Calmer, and Charles Stearns.

—Yonkers Lodge, No. 77, of the Independent Order of B'rith Abraham, and Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 67, of the same order, have united in an organization called the Sherwood Park Cemetery Association, and have secured land suitable for their purpose on the west side of the Bronx River Road, to be called Sherwood Park Cemetery. It was formally dedicated on Sunday afternoon. Isidore Schwartz of Yonkers is Chairman of the association, and Adolph Printz of Mount Vernon is Secretary.

—The yacht Adele, A. L. Skinner, owner, is now at the anchorage of the Yonkers Corinthian Yacht Club, and it will soon be put in commission. It was formerly a sloop, but now appears yawl-rigged. It has been very handsomely fitted up during the Winter.

—The baseball team of the Boys' Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association defeated the Hudson team on the grounds on South Broadway, Saturday, the score being 14 to 11.

—A strawberry festival will be held in the First Methodist Episcopal Church this this evening. An excellent programme has been prepared for the entertainment of the visitors.

—The work of paving Warburton Avenue at the intersection of Wells Avenue is now completed. Part of the paving is asphalt and part is stone blocks.

—The Common Council held a stated meeting last evening and transacted routine business.

—Children's Day was generally observed in the Yonkers churches Sunday.

Westchester County.

—The Westchester County Board of Supervisors will meet in its rooms in the Court House, White Plains, to-day, for the purpose of reapportioning the county and dividing it into three Assembly districts. The annexing of a portion of the county to the City of New-York will necessitate radical changes in the lines of the Assembly districts.

—The work of laying the rails for the White Plains, Elmsford, and Silver Lake Street Railroad has been begun and will be pushed rapidly forward. It is expected that the cars will be running for the County Fair in September.

New-Jersey.

—Mrs. Louisa Roebuck began divorce proceedings yesterday before Vice Chancellor Pitney, Jersey City, against her husband, John A. Roebuck, a stenographer to the New-Jersey Fish and Game Commission, on the charge of ill treatment. The couple were married Sept. 10, 1888, and have two sons, six and three years old. Their home was at 34 Manhattan Avenue, Jersey City.

—As Robert Blythe, twenty-eight years old, of 288 Ogden Avenue, was passing the residence of James Abbott, 114 Bleecker Street, Jersey City, Sunday, he went into the garden and pulled up a plant said to be valued at 5 cents. He was arrested and Police Justice Douglass fined him $5. He also had to pay the costs of court, which were $6.

—Patrick Sherry of 127 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, became crazed recently in consequence of the death of his wife and child. He showed a disposition to violence yesterday, and his father locked him in a room. He jumped from a window and went to Police Headquarters to claim protection. He was sent to Christ Hospital.

—Mrs. Henrietta Freund, sixty-eight years old, of Jersey City, was arrested a few days ago on a charge of bigamy preferred by her husband, Adam Freund, who said that his wife's first husband, to whom she was married in 1876, is still living. The Grand Jury indicted her, but the court yesterday ordered the case dismissed.

—Frieda Meyer, eighteen years old, of 96 River Street, Hoboken, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing $80 from Mrs. Annie Greel of 221 River Street. The money was in a trunk which, it is said, the girl opened with a false key. She was held for the Grand Jury.

—George Jordan of 8 Oswego Street, Jersey City, yesterday morning told the police that his wife had stolen $60, two gold and several silver spoons, and absconded with their twelve-year-old son.

$15.00 OUTING SUITS.

These Suits are in Black, Blue, and in shadings of Brown and Gray. Among the Blacks and Blues are garments made of imported material in weight suitable for Mountain and Seaside wear. Although of much greater value, they are to be sold at $15.00 each and no charge for fitting.

Sale commences this morning.

SHIRT WAISTS.

Thousands of Shirt Waists are now on sale on our second floor and in the basement.

Materials are of every variety and design, in Dimity, Lawn, Gingham, Madras, etc., and they are the very best productions of foreign and domestic manufacturers.

Prices 95 cents, $1.25, $1.50, $2.00, $2.25, $2.75 and $3.00 each.

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

BEST&CO
LILLIPUTIAN BAZAAR

Boys' Wash Suits,
$2.25.
Of galate a stripes in a large variety of colors and combinations—large full blouses—made and trimmed right in every respect. Also exclusive styles in Linen Bedford Cord and fancy trimmed Duck suits—
$4.50 to $5.50.
Fitting out children for the summer vacation with everything from Hats to Shoes can be done to the best advantage here, where providing for their needs is the special business.
60-62 West 23d St.

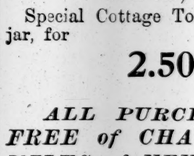
Flint's Fine Furniture.
DAINTY DIVANS
are attractive pieces for the drawing room. They contribute an air of Orientalism to the apartment and add to it a certain oddness of their own. Many different styles and shapes to select from. Some of the true Eastern luxuriousness and others of the plainer Chippendale variety, with spindle legs and straight and severe lines. Every taste as well as every purse can be suited if you
"BUY OF THE MAKER."
GEO. C. FLINT CO.,
43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,
NEAR BROADWAY.

O'Neill's,

SIXTH AVENUE, 20th TO 21st ST.

ASTONISHING VALUES are to be obtained in our Housefurnishing Department To-Day and To-Morrow. A Special Offering is made in China and Glassware, suitable for country or seashore cottages. These are price indications:

DINNER WARE,
SUITABLE FOR COTTAGE USE, AT THESE SPECIAL PRICES:



One lot English Porcelain Dinner Ware, printed brown and gray banquet designs, very neat and dainty, service for twelve persons,
8.98 SET.

One lot English Porcelain Dinner Ware, in blue and claret, brown prints, flower decoration, service for twelve persons,
10.98 SET.

One lot German China Dinner Ware, Green Spray Decoration, 113 pieces, including Soup Tureen,
14.98.

"Maddock's" Royal English Semi-Porcelain Dinner Ware, enameled decoration in two colors, blue or brown, service for twelve persons, made to sell for 20.00,
11.43 SET.

CHINA BERRY AND SALAD DISHES.
Decorated China, either German or French assorted shapes and designs, at ONE-THIRD FORMER PRICES.

COTTAGE TOILET SETS.

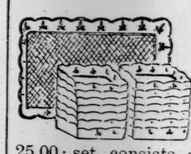
English Porcelain Toilet Sets, shape like cut, violet decoration, clouded gold edging, complete with jar, for
6.98 SET.

English Printed Toilet Sets, 10 pieces,
1.98 SET.

English Printed Blue and Pink Toilet Sets,
2.25 SET.
With Jar, 3.98.

Special Cottage Toilet Sets, with jar, for
2.50.

ICE CREAM SETS.



Fancy Crystal Glass Ice Cream Sets, very close imitation of genuine cut glass sets that sell for 25.00; set consists of one dish and twelve saucers,
98c. SET.

ICE CREAM SAUCERS.

Cut-Glass Ice Cream Saucers, 6 inch, deep cut,
1.48 EACH.

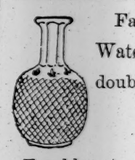
BERRY SETS.

Fancy Crystal Berry Sets, assorted patterns and shapes, one bowl and twelve saucers,
59c. SET.

BERRY NAPPIES.

Fancy Crystal Glass Berry Nappies, with handles
10c. EACH.

WATER BOTTLES.



Fancy Crystal Glass Water Bottles, worth double the price,
39c. EACH.
Tumblers to match, 59c. doz.

SUGAR & CREAM SETS.

Cut-Glass Sugar and Cream Sets, deep cut; just what is needed now during the berry season,
5.98 SET.

ALL PURCHASES DELIVERED by EXPRESS FREE of CHARGE at ANY POINT WITHIN 100 MILES of NEW-YORK CITY.

THE REV. E. W. M'CARTY'S JUBILEE

A Presentation Address Etched on Silver Given to Him.

The second day of the silver jubilee celebration of the Rev. Edward W. McCarty, rector of St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, took place in the church, Sixth Avenue and Sterling Place, Brooklyn, last evening.

The beautiful edifice was ablaze with electric lights and the church was crowded, while hundreds stood in the street and admired the electrical display of the large cross and the figures 1870-1895, designating the years of the priest's ministrations.

The musical programme was rendered by John T. Brennan, R. F. Cartwright, Miss U. E. Wemyss-Burns, and an anthem, "Ecce Sacerdos Magnus," written for the occasion by Albert S. Caswell, was sung by Mrs. Dreuman.

Addresses were made by the Rev. P. V. McNamara, V. G., the Rev. James H. Mitchell, and William T. Vlymen, and then Bernard J. York presented to the Rev. Father McCarty, the presentation address, the gift of the parishioners. This address is etched upon an elegant silver scroll, and bears a likeness of Father McCarty, a picture of the church, and other emblematic designs. It is worth $500. The recipient on receiving it made a short address. He then greeted his parishioners and shook hands with them.

The silver jubilee will be brought to a close to-night by a banquet to be given in the Pouch mansion.

Newsboys Start a Fire.

Two newsboys, with a newspaper under their feet and a match recklessly thrown after lighting a cigarette, produced a blaze under one of the front windows of the business office of The Daily News, in Park Row, last evening at about 7 o'clock. The flames were extinguished by an employe of the office, who promptly applied a stream from a fire extinguisher. The Fire Department was called out in the meantime, but their services were not needed, and the damage was trifling.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Columbus, Ohio, June 10.—Samuel W. Belknap, a wholesale boot and shoe dealer, was found dead at his residence to-day. Heart disease was probably the cause of death. He was a well-known horseman, and was President of the Columbus Driving Park Association. He was fifty-six years of age.

Denver, Col., June 10.—Post Office Inspector McMechen has received information from United States Marshal Hall, at Santa Fé, N. M., apprising him of a stage robbery on a lonely road between San Francisco and Luna, near the Arizona line. The value of the plunder secured is not known.

Greenville, Ohio, June 10.—While the Rev. George R. Tomlinson was baptizing a number of candidates in Mill Creek Sunday afternoon, Mrs. Emeline Richards, who was troubled with heart disease, after being immersed, and just before stepping out of the water, sank down and died.

Bowen, Ill., June 10.—While examining a hay press on his farm, Clayton McGill, aged fifty-seven years, was instantly killed by the machine falling on him. McGill was President of the Farmers' Bank of this city.

COLLARS AND CUFFS
TRADE E. & W. MARK
THE BEST MADE

NICHOLS ANXIOUS TO GO TO PRISON

Dishonest While a Stock Broker's Bookkeeper—Gives Himself Up.

Granville E. Nichols, formerly a member of the Stock Exchange, and who for the last two years has been a fugitive from justice, was taken yesterday to the District Attorney's office by a detective.

Nichols, about two years ago, went away with $2,000 belonging to John Jacquelin & Co., the stock brokers, of 71 Broadway, by whom he was then employed as a bookkeeper. He wandered about Canada, and a week ago gave himself up at Port Hope, Canada, so anxious was he to return.

Nichols was sent by the United States Consul to Charlotte, N. Y., where he again gave himself up and demanded to be sent back to this city. He is anxious to go to prison.

New Companies for the Sixty-ninth.

The first of the two companies which are being raised for the Sixty-ninth Battalion was mustered into service last night at the armory. The company was recruited by Adjt. Spellman, who will be made the Captain. Major McKim, Surgeon on the staff of Gen. Fitzgerald, examined the men, and was assisted by five Assistant Surgeons. The mustering officers were Majors Montante and Crocker.

Another company is ready to be mustered and will be formally received next week.

COM

Tuesday
June 11-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

AFTER THE SALOON MEN

Must Answer to Both the Police and Excise Boards.

COMMISSIONER ANDREWS ON A TOUR

Laxity in Enforcing the Sunday Law —Looking into Cases Where Men Are on Scores of Liquor Dealers' Bonds.

There is plenty of trouble in store for the liquor dealers in this city. War has been declared against them by the Police Commissioners because they persist in selling liquor on Sunday, and the Excise Commissioners have set on foot an investigation which they expect will expose a band of professional bondsmen who have for years furnished bonds indiscriminately for saloon men. The Police Commissioners threaten to have the excise law enforced more strictly, while the Excise Commissioners threaten to revoke the license of saloon keepers for whom they find "straw" bail has been given.

The movement against the liquor dealers on the part of the Police Commissioners originated in the experience gained by Commissioner Andrews in a tour which he made last Sunday night to learn by personal observation how the law was being enforced. Between 9:30 P. M. and midnight Mr. Andrews visited the police stations in East Fifty-first Street, East Sixty-seventh Street, East Eighty-eighth Street, East One Hundred and Fourth Street, East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, and West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. The Commissioner lives in the Thirtieth Precinct, which is commanded by Capt. Thompson, and it was in this precinct, Mr. Andrews said yesterday, he observed that the police force was lax in enforcing the law. This was particularly the case along West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where he noticed a number of saloons doing a rushing side-door business.

While the front doors of the saloons were closed, crowds of people were noticed streaming in and out of the places. The Commissioner had no trouble in getting into several places simply by following the crowd. He noted down where he had seen the law violated by the sale and drinking of liquor. In one place Mr. Andrews was served with a glass of beer. Finding that there was a laxity in the enforcement of the law, he endeavored to learn what efforts the police were making in carrying out the instructions they had received to prevent the selling of liquor on Sunday. He found that the men on post were simply doing nothing in that direction. While prosecuting his investigation, some one recognized the Commissioner. The word was evidently passed round, for from that time the saloons seemed to shut down in earnest, at least he could not get into any more of them.

In speaking about his tour of inspection, Commissioner Andrews said yesterday:

"I started out to inform myself on the excise question. I wanted to see how far the law was observed, and just how far the police went in trying to enforce the law. I picked up some valuable points. I found that saloon keepers freely violated the law. In my journey through the Thirtieth Precinct I observed numerous places open and doing business. There was no trouble to get in. Streams of people were passing in and out. I went into three or four places myself. I had no trouble to gain admission. There were men drinking at all the places. In one place I was served with a glass of beer.

"I drank it, just to see whether it was really beer. It was. It was not weiss beer. After a while it became known who I was, and thereafter I found trouble in entering any more places. I don't know who recognized me, but some one did. I heard men standing on the street corners talking of my trip through the precinct. On the east side I noticed in all the precincts I was in saloons doing business, and from what I observed, I concluded that the police are not doing all they should do toward enforcing the law.

"The Captains had four or five men out in plain dress on excise duty. That is not enough, of course, but at present more men could not be very well spared, as the force is very short. When we fill up the vacancies, ten or a dozen men should be sent out Sundays on excise duty. But the men on post could do much more than they do toward preventing this open violation of the law. A man who has two or three saloons on his post could certainly put a stop to a steady stream of people passing in and out of the side door. If he made any effort to stop this, which he could, the saloons would, in the end, close up.

"Of course a man in uniform would not get into a saloon, but he could do something on the outside to prevent the law from being so freely violated. There will be better attention given this matter in the future. I have summoned one patrolman whom I came across to appear before me. He paid no attention at all to what was going on. I will give him a little talking to."

Mr. Andrews refused to give the location of the saloons he was in. He was asked whether Capt. Thompson would be called to account for the condition of affairs fould in his precinct. The Commissioner would not say as to that, but intimated that the police would be expected to do much better.

Notwithstanding the laxity which Commissioner Andrews found in the enforcement of the law, the police on Sunday arrested 219 persons for violations of the excise law.

The precinct commanders were summoned to Police Headquarters yesterday, and were lectured by President Roosevelt about the excise law. Mr. Roosevelt told them that he had received information that the police had become lax in the enforcement of the law, because their commanding officers were not personally in favor of a strict enforcement of its provisions.

"I want you all to understand," said Mr. Roosevelt, "that your personal opinions or feelings on the Sunday opening question, or any other phase of the law, have nothing to do with enforcement of the law. While the law is on the statute book it must be strictly enforced without question. The commanding officers of precincts will be held to a strict responsibility for the enforcement of the law."

President Roosevelt told the men about his experience in the Twenty-first Precinct and warned them that they must see to it that better patrol duty was done and better discipline maintained.

Between thirty and forty liquor dealers' bondsmen have been summoned to appear before the Excise Commissioners to explain why their names appear so often on the bonds of the licensed saloon keepers. They will also be asked to show that the property which they have given as security was sufficient to cover their liability.

There has long been a suspicion that there was a gang of professional bondsmen who become sureties for liquor dealers in obtaining their licenses, and that at least some of these men were irresponsible. A bond of $1,000 is required by the Excise Board on each license issued for a saloon.

The suspicions of Commissioner Harburger were aroused some six weeks ago by noticing how frequently the name of one man appeared on the bonds which were brought to him to approve. He called the attention of the other Commissioners to this circumstance, and A. C. Baker, the bond clerk, was ordered to investigate. The report he made was startling. He found that one man was bondsman in ninety-seven cases, another had signed sixty bonds, while others had become surety from ten to twenty-five times. When this state of affairs was brought to the attention of the Commissioners they summoned all bondsmen who had signed ten bonds or over, to appear before the board this morning and explain. It is believed that many of these bondsmen have property to cover the amount of the surety they have given, but it is also expected that some of them either have no property at all, or if they have any property, it is of small value. Some of the bondsmen have perhaps been guilty of perjury, and the attention of the District Attorney will be called to such cases. The saloon keepers will have an opportunity to get other bondsmen, and if they don't succeed their licenses will be revoked.

Commissioner Murray said yesterday that there were about 10,000 excise licenses in force, and that there were 6,500 saloons in the city. Many of these were backed by the large brewers, who provided the bondsman for the licensee. It was no violation of law to go on as many bonds as some of these bondsmen have done, provided the bondsmen had the property to cover the liability, and that the Commissioners are now endeavoring to find out. Four mineral water manufacturers called on the Commissioners yesterday and explained that they had become bondsmen for a large number of saloon keepers, and that they had done so simply as an accommodation to their customers.

Henry Knabe, a saloon keeper at 134 Centre Street, who, it is reported, was the bondsman for over ninety other saloon keepers, called on the Commissioners yesterday.

"I am good for every bond I have signed," he said. "I own the building 134 Centre Street, and also the property 116 and 118 White Street, and the value of the property is $125,000. There is but one mortgage of $5,000 on the property. This is much in excess of the amount of the bonds for which I am responsible."

Knabe is a nephew of Diedrich Knabe, who for many years was an interpreter in the Couht of Special Sessions, and who was a partner of his nephew in the liquor business at 134 Centre Street. The partnership was dissolved recently, and the nephew paid his uncle $62,500 for his share of the property. Knabe declined to say why his name appeared upon so many liquor dealers' bonds, but he said that he was entirely responsible, and had nothing to fear from any investigation which the Commissioners might institute.

NO CHANGE IN BRIDGE TRUSTEES

The Expected Did Not Happen at Yesterday's Board Meeting, but It Is Said President Howell Will Be Deposed.

It was said yesterday by one in a position to know that an agreement had been reached between Bridge Trustees Henriques and Page, by the terms of which ex-Mayor James Howell is to be deposed as the President of the Board of Trustees and a Republican put in his place. It was also stated by the same authority that the change would also result in the retirement of Henry Beam as Secretary of the board.

The board held a two-minute session yesterday at 3 o'clock, but there was no quorum and the board adjourned until the same hour Thursday. There were present President Howell, Seth L. Keeney, Clarence A. Henriques, and J. Seaver Page. Mr. Page, who was appointed a few days ago by Mayor Strong, under the power of removal law, to succeed E. V. Skinner, yesterday took his seat in the board for the first time. As soon as the Trustees adjourned, he started on a tour of the bridge, under the escort of Messrs. Howell and Koeney and Superintendent Martin.

It had been generally expected in Brooklyn that a change in the administration of the bridge would be the outcome of yesterday's meeting. Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn, however, was at Hagerstown, Md., at the General Lutheran Synod, and at the last minute Mayor Strong sent word he could not attend. Without Mayor Schieren no reorganization could have been effected, unless Trustee Henriques, who was appointed as a Tammany Democrat, had voted with the Republicans.

There are eight Trustees, as follows: Mayor Strong, Controller Fitch, and Messrs. Page and Henriques of New-York, and Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, and Messrs. Howell and Keeney of Brooklyn. Controller Fitch is a Democrat, as are Messrs. Keeney, Howell, and Henriques. The board is thus equally divided politically.

Mr. Howell and his friend Mr. Keeney have come to be considered permanent fixtures on the bridge. Mr. Howell was appointed in 1885 and Mr. Keeney in 1886, and both have since served continually, and avoided all the vicissitudes that have overtaken their colleagues, one after another.

Mr. Henriques was originally appointed by Mayor Hugh J. Grant in 1888, and was reappointed in 1893 for a term of five years. His term expires in April, 1898. Mr. Henriques and Mr. Page are old friends, it is said. Mr. Howell has been President of the bridge continually since 1885, except for a period of one year, when, by an unexpected flank movement, Tammany Hall slipped Col. Alfred Wagstaff into his place. Mr. Howell took his defeat very much to heart, and made it his chief effort and ambition to get back into his ancient position at the head of the Board of Trustees.

Mr. Howell and Mr. Keeney both labored diligently last Spring to defeat the Legislative measure reorganizing the Bridge Trustees. Secretary Beam also sprang into the breach, with good effect. Mr. Beam is a close personal friend of Trustee Keeney, and whatever imperils Mr. Keeney causes Mr. Beam to feel that he also is in jeopardy.

Detroit's Municipal Poor Farms.

DETROIT, Mich., June 10.—Detroit now has 1,380 farmers to each of whom has been loaned one-third of an acre on which to plant potatoes, beans, turnips, and squashes. All the plats thrown into one piece would make a farm of over 500 acres. There are still over forty acres to be assigned, and offers of land are being made daily. Each farmer is given two and a half bushels of seed potatoes and two quarts of beans to plant, which will cover about two-thirds of the lot. Later they will be provided with turnip and squash seeds. At the end of the season each lot holder will be required to report the amount of his crop, so that the profit of the scheme may be accurately ascertained. Holders of lots will be required to take turns watching the patches of ground on which their lots are situated, to keep away cattle and prevent destruction of the crops in any way.

Charge Against Gifford Dismissed.

The case of John J. Gifford, late Chairman of the O'Brien Democratic Club of the Twenty-third Assembly District, who was accused by Theophilus B. Steele, a lawyer of 176 West Eighty-first Street, with the illegal conversion of the property of the club, was called for examination before Justice Martin in the Harlem Police Court yesterday.

A number of politicians were present, the most prominent being ex-Sheriff James O'Brien. Several witnesses were examined, their testimony varying greatly, and after giving the case a careful hearing Justice Martin dismissed it, saying there was nothing to sustain a criminal charge, and that the matter properly belonged in the civil court.

MISSING COURT PAPERS

Another Indictment Disappears in the District Attorney's Office.

RECORDER GOFF WANTS MORE SYSTEM

What Assistants of Col. Fellows Say About the Documents Which Cannot Be Found—Some May Be Stolen.

The loss of certain papers from the District Attorney's office has again called attention to the apparent ease with which indictments and other important court documents may disappear from the files in which they belong.

Chief Clerk Unger said yesterday that there were at present three sets of papers missing. They are the papers that came from the Police Court in the case of John Ryan, whose real name is Von Fleedner, who was accused of burglary; an indictment against Lester Geist and Max Schlausky, who were charged with forgery, and the indictment for assault against August Biddle and Adolph Gallery. The last indictment dates back nine months. The first two sets of papers, Mr. Unger said, were stolen. They were missing before the District Attorney's office was moved to the new Criminal Courts Building. The indictment against Biddle and Gallery, Mr. Unger thinks, may have been telescoped with some other papers. He believes it will be found.

Recorder Goff complained yesterday of the system that made irregularities in the care of indictments so frequent. He summoned Deputy Assistant District Attorney Bradley to his office to ask him about the Biddle-Gallery indictment. The last that was known of this indictment it was in Mr. Bradley's hands, to whom the case was assigned.

Mr. Goff said to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon:

"I would not have any one believe that there is any unkind feeling between myself and Col. Fellows. He is always extremely willing to aid when there is any cause for investigation. I do not intend to institute any drag-net investigation because of these missing indictments. I do insist, however, on a methodical and thorough system of doing work.

"I have said nothing that reflected in the least on Mr. Bradley. There was no justification for the coalition of sentences in an afternoon paper that made it appear that I had spoken of Mr. Bradley in a disparaging manner. There was nothing further from my intention."

Mr. Goff said that he was determined that some way be found to prevent the loss of papers in the future, and so end the rumors that such incidents are sure to cause.

Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle is investigating the loss of the papers. He said yesterday that the attention of the Grand Jury had not yet been called to the matter. He will, however, if he find sufficient cause, submit the result of his investigation to the Grand Jury.

"Edward E. McGill made an affidavit," Mr. Battle said, "that Leo Von Fliedner, father of Von Fliedner, allas Ryan, had told him that the papers in his son's case had been destroyed. Leo Von Fliedner was summoned before me and testified that McGill's story was a pure fabrication. He said McGill was his son-in-law, and was instigated by spite to devise the story. Von Fliedner told me that McGill's wife was trying to get a divorce. It is very easy for indictments to get misplaced. They may easily get telescoped and hidden among other papers."

Deputy Assistant Attorney Bradley said: "The case of Biddle and Gallery was assigned to me in Part III. of the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Fitzgerald, May 22, on my ordinary day calendar, among twenty-five other cases. For some reason the trial was postponed, and I sent the papers back to the Chief Clerk's office. I was asked two weeks later about the papers, and was told that they could not be found.

"I went to Recorder Goff this afternoon. The Recorder informed me that he did not use the language attributed to him, and, that while he thought some of the subordinates were not as faithful to their duties as they might be, he considered every member of the District Attorney's staff free from suspicion.

"I know that I returned the papers to the Chief Clerk's office. Of course it was not my business to see that they were checked off there."

Chief Clerk Unger said he had no idea how the papers were lost.

"It is impossible," he said, "to be able to know just where all the papers are. Cases are assigned to certain men, and the papers are placed in their charge. The cases may be adjourned, and the man who has charge of the case may retain the papers. The case still belongs to him. The court, too, may keep papers in its possession. We are furnished with no record of these things, and I think, on the whole, the office has made a pretty good record, so far as keeping track of indictments is concerned.

"I firmly believe that the Ryan papers and the Geist indictment were stolen. That happened, however, some time ago. I do not know whether the Biddle-Gallery papers came back here or not. The original exhibits in the case are here, so that a new indictment can be made. It is absurd to suppose any one should wish to destroy or hide the papers, as both the defendants are anxious for trial."

Assistant District Attorney Townsend who had charge of the case of Carlton H. Betts, who is charged with forgery, reported to the Recorder yesterday that he had found certain papers in the case that were missing a few days ago.

Certain missing indictments were found in Deputy Assistant District Attorney Bradley's desk several months ago. The late Judge Martine had asked for the papers, which at first could not be found. Judge Martine, at that time, told a reporter for The New-York Times that he did not suppose that the papers had been hidden willfully.

Officers on Duty as Instructors.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Lieut. Overton, Seventh Cavalry, will succeed Lieut. J. S. Grisard, Thirteenth Infantry, as Professor of Military Tactics and Science at the Maryland Agricultural College, Sept. 1. Lieut. C. D. Rhodes, Sixth Cavalry, will be relieved from duty of the same nature at Ohio Wesleyan University, on his own application, and will return to his troop at Fort Myers, Va., near this city.

It is not often that army officers on college duty ask to be ordered back to their regiments.

A Chance for Some Woman.

Postmaster Dayton yesterday received the following letter, dated June 4:

"Will you be so kind and hand this to some respectable ladies that would like to get marryed. pleas post this in your office for me. I am 28 years old, 6 foot tall, and 180 pounds big. I would like to get marryed soon so let me here from you.

"MR. JOHN GEBRACHT, Sanborn, Iowa.

"I would be very thankful for your kindness so good by."

MR. MARSHALL'S BUSINESS CAREER

Accumulated a Fortune in Cordage and Sold Out at His Own Price—A Tribute from W. C. De Witt.

William Marshall of Brooklyn, who died suddenly at his dinner table Sunday, made a fortune in the cordage business. When the National Cordage Company was organized it became necessary to acquire the plant of L. Waterbury & Co., and a tempting offer was made, which Mr. Marshall's partners were willing to accept, but which he absolutely declined. He, however, offered to sell his interest in the firm.

Mr. Marshall's price was not acceptable to his partners, but he would not sell for any less than the amount stipulated, notwithstanding that negotiation were kept up for some time, and at last, as the Waterburys were anxious to go into the Cordage Company, they agreed to Mr. Marshall's terms.

Mr. Marshall was looked upon by his associates as being a keen and shrewd business man, and this was borne out by his fight against the Cordage concern, for had he accepted the terms first offered he would also have been involved in the troubles which resulted from the smash of 1893.

Mr. Marshall years ago took an active interest in politics, and was at one time Register of Kings County. He was also a Park Commissioner with J. S. T. Stranahan, and was one of the original Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge. The latter years of his life he devoted to the railroad and financial business, and especially was he interested in the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, of which Gen. Henry W. Slocum was the President up to the time of his death.

Mr. Marshall's sons are William Marshall, George M. Marshall, Chauncey Marshall, and his daughter Mrs. Henry C. Place. A widow also survives him. The two sons, William and George, are in the West, but are now on their way home to attend their father's funeral, which will take place from the house, 295 Clinton Avenue, to-morrow.

Mr. Marshall took an active part in the Jefferson Hall movement of 1880 and 1881, and remained a member of the General Committee until it disbanded.

William C. De Witt, in speaking of Mr. Marshall yesterday, said:

"Mr. Marshall was a model of what a Democratic reformer ought to be. Bravely and aggressively hostile to all dishonesty in office, and of the highest metal in his patriotism, he was destitute of cant or hypocrisy and full of the kindest and heartiest humanities. He had none of the cruelty of the milksop or the fanaticism of the doctrinaire. I have seen him, solitary and alone, shake his fist in the faces of fifty ring politicians in the outskirts of a Democratic convention; challenge them to combat in any form, personal or political, and pour upon their heads the severest denunciations; but the moment they sank their selfish enterprises and ranged themselves for the true interest of the party, he would go down to battle with them as if they were a band of brothers. He knew the faults of men, but loved them all the same.

"What a life his was! He began his career in poverty, coat off, in the old ropewalk. He closed it with one of the largest fortunes ever accumulated in that industry. He lived to see one of the most gigantic trust combinations this country ever witnessed fall to do what he had done single handed against the world. Keen, sagacious, energetic, tough as the gnarled oak, brave and combative as a tiger, he developed all the qualities of his race, which in the better days of the country, felled the forest and built the Republic."

The Board of Directors of Flint, Eddy & Co., of which Mr. Marshall was a member, yesterday held a meeting and adopted resolutions appropriate to his death.

CAPT. GALLAGHER WOULD RETIRE

His Application Before the Board—Police in Annexed District.

Capt. John Gallagher of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station made application to the Board of Police yesterday to be retired. There have been many complaints preferred recently by the West End Protective League against the Captain, charging him with failing to enforce the excise law in his precinct. These complaints are under consideration by Commissioners Grant and Parker, but no charges have been formulated against the Captain. His application to be retired was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Acting Chief Conlin reported that he had policed the territory comprised in the limits of West Chester, East Chester, and Pelham, now part of the City of New-York, and that at 6 o'clock yesterday the officers now on duty in the district would be relieved by Mounted Sergts. Reveile and Sheldon, four mounted Roundsmen, sixteen mounted policemen, twelve foot patrolmen, and one doorman. The single horse patrol wagon of the Thirtieth Precinct, with two drivers and two guards, will also be sent there. The Acting Chief said:

"The officers and men above referred to have been temporarily detailed to this duty until such time as arrangements are perfected for the permanent accommodation of the force intended for the district, or when in the judgment of the board regular transfers should be made. Arrangements are in progress for the care of twenty-three horses and for the feeding and lodging of the men until such transfers are made. Prisoners will be taken to the Thirty-fourth Precinct Station for detention and to the Sixth District Court for disposition until otherwise ordered."

Acting Chief Conlin also reported that the police jurisdiction of the patrol boat had been extended to take in the shore front of the new territory.

Union Bridge Company New Firm.

The co-partnership under the name of the Union Bridge Company, consisting of Charles Macdonald of this city, Charles S. Maurice of Athens, Penn., and Edmund Hayes of Buffalo, is dissolved. It is announced that Charles S. Maurice and Edmund Hayes have retired from the firm.

The dissolution of partnership is entirely an amicable one. The new firm doing business under the name of the Union Bridge Company will consist of Charles Macdonald and Andrew Onderdonk, civil engineers and constructors of bridges, tunnels, and public works in general, with offices at 1 Broadway. The good-will of the old firm is transferred to the new one.

One Boy Robs Another.

James McConville, ten years old, of 229 East One Hundred and Third Street, was arraigned before Justice Martin at the Harlem Police Court yesterday afternoon on a charge of highway robbery preferred by Percy Herold, also ten years old, of 146 West One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street.

Herold stood at the corner of Lexington Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Street yesterday with a one-dollar bill folded in his hand, when McConville snatched the money from him. McConville said a larger boy had told him to steal the money, threatening to beat him if he did not do it. The prisoner was discharged.

Armory Board Opens Bids.

The Armory Board met in the Mayor's office yesterday and opened bids for furnishing the new armory for Troop A. There were six bids, and the lowest was made by the Manhattan Supply Company. The figures were $23,457.

Bids were also opened for the construction of a new rifle range in the Seventh Regiment Armory. The lowest bid was put in by Daly & Sommerville. The figures were $9,040. At the next meeting the contracts will be awarded.

Placed in the Cornerstone.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It gives me pleasure to inform you that The Times was one of the two daily newspapers placed in the receptacle at the laying of the cornerstone of the Soldiers' Monument in this village on Memorial Day.

CHARLES NUTT, Secretary.

New-Rochelle, June 5.

To Aid Boatmen in Hell Gate.

Owing to the number of accidents which have overtaken inexperienced boatmen in Hell Gate the Board of Health has decided to employ two men to patrol the river front in that locality during the Summer months. Ten candidates for the places were examined by the Civil Service Board yesterday.

WANT THE BILL RETURNED

Government Clubs' View Respecting the Insane Asylums Measure.

THEIR LETTER TO GOV. MORTON

Would Have Him Send Back the Document to Mayor Strong, that the City's Attitude May Be Registered.

The following letter respecting the transfer of the city insane asylums to the State was sent to Gov. Morton yesterday by the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs. It will be followed up to-morrow by the personal appearance before the Governor of Charles Stewart Davison, Chairman of the Law Committee of Club O, at the instance of which the council took this action. Club O has the investigation of the city and county charities assigned to it as its special province:

New-York, June 10, 1895.

Levi P. Morton, Governor of the State of New-York:

Sir: On behalf of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs, I have the honor to lay before your Excellency the request contained in the following resolution:

Resolved, That Gov. Morton be requested to return to the Mayor of this city the bill passed by the late Legislature providing for the transfer of the city insane asylums to the care of the State of New-York, with the request that the Mayor attach thereto the certificate of acceptance or non-acceptance by the city required by the Constitution.

In this connection, the Good Government Clubs respectfully represent that the present situation, as illustrated by the position of this not unimportant piece of legislation, may be deemed somewhat grave. It would be unfortunate if the transfer of the insane to the care of the State should be delayed by a technical difficulty or any uncertainty which could be obviated. Meanwhile, it would be an injury to the future of municipal administration in New-York City, and a detriment to the principle involved, (local self-government of cities,) if a precedent arose circumscribing the powers which the general frame and intent of the Constitution confers upon the Mayors of cities to review bills affecting their municipalities.

The suggestion that has been publicly advanced that bills returned without acceptance by a Mayor, after the adjournment of the Legislature, would, nevertheless, become law by your signature, is one which, if it eventuated in fact, the Good Government Clubs consider would be an outcome unfortunate for the best interests of the city. They believe that one essential to good city government is a somewhat extended control of municipal affairs by those more directly interested therein. They would deplore any increase of the present scope of the control of the Legislature over the minutiae of city administration. They hold that the creating of a precedent to the effect that a special city bill can in any event become law without the acceptance of the city, and without being repassed by the Legislature, would be a misfortune, since it would be one step toward the proposition that an act could be made to become operative as law if returned after the Legislature's adjournment with a certificate of non-acceptance attached. The Good Government Clubs believe that, upon fair and reasonable consideration, the Twelfth Article of the Constitution will appear to be most properly construed as providing that a special city bill cannot become operative as law after the adjournment of the Legislature unless affirmatively accepted by the city.

Failing this, the constitutional provisions in relation to an expression of opinion by local authorities as to special city bills would be practically nugatory as to all bills passed within fifteen days of the adjournment of the Legislature, an illogical and almost preposterous result.

In addressing your Excellency on this subject, the Good Government Clubs suggest an alternative course, which, they believe, may solve the present problem as to this bill. That suggestion is that the bill be returned to Mayor Strong. It is based, in the first place, on the fact that the bill is at present not in your hands in the manner or form provided by law, but irregularly. It has been sent to you in defective shape as to one particular. It should have been "returned" with a certificate of the public hearing and a certificate of the city's wish. It is not to be lightly presumed that a public officer has willfully neglected these details, and it may be reasonably held that for your Excellency to return the bill to the Mayor on the presumption that the absence of the required certificate was inadvertent would be not only the proper course, but one practically demanded by propriety as being the only course affording an opportunity to the Mayor to relieve himself from what might else be an awkward situation. The Mayor of any city could hardly object to such a course being followed. Indeed, it may be confidently said, in this instance, that he would recognize its propriety, or, at least, not deem it in any wise an unfriendly act.

The utmost that could be urged against the legality of the act, if the existant deficiency were now to be supplied and the act "returned" in perfect shape, and were it thereupon approved by you, would be a technicality; the physical affixing of the certificate after the expiration of the period of fifteen days. The Constitution merely calls for the "return" of the bill within this limited time; that was done, and the substance should not fail where a mere ministerial detail is not performed within a limited time. Such incidental non-substantial deficiencies may, certainly in almost all cases, be supplied subsequently, and it would be difficult to urge a valid reason against its being done in such a case as the the present.

The course herein suggested seems to the Good Government Clubs to avoid various questions raised by various parties regarding the present situation. It avoids any unfortunate and narrow construction of the Constitution. It lies well within the powers of the various public officers affected, and it respects the autonomy intended to be granted to cities. Moreover, the Good Government Clubs, as almost all good citizens, are anxious to see this particular bill become a law, while they, as stated, would deplore its enactment through any method that would impair in the least the important principle of local self-government. They therefore earnestly hope that you may decide to adopt the suggested course, and give the Mayor an opportunity to comply with the substance of the provision of the Constitution, and of the act of 1895, of which they believe he would promptly avail himself.

Believing further that this course would be the least likely to involve the city and State in litigation over the validity of the bill when signed, the above considerations are presented in the hope that your Excellency will deem it wise to act upon them, rather than to follow any other of the many suggestions which have been offered. Very respectfully,

THE COUNCIL OF CONFEDERATED GOOD GOVERNMENT CLUBS.

Opposed to the Louisburg Monument.

MONTREAL, June 10.—The Star, referring to the proposed Louisburg monument, says: "The desire of the Society of Colonial Wars of Boston to erect a monument on Canadian soil in commemoration of the capture of Louisburg can hardly be favorably considered by the Canada of to-day. It is true that the attacking forces carried the British flag, and that the fortress was with them, but they were the ancestors of the men of modern New-England, while the defeated soldiers were Acadians, whose descendants are now a valued section of the Canadian people. The lesson of the demonstration in honor of Sir John Macdonald on Dominion Square was Canadian unity, and Canadian unity certainly implies that we shall not allow the feelings of loyal Canadians of today to be wounded under any circumstances.

"The fact that it is a Boston society that would erect the monument and that they are Canadians who protest against it shows the true position of affairs. It is wholly probable that the Society of Colonial Wars means no offense, thinking that it would be quite acceptable to commemorate a British victory on British soil. But the reception of the proposal by the Acadians and the United Empire Loyalists proves this to be a mistaken idea."

A Car Conductor Dies of Injuries.

Rodney Carlin, forty years old, of 790 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, a conductor on the Putnam Avenue and Halsey Street trolley cars, died at the Cumberland Street Hospital yesterday afternoon from injuries he received on Fulton Street near the ferry yesterday morning.

When he jumped off his car to turn the trolley pole, he struck his head against a pillar of the elevated railroad. He was picked up unconscious with a fractured skull. He was married and had two children.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE ARCHITECTS

Excellent Designs by the Graduating Class—Plans for Various Buildings—The McKim Traveling Fellowship Prize.

An exhibition of students' work in the department of architecture at Columbia College was opened yesterday, and will be continued to-day and to-morrow from 10 A. M. until 10 P. M. Last night the annual dinner took place, and was well attended by prominent architects, graduates of the university.

The course at this admirable institution is four years, during which time the students are taken through a systematic training, and are made familiar with everything relating in any possible manner to their profession. During the last year of the course, and for a final demonstration of their proficiency, the students make a thesis drawing from a subject selected by themselves, wherein there is no limit as to cost or elaboration of design. This they work out in great detail, giving various plans, elevations, and drawings, together with the scientific construction problem.

The graduating class this year consists of fifteen members, under Prof. William R. Ware, who has been assisted by Adjunct Professor Alfred D. F. Hamlin, Adjunct Professor Frank Dempster Sherman, and Charles A. Harriman, Grenville T. Snelling, and M. K. Kress. Among the thesis drawings shown are the following subjects, each carefully executed and all of unusual interest: A church, an academy of fine arts, a public library, a sanitarium hotel, a public bath, a military school, an amusement company's building, with roof garden and concert hall, a college gymnasium, a conservatory of music, and, of course, the modern, sky-scraping office building.

Where all the work is of such even excellence, it were almost unnecessary to particularize, but there is one instance, at least, that deserves special mention. Louis Frederick Pilcher, son of the well-known surgeon, has made an elaborate and seriously considered plan for a surgical hospital that will attract much attention. He has expended much thought upon his subject, evolving an admirable set of drawings carried to a complete finish, from which working plans could be readily made, and he has gone very carefully into the matter of isolation, ventilation, and heating. The result is a practical building, meeting all the requirements of a constructive, sanitary, and economic nature.

From the other classes there are interesting drawings, the result of study and research into such branches as furnitures, furniture, moldings, renderings, stained glass, iron work, vaultings, materials, compositions, masses, and, in short, all the various details of architecture that can possibly be of use to the student in his studies. Water-color drawings and pencil-and-ink sketches may be seen, and they show the dexterity attained in these mediums.

Members of the class in its second year exhibit many plans for a fountain, with ornamental surroundings and statuary. Some of these designs are of great merit, hardly suggesting the idea of student work at all. Students were sent during the past season to the City Hall and Trinity Church to make drawings and take absolute measurements. These have been done with much accuracy, in a most interesting manner, and in great detail, from the height of the steeple, the width of the façade, and the dimensions of the ground plans to the very hands of the clocks—valuable for reference and documentary evidence of an important nature.

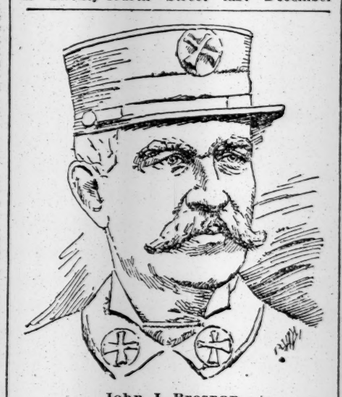
One room is devoted to drawings made in competition for the McKim Traveling Fellowship Prize of $2,000, won this year by J. R. Pope, Jr., with his excellent design for a bank building. H. G. Emery, winning first honorable mention, W. K. Fellows second, A. C. Ayres third, and E. R. Bossonge fourth. Upon the whole, the college may be congratulated upon the high class of work shown and the advance made by the pupils.

CHIEF JOHN J. BRESNAN IN BRONZE

The Sculpture Portrait of the Late Fireman Has Been Completed.

The bronze sculpture portrait in bas relief of the late Chief John J. Bresnan of the Fire Department is now finished, and will be seen to-day at a private view in the foundry of the Henry-Bonnard Bronze Company, 432 West Sixteenth Street, where the cast was made.

Chief Bresnan, who was killed at a fire in Twenty-fourth Street last December



John J. Bresnan.
The late Fire Chief of whom a sculpture portrait has been made.

was the highest in rank of any one in the Fire Department to meet death at his post of duty. On this account it was thought fit to commemorate him in this work, the placing of which has not yet been fully determined.

The artist selected was Ralph B. Goddard, and the money was raised by the contribution of friends after the completion of the fund for the benefit of the family.

Inquest on D. I. Van Cleaf's Death.

Coroner Kene held an inquest in the case of D. Ivanhoe Van Cleaf, the twenty-year-old son of John C. Van Cleaf, the manager of the Mansion House, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, and the jury found that he had come to his death by poison, self administered, with suicidal intent, while temporarily insane. Young Van Cleaf died Saturday evening from drinking cyanide of potassium.

As was stated in the New-York Times yesterday he was an inveterate cigarette smoker. He was a student of the Polytechnic Institute and had made a specialty of chemistry. The doctor who made the autopsy said he had taken enough of the poison to kill ten men.

The funeral services will be held this afternoon and will be conducted by the Rev. John Pilkington, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Windsor Terrace, in the Twenty-ninth Ward. The interment will be in Greenwood Cemetery.

Police Justices' Last Meeting.

The Board of Police Justices, as at present constituted, held its last regular meeting at the Jefferson Market Court House last night. There were present Justices Ryan, Martin, Divver, Grady, Burke, Hogan, Feitner, Koch, Meade, Taintor, and McMahon. The Justices were in private consultation an hour regarding a contest of the constitutionality of their removeal from office and the appointment of the city magistrates and the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions by Mayor Strong.

All information as to what they proposed to do was refused, except that ex-Judge Noah Davis had been retained as counsel and that other counsel would be associated with him.

Brooklyn Aldermen Meet.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, at its regular meeting yesterday, appointed Harry W. Ringrose auctioneer and clerk to the Aldermanic committee at a salary of $1,200.

It was decided to close all public offices in Brooklyn between June 15 and Aug. 31 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

Alderman Cohn offered a resolution that all cabs and carriages carrying passengers be compelled to have lights at night, so that they could be seen for at least a distance of 200 feet. For every violation the fine was to be $5. The matter was referred to the Railroad Committee.

THE EXAMINATIONS ENDED

West Point Cadets Ready to Abandon Their Barracks.

GEN. MILES REACHES THE ACADEMY

The '96 Class Wins the Prizes in the Athletic Sports—Standing of the First Class Published.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 10.—The examinations are ended. The physical and mental capacity of plebes, yearlings, second class, and graduates have been thoroughly tested, and all are now anxious to know the result.

It will be well along toward the end of June before the under classes get a hint of how they stand. The "goat" section in the plebe class will no doubt fare badly. It is thought that at least a dozen will fall beneath the pruning knife of the Academic Board. Several who feared to face the examination tendered their resignations nearly a month ago, and have left the Academy. A cadet cannot resign without the approval of his parent or guardian. Sometimes, at the last moment, a plebe will

Cadet Joseph N. Augustine, Jr.

decide not to face the Examining Board. The wires are then kept hot sending home excuses and explanations, and begging for the required consent. The resignation must be forwarded to Washington and receive the approval of the Secretary of War before the cadet is allowed to depart. If he can secure a reappointment and "bone" hard at some "prep" school during the following year he may be again admitted to the academy.

The "yearlings" feel confident that few of their members will be "found." Those who have failed to make the required percentage will not be allowed to join their classmates on the furlough trip. They will go into camp with the other classes, and await the order that seals their fate. This order must come from the War Department.

The Academic Board cannot discharge a cadet. The board forwards the examination papers to Washington, and with them a recommendation that the cadet be discharged from the academy. In every instance the papers are returned approved, and the discharge ordered. Sometimes a cadet who has a strong political pull will be reappointed, and in the end may be graduated.

The second class is very confident that its numbers will not be diminished, the Board of Visitors has worked hard since its initial meeting on June 1. Every room in the academy and public buildings on the post has been inspectted. The quarters, armament, stores, supplies, and everything connected with the government of the post have been rigidly scrutinized. Cadets and officers have been questioned, and the methods of instruction and discipline fully investigated. That the report of the board will be strongly in favor of the continued advancement and improvement of the academy is hardly to be doubted. The Superintendent is ever on the alert to make progressive changes in the institution and its government. His suggestions offered to the board are invariably accepted.

The Board of Visitors last year, in reporting the condition of the academy, stated that "it found the great training school of the Nation in the hands of men devoted to their duties and to its best interests. It found the officers and instructors men of high character and purpose, of professional and personal worth. It found the battalion of cadets a model of soldierly bearing, precision, and skill, while individually its members impressed the board as young athletes in whom the lessons of love of country and devotion to duty, of discipline, honor, and integrity which are part and parcel of their daily life at West Point, have already borne abundant fruit, which will remain with them for all time."

Since that report the Military Academy has not retrograded. Step by step it is advancing to greater perfection. Broader and more general have become its teachings, and, while the art of war is still its prominent feature, the great national military school neglects not the art of diplomacy and fails not to delve deep into the policy and history of other nations.

When the bugle called the cadets to dress parade yesterday afternoon a

athletes and every annual field day its team has carried off the honors. Even at indoor sports the prizes are all captured by the '96 team. The '97 men worked with a will, but the winners of former victories still held the pennant, and marched off triumphantly to the gymnasium steps to be photographed.

The events resulted as follows:

The 100-yard dash, with a record of 0:10¼, by Raymond, '93, was won by W. D. Connor, '97, in 0:10 1-5. Shelton, '96, was second.

The running high jump was won by C. E. Russell, '96, who jumped 5 feet 5½ inches, beating Timberlake's high jump of 5 feet 2½ inches.

The record of the standing high jump was made by Hinkley last year at 9 feet 10 inches. This was smashed by Abbott, '97, who jumped 9 feet 10½ inches.

The 120-yard hurdle race, won by Shelton last year in 0:18 2-5, was won by McCormack in 0:18.

Maginnis won the running broad jump and beat Dallam's record of last year. Maginnis jumped 20 feet 8¾ inches, against Dallam's 19 feet 2½ inches.

Putting the shot was won by Dallam, '96, who beat his own record of last year by 4½ inches.

The 220-yard dash was won by Shelton, '96, in 0:23 2-5.

The pole vault was a tie between Burt and Oakes.

Throwing the sixteen-pound hammer was won by Berry, '96.

The 440-yard run was won by Saltzman, '96.

At high noon the roar of cannon announced the arrival of Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Seventeen guns were fired in his honor. The Superintendent and Adjutant met him at the dock. It is expected that the General will remain until after graduation.

To-night at dress parade the standing of the first class was published to the battalion. Edward H. Schulz, West Virginia, heads the class, as was foretold several days ago in The New-York Times. Cadet Harry Burgess of Mississippi is second, Cadet John A. Gurney is third, and Cadet Jens Bugge, Jr., fourth. Cadet Casper H. Conrad, Jr., makes the final "star." Cadets Schulz and Burgess have been recommended for a position in the Engineers, Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry. Gurney, Bugge, Conrad, H. E. Smith, (sixth,) and Stout (seventh) were recommended for Ordnance, Artillery, Cavalry, or Infantry. The other members of the class stand in the following order:

8—White.	17—B. Payne.
9—Knowlton.	18—Bigelow.
10—C. H. Paine.	19—Sills.
11—Ames.	20—Nissen.
12—L. H. Arnold.	21—Parrah.
13—Averill.	22—A. Mitchell.
14—Cavenaugh.	23—Miles.
15—J. Wheeler.	25—McGrew.
16—Fleming.	

All of these men have been recommended for artillery, cavalry, or infantry. Those recommended for cavalry or infantry only are:

25—Hawkins.	39—F. W. Smith.
26—Richardson.	40—M. C. Broom.
27—Parker.	41—L. H. Lewis.
28—Howland.	42—Stanley.
29—Sivyter.	43—Simmons.
30—M. F. Smith.	44—Augustin.
31—Nuttman.	45—Creden.
32—G. H. Davis.	46—Sturtevant.
33—Hutton.	47—Bash.
34—Herron.	48—Springer.
35—Dixson.	49—Watson.
36—Brookes.	50—Charles.
37—Pritchard.	51—T. A. Pearce.
38—Dwyer.	52—Duncan.

The Summer quarters of the classes that remain in the post were put up on the northeast corner of the plains to-day. In a few hours a little white city appeared under the protecting guns of Fort Clinton, and beneath the canvas shelter of the snowy tents the battalion will remain from next Thursday until the 28th of August.

Promptly at 5 o'clock to-day a sheet of flame leaped from the largest gun in the sea-coast battery, and a solid shot careened across Washington Valley and landed in the bull's-eye of the target on the side of old Cro Nest. The Board of Visitors was present and viewed the firing from a slight eminence above the battery.

The battery was manned by members of the third class, with chiefs of detachments from the first class. The guns were numbered 2, 3, 5, 6, and 7. Cadet Roberts manned the first, Cadet Smither the second, Cadet Cheney the third, Cadet Bowley the fourth, and Cadet Newhill the fifth. The second piece was a fifteen-inch smooth-bore, cast in 1865. Forty pounds of Hazard powder and a solid round shot of 450 pounds were used. The weight of the gun was twenty-two tons, and it had an initial velocity of 1,200 foot seconds. The carriage model was of 1888. The maximum charge for this gun was 150 pounds of powder, and as this was the charge used at the drill, the shooting was not as accurate as it otherwise would be. A light charge always has a tendency toward low velocity of the projectile and curved fire. Guns Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 7 were eight-inch rifles, ironverted from eight-inch guns which were cast in 1863 and 1865, and converted in 1878. Their initial velocity was 1,300 foot seconds and they weighed about seven tons. Each gun was loaded with 25 pounds E. Y. hexagonal powder and a 180-pound hutchcored shot. The range for these guns was 2,100 yards, and the diameter of the bull's-eye five feet. The target is two degrees above the battery.

The charges for the guns were much smaller than in service charges, on account of the danger from glancing fragments of shell. Cold Spring inhabitants used to claim that pieces of shell came in dangerous proximity to their town. It was to avoid this that the charges were made so small. Gen. Miles viewed the exercises.

At 8 o'clock the grandest display of fireworks ever seen on the post was given. Previous to sending off the rockets and colored fire, a floating target in Washington Bay was shelled. The evening was beautiful. Light breezes sprung up from the river and fanned the hundreds of pretty girls who stood in the neighborhood of Trophy Point. The Board of Visitors sat and watched the whizzing shells as they sped through the air, until lost in the smooth waters of the inlet. Clear cut and bold against the fading blue sky rose the towering forms of the Northern Highlands. In the distance the ruined battlements of Fort Putnam were fast disappearing as night closed down upon them. Spectre-like stood the silent tents on the plains near Fort Clinton, while the gray academic building and barracks away to the south looked dark and deserted.

All life seemed to centred around the base of the battle monument. Every step was occupied, and the spectators stretched on either side to Trophy Point and the Hotel. Generals who had ridden up to the cannon's mouth when such exercises meant death, stood grimly around and told tales of the days when the roar of mortars was the death knell of thousands.

The members of the class of '95 will in a few days go forth as the future leaders of marshaled hosts. Their theoretical education is complete, and the whizzing of shells and many-colored rockets was West Point's farewell to a class that had finished its course with honor and dignity.

The handsomest cadet in the graduating class is Joseph N. Augustine, Jr. Cadet Augustine was appointed from Louisiana and is now twenty-one years old. His father is a Colonel in the Louisiana State troops. Cadet Augustine, since his entrance to the academy, has always taken the chief part in amateur theatricals.

Appointments to West Point.

ELIZABETH, June 10.—John J. Standish of Bayonne has the West Point cadetship appointment in the Eighth Congressional District, and Chauncey Shackford of South Orange the appointment to a cadetship in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The competition was arranged by Congressman Charles N. Fowler, and twenty-one aspirants from all parts of the district entered. The examination took place in this city. Lewis Hathaway Rand of Plainfield was chosen as alternate to Standish, and Spencer Littlefield Higgins of Roselle is alternate to Shackford.

Packer Institute Graduates.

The commencement exercises of the class of '95 of the Packer Collegiate Institute were held in the chapel, on Joralemon Street, Brooklyn, last evening. Prof. Truman J. Backus presided. There was singing by the class, and ten papers were read by as many young women. Miss Marguerite Audemars read an essay on "Lessing as a Reformer," and also the valedictory address. "Lowell as an Exponent of Democracy" was also read by Miss Ethel K. Valentine. The diplomas were presented in a speech by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs to the following graduates:

Louise S. Atwater, Marguerite Audemars, Florence S. Campbell, Ethel L. Cox, Nellie B. Crutchley, Jeanette D. Day, Margarella M. Dickson, Gertrude Eddy, E. Mildred Fish, M. Margaret Gregg, Alice P. Harrison, Mary S. Haviland, Josephine H. Hazeltine, Genevieve R. Hoyt, Elizabeth L. Jones, Julia F. Kearsing, Elizabeth F. Mascord, May L. Mills, Grace L. Newcomb, Edith M. Osborn, Frances M. Quinlan, Jane I. Rhodes, Jessie G. Rich, Emily C. Roehr, Maude T. Rudkin, Hattie G. Schenck, Caroline H. Sherer, Elizabeth M. Skinner, Bertha H. Smith, Antoinette S. Valentine, Ethel E. Valentine, Margaret Van Wyck, L. Claire Whitmoyer, Mabel Wright, and Amy B. Youngs.

Wonderful Escape from Death.

From The Wilkes-Barre (Penn.) Record.

Mrs. Andrew Spees, a Hungarian woman residing near the Washington breaker at Plymouth, almost miraculously escaped a horrible death Thursday afternoon. She was picking up coal along the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad when an engine came along with a train of coal cars. The conductor shouted to the woman, but she was either hard of hearing or paid no attention to him, and made no attempt to get out of the way. The train struck her and knocked her into the middle of the track. She was dragged a distance of thirty feet, and five coal cars passed over her. The train was stopped and the brakemen hurried to the woman, expecting to find her cut to pieces. They were greatly surprised to find her alive, none of the wheels having touched her. She was, however, badly bruised, and sustained two ugly wounds on the head. Dr. Whitney, who attended her, says she will recover. The woman is stout, and how she escaped being crushed to death is a mystery.

CLASS DAY AT PRINCETON

The College Turned Over to the Master of Ceremonies.

PRESIDENT PATTON'S LITTLE SPEECH

The Interesting Exercises Around the Old Revolutionary Cannon in the Campus Quadrangle.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 10.—To-day was Class Day in the programme of the Commencement Week of the university, and early in the day President Patton turned the college over to Master of Ceremonies T. G. Trenchard, representing the senior class.

The United States Naval Academy Band, under the direction of Prof. Charles Zimmermann, opened the day's exercises with an open-air concert on the front campus. At 11 A. M. occurred the opening exercises of the Class Day programme proper, when addresses were delivered by President Patton, Thomas Gawthrop Trenchard of Maryland, master of ceremonies, and Howard Erskine White of New-Jersey, class orator, and the class poem was read by Wilbur Marshall Urban of Pennsylvania, the class poet. In turning over the keys of the college to the senior class, President Patton complimented Capt. Trenchard on his football career, and said he had no fears in intrusting Princeton's interests to hands which had proved worthy of that trust by winning laurels for their Alma Mater on the athletic field in the football championship season of 1893.

At 12:30 P. M. occurred the planting of the class ivy in the front of Old North College, by the side of the ivy of former classes that have been graduated in years past. The ivy oration was delivered by Willis Howard Butler of New-York City.

The most attractive feature of the day programme was the cannon exercises, which, in accordance with the time-honored custom, consisted of humorous orations delivered around the old Revolutionary cannon in the centre of the campus quadrangle. A large amphitheatre was erected around this cannon for the accommodation of the friends of the graduating class, and here were gathered over 2,000 students and friends, who listened to the jokes and jibes which were rung on their fellow-classmates by the orators of the day.

John Fox Weiss of Pennsylvania was class historian, and amused the audience for over an hour with readings from his history of the career of the class. The prophecy was delivered by John Hamilton Thacher of Missouri, and was considered one of the best efforts of the day. The most popular humorous speech was, as usual, the presentation oration, delivered by Franklin Blake Morse of New-York. Great enthusiasm was provoked when Mr. Morse called up Arthur Wheeler, Dougal Ward, Knox Taylor, Gus Holly, ex-Capt. Trenchard, and Harry Brown, all of whom played with Morse on the football teams of the past two seasons, and, after presenting to each some trinket appropriate to his character, turned from the ridiculous to the sublime, and very feelingly spoke of the victories they had won and the defeats they had suffered together on the athletic field.

Harry Oliver Brown of Pennsylvania followed Mr. Morse, and delivered the censor's oration, after which Christy Payne of Pennsylvania, the President of the senior class, delivered the closing address. The roll of the class was then called by Andrew Clerk Ambrie of New-York, the class secretary, and the class ode, the words being by L. C. Woodruff of Connecticut and the music by R. Z. Hartzler of Massachusetts, was sung, while the whole class joined in smoking long-stemmed pipes.

In the evening occurred the annual junior orator contests between four representatives from each of the literary societies. Following is the programme:

Charles Wesley Wisner, Jr., of Maryland spoke for Clio Hall, on "The Longing of the Ages"; Frederick William Loetscher of Iowa, for Whig Hall, on "Ideality the Developing Instrument of Trust"; Edward Bates Turner of Iowa, for Whig Hall, on "The Leyden Drama"; John James Moment of New-York, for Clio Hall, on "American Ideals"; Edward William Hamilton of New-York, for Whig Hall, on "Party and Patriotism"; John Moore Trout of Delaware, for Clio Hall, on "Poetry and Reality"; George Henry Waters of New-York, for Clio Hall, on "Truth and Freedom"; Edward Strong Worcester of Vermont, for Whig Hall, on "Morality and Fiction."

A WIDER FIELD FOR WOMEN.

Baccalaureate Sermon at Wells by the Rev. Dr. Munger of New-York.

AURORA, N. Y., June 10.—The baccalaureate services of Wells College were held in the First Presbyterian Church last evening at 7:30 o'clock. The sermon was preached by the Rev. Theodore T. Munger of New-Haven, Conn.

Dr. Munger took for his text, I. Corinthians, xiv., 41: "There is one glory of the sun, and another glory of the moon, and another glory of the stars, for one star differeth from another star in glory."

His address was on the difference between the spheres of man and woman, especially the new relation of woman to society. He spoke of the woman movement, which is so strongly characteristic of this latter half of the nineteenth century, as by no means the least important and significant of the many movements of this era of reform. His remarks were, briefly, as follows:

Woman is an unknown factor in society, for the world we live in is masculine, and man has had the making of it so far. Society needs the feminine element, not to take the place of the masculine, but to blend with it and to supply the high qualities which the masculine cannot give. The time will surely come when woman will fulfill this high office, but at present her attitude is tentative, and she has accomplished but little. Among the unmistakable signs showing the strength of this movement is the restlessness of women, especially among the cultured classes. Whatever the future shall bring forth, there are three things now fully established as necessary to be done: Woman should be educated as thoroughly and widely as man; all legal disadvantages should be done away with, and a wider set of vocations should be given to her that woman may attain the high position that she ought. She should be careful in her use of time; should attain the highest possible culture, and should lead a devoted life—a life under a vow; a moral purpose. The woman stepping out into life must hold herself steady before these new phases of life. She must not forget the wise traditions of the past, nor must she ignore the gifts of the future.

In conclusion Dr. Munger said:

Young women of the graduating class, as you pass from the scene of these pure and inspiring influences, my best wish for you is that the life begun here so happily may go on in the same path of pure, high, and devoted womanhood.

The students' commencement recital, given this afternoon at 2 o'clock, was one of the most brilliant of the year.

The reception in honor of the graduating class, given by President and Mrs. Waters this evening, was largely attended by students and friends of the college.

THE JUNE CONCERT AT VASSAR.

It Is the Last to be Given Under Dr. Bowman's Direction.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 10.—The commencement concert at Vassar, the usual June concert, was given by the music department of the college this evening. Besides the guests from greater distances, there were present a large number of Poughkeepsie people who have learned to appreciate the successful concerts given under Dr. Bowman's management, and regret that this is the last one he will conduct at Vassar.

Nearly half of the programme was given by members of the senior class. Miss Marion Welch, Miss Carrie Pelgram, Miss Eleanor L. Smith, and Miss Harriet M. Holmes represented '95 talent in instrumental music, and Miss Mabel C. Jones the local talent. The music school recently abolished was represented by Miss C. M. Ferris, Miss J. L. MacDonald, Miss Miss Maud L. Sanders, and Miss Wiethan. Miss Barney, '97, was the only undergraduate on the programme.

While the success of the music department under Prof. Bowman's management causes much regret for his resignation, the college anticipates a very successful department for next year under Prof. Gow, recently instructor in music at Vassar.

The graduating class gave a garden tea this afternoon for the many guests who have already arrived. A large number of alumnae are coming in for the reunion to-morrow.

DOCK DEPARTMENT AFFAIRS

Commissioners of Accounts Have Begun an Investigation—It Will Cover a Wide Field.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday began to investigate the affairs of the Dock Department. This makes the third department they are now engaged upon to discover whether the accounts have been properly kept, and whether the Commissioners in the past have faithfully cared for the interests of the city.

The investigation of the Dock Department will be thorough and will extend back ten or twelve years, and possibly further. If there has been any peculiar bookkeeping in the past, any extravagance or maladministration in the department, it is the intention of the Commissioners of Accounts to discover it.

After the bookkeeping has been carefully examined the vouchers for supplies and disbursements will be gone over, and their figures will be compared with the market prices that ruled at the times when purchases or contracts were made.

If it shall be found necessary to get a further knowledge of the manner in which the department has been conducted, the Commissioners will exercise the power they have and hold a public investigation. In that event counsel will be employed to aid them to bring to light all transactions they cannot otherwise reach.

Many suggestions of improper dealings on the part of former Commissioners have been made, and the investigators will act upon all such as far as possible. The examination will in all probability last during the entire Summer, as there is a great mass of papers and books to be inspected.

NEW TERMS FOR STEEL NAVAL VESSELS

Secretary Herbert Invents a New Nomenclature for These Ships.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Secretary Herbert has been called upon to perform a unique duty. It has occurred to the Navy Department authorities that the introduction of steel vessels in the navy, with their new arrangements of decks, calls for a new nomenclature, and in the interest of uniformity and to save confusion, Secretary Herbert has issued an order giving the designation of the various parts of steel vessels.

The old nomenclature relating to wooden ships and vessels with full sail power will be adhered to. It was found that the new conditions invited the manufacture of independent designations, often to the disadvantage of officers and enlisted men. The order is as follows:

The highest deck extending from stem to stern will be called the "Main Deck."

A partial deck above the main deck at the bow will be called the "Forecastle Deck"; at the stern, "Poop Deck"; amidships, "Upper Deck." The name "Upper Deck" will also be applied to such partial deck extending from the waist to either bow or stern, in which case the name "Forecastle Deck," or "Poop Deck," as the case may be, will be used, though the terms "Forecastle" and "Quarter Deck" may be used in a general way to designate the corresponding portions of such "Upper Deck."

When there is no deck above the main deck at the bow or stern, the terms "Forecastle" and "Quarter Deck" may be used, in a general way, to indicate the portions of the main deck forward of the foremast or of the superstructure and aft of the mainmast or of the superstructure respectively.

A partial deck above the main deck amidships, the space under which is not inclosed, or consists of small compartments, will be called the "Bridge Deck." The term will not be applied to a simple connecting gangway between the forward and after bridges or between a bridge and the "Forecastle Deck," which will be called the "Fore and Aft Bridge."

The first deck below the main deck, which is used primarily for berthing purposes, and on which no guns, or light rapid-fire guns only, are carried, will be called the "Berth Deck." This is usually the deck at or next above the water line.

A complete deck on which guns are carried between the main deck and the berth deck will be called the "Gun Deck." If there are two such decks, they will be called the "Gun Deck" and the "Lower Deck," respectively.

A partial deck below the berth deck, if situated on or above the "Protective Deck," or the "Water-tight Deck," will be called the "Orlop Deck"; if below the "Protective Deck," or the "Water-tight Deck," it will be called the "Platform." If there are two platforms at different levels they will be called the "Upper Platform" and the "Lower Platform." Where no "Protective Deck," or "Water-tight Deck," is fitted, the same nomenclature will be followed: the deck next below the berth deck being called the "Orlop Deck."

A deck of extra strength and thickness of plating worked for protective purposes will be called the "Protective Deck." Where such deck is stepped a complete deck height, the respective portions will be called "Middle Protective Deck," and "Forward (or after) Protective Deck," when it is desired to distinguish between them.

The deck with sloping or curved sides in smaller vessels, worked similarly to a protective deck, but not of extra strength and thickness above structural requirements, will be called "The Water-tight Deck."

A deck worked for protective purposes below a protective deck will be called the "Splinter Deck." This applies to a separate construction only and not to plating worked on lower side of protective deck beams.

A deck that is stepped less than a deck height will be named the same as though it were continuous.

Deck space will, in general, take the name of the deck above which it is situated. The space above a "Protective Deck" or "Water-tight Deck" will not, however, be named from such deck, but will receive its name from the deck or use to which such space is put. Thus, if the "Berth Deck" coincides with the "Protective Deck," the latter term will only be used in referring to the structural features of the deck itself, but the space above it will receive its name from the "Berth Deck." Similarly, an "Orlop Deck" coinciding with a "Protective Deck" gives its own name to the deck space. When neither of these decks coincides with the "Protective Deck," the space above the latter will be called "Storerooms," "Upper Coal Bunkers," &c., as the case may be.

With these designations adopted by the department, there should be no difficulty in distinguishing a steel from a wooden vessel, from reports made regarding her.

OLD MAN MURDERS A SCHOOLGIRL

Then He Kills Himself—Her Parents Objected to His Attentions.

OSTERVILLE, Mass., June 10.—Lizzie Coleman, thirteen years of age, was murdered this morning by a German laborer named Henry Litkey, who afterward committed suicide by shooting. Litkey was a married man, with a wife and three children in Germany, and had been employed on the farm of S. S. Leonard for the last six years. He was steady and honest and a faithful laborer.

For the last six months he had been infatuated with the Coleman girl, and had spent considerable of his spare time at the house of Mr. Coleman. His infatuation was not noticed by the family of the girl until recently, when her parents forbade his coming to the house. He made the girl presents, and also made a present to her mother. After his visits were forbidden he wanted the presents that he had made to the girl and her mother returned. They refused the request. This incited him to commit the crime.

The girl, with her two brothers, started for school about 8:30 this morning. Litkey was in the habit of meeting her on the way to school for the purpose of speaking with her.

He often intercepted her on her way home. He fired two shots at one of the boys, but missed him. Then he asked him what he had to say about turning him out of doors. The boy replied: "I did not say that. Father was the one who said it."

Then Litkey turned to the girl, and shot her twice, the first time through the mouth, the second shot taking effect in the back of her head. He immediately fired at himself, the ball passing through his head. Both probably died instantly.

Litkey was about fifty years of age. He had followed the sea before he came to Osterville. He was an intelligent man. He had said to parties that if Coleman would return the watch, which was one of his presents, that would be all he wanted of them. After he was refused access to the home and family of Mr. Coleman he became despondent. He has left no papers that can be found.

Indian Remedy for Rheumatism.

From The Boston Transcript.

There is a pretty bit of poetry in the Indian remedy for rheumatism now. Did you ever hear of it? The remedy is the root of the fern. That plant, you know, comes up in the Spring in a sort of spiral, unfolding swiftly. The spirit of the plant, the red men say, lies all curled and twisted up in the root all Winter, but in the Spring he comes out, still twisted up, and then springs erect in the sun. So it is as plain as day, to these clear-eyed poets of the wood, that if one who is bent up with rheumatism eats the root of the fern, gathered in the Winter or very early Spring, the spirit of the plant will unfold in him and straighten him out. And there is no doubt that people have been cured of rheumatism by this remedy!

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady going abroad can highly recommend her chambermaid, who is also willing to assist with other work; disengaged June 18. 7 East 69th St., Monday and Tuesday.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes to place a Protestant girl as Chambermaid; can help with waiting; also sews well. Apply, on Monday and Tuesday, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at 52 East 55d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady would like a situation for her chambermaid and waitress whom she can recommend; disengaged June 15. Apply, for three days, at 109 East 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID, SEAMSTRESS, or WAITRESS.—By respectable girl in private family; country preferred; best references. M. E. D., Times Agency, 59 West 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do sewing. 441 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—As good chambermaid and waitress; seen Tuesday until 11, at present employer's; is willing to go to the country. 123 East 35th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman in a private family, as thorough chambermaid; willing to assist with growing children or waiting; willing and obliging; five years' best city reference from present employer. 514 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; first-class reference. 426 West 52d St.; ring Callahy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent young woman; first-class chambermaid and waitress; with family going to country; good city references. 312 West 40th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Present employer would like to place a young girl as chambermaid, and fine washer, or as laundress or chambermaid alone. Call at 22 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and wait on lady, willing to make herself useful, city or country. 926 6th Av.; ring first bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—Lady wishes to secure position for her chambermaid; good recommendation. Call, Tuesday, before 3 o'clock, at 171 West End Av.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid and to assist with waiting, or chambermaid and waitress; in private family; city reference. S. M., 753 6th Av., Times Agency.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid, to go to Long Branch for the Summer months; no objection to hotel. 201 East 48th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—Well recommended by present employer. Call, two days, at 244 East 13th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid; references. 239 East 24th St., second floor, care of Miss McGowan.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl; willing and obliging; good city reference. 106 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid; will assist with washing; city reference. Meehan's bell, 444 West 56th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; city reference. 331 Madison Av.

CHAMBERMAID or CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—In small family; good reference. 331 Madison Av., corner 43d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in private family; best city reference. 161 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; city references. E., 157 East 27th St.

Companions.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, &c.—By a young lady, educated in Paris, France, in a good family, as a dame de compagnie, and besides teach French language, music, and singing. De S., Box 209 Times.

COMPANION.—To accompany family to Europe as nurse or maid; no wages wanted; present employer can be seen. Call, 9 to 12, at 66 West 39th St.

COMPANION and CHAPERON.—By an experienced lady of refinement; ability; linguist. Madame, care of Ditson Company, 867 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK—WAITRESS.—A lady wishes situations for a very good family cook; excellent manager; for waitress or waitress and chambermaid, and for a boy of sixteen to help in pantry and dining room and make himself generally useful. The Ariston, 55th St. and Broadway.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—By two girls together; one as good cook and first-class laundress; other as chambermaid and waitress; city or country; good reference. 308 West 16th St., first floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress—By two girls together; city or country; good cook and laundress, chambermaid and waitress; good references. 308 West 16th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK.—By Scotch Protestant as first-class cook in private family, where a kitchenmaid is kept; good references; disengaged June 12; having on account of family going abroad. A. B., Box 296 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls, to go together; one as cook and to do plain washing; the other as waitress and to assist with chamberwork and wait. Monday, at present employer's, 121 East 18th St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable young woman; best city reference from last employer; city or country. 210 East 28th St., one flight.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two girls; one as good cook and can do waitress and chambermaid or laundress; five years' best city reference. 218 East 47th St., first floor; no cards.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls; one as cook and laundress; the other as chambermaid or parlormaid; city or country. Present employer's, 76 West 46th St.; hours, 9 to 3.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as first-class cook; understands all branches of French and English cooking; four years' best city reference. 104 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By German-American woman; good cook and baker; competent; best references; city or country. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at 314 West 35th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes situation for a cook, (French,) with or without kitchenmaid; country; city references. Call, from 1 to 5 P. M., at 13 East 71st St.

COOK.—By American cook; all kinds soups, entrées, meals, desserts; excellent baker; four years' city reference; country preferred. 236 East 54th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook, where kitchenmaid is kept; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city references. 409 East 72d St., janitor's bell.

COOK.—By young woman; soups, meats; thorough baker; creams and jellies; coarse washing; first-class city references; city or country. 212 East 81st St.

COOK and BAKER.—By competent woman; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best city reference. L. T., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

COOK and HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her cook and housemaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend; can be seen, Tuesday, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at 7 West 38th St.

COOK.—By good family good; good bread, biscuit, and pastry; good city reference. Address, E. M., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent; can work with or without kitchenmaid; personal city references. M. J., 805 6th Av.

COOK.—By competent cook and laundress: three years' city references; city or country. 2,155 8th Av.; Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as good cook and assist with washing; city or country. 230 West 18th St., rear house, one flight up. M. H.

COOK.—By a young girl in a private family as cook and laundress; good city references. 159 East 33d St.

COOK—Equals chef in fancy cooking; excellent English and city references; Newport or Lenox. C., 129 East 31st St., Lexington Av.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; best city and country references. 313 East 56th St. Mrs. Schaahar.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—Three years' city reference; competent; city or country. 2,155 8th Av., Fitzpatrick's bell.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman as cook; will assist with washing; best of city reference. J. T., 426 West 19th St.

COOK.—By American woman as excellent cook; private family; no objection to plain washing; first-class references. Etta, 985 8th Av.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Can be seen Monday, at present employer's, 123 East 35th St.

COOK.—By German girl as first-class Vienna cook; private family; no washing; long city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring once.

COOK.—By a competent woman; take entire charge of kitchen; first-class city reference; city or coutnry. P. R., Box 338 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—As second cook in private family, with French chef; first-class city reference. M. M., Box 339 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By experienced German cook; understands her business; in country; private or institute; good references; no washing. 65 East 81st St.

COOK.—By first-class cook and waitress. Call, Monday, at present employer's, 109 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a girl as cook and do coarse washing; best reference; take place for two weeks. 500 Madison Av.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find place for an excellent cook, whom she can recommend. Call, for two days, at 18 East 40th St.

COOK.—Excellent; in private family; would assist with washing and ironing; city or country; good city reference. 151 West 25th St.

COOK.—French; Competent in all branches; private family; city reference. M., Box 873 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook in small private family. Call at present employer's, 16 West 34th St.

COOK.—Lady wishes to find place for an excellent cook, whom she can recommend. Call, for two days, at 18 East 40th St.

COOK.—By young girl as experienced cook; can wash, iron, or do general housework; in private family; good references. 885 2d Av.

COOK.—By competent cook in a private family; best city reference; no cards answered. 148 East 97th St., Mitchel's bell.

COOK.—By a good cook; plain washing; good city reference. 1,157 3d Av.; Mully's bell.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By girl as cook and laundress; best reference. 500 Madison Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook; best city reference. 424 3d Av.

COOK.—By young woman as good cook; good city references. 161 East 53d St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By reliable woman; careful and competent to fill her duties; best reference. 157 West 33d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; uses Worth & Pingart's system; cannot be excelled in fitting; city or country; best references. 6 West 90th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Wishes few more customers by the day. S., 115 West 62d St., care of Flynn.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined young German, who speaks English, as nursery governess or companion to lady; is able to do any kind of needlework; city references. 48 East 60th St.

Housework.

HOUSEMAID.—By girl as housemaid; excellent cook; understands housekeeping thoroughly; willing to do plain washing; small private family; six years' best city reference; city or country. 115 West 16th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework; in small private family; good plain cook and laundress; present employer can be seen. 309 East 45th St., top floor; no cards.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent girl for housework; small private family; is good plain cook; best personal reference. 101 Park Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl, lately landed, for general housework; city or country. 102 West 39th St.; ring three times.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for light housework or mind children; city reference. C. M., Box 333 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK.—By a widow to do housework; willing to do any kind of housework. 23 Bayard St., first floor.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl lately landed to do light housework or mind baby. Bickel, 162 West 26th St.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, as kitchenmaid. Mrs. Doran, 320 East 26th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, SEAMSTRESS.—Competent in maid's duties; would assist in light chamberwork; has experience with elderly ladies; does all kinds fine sewing; best reference. Maid, 572 Lexington Av., care Brown.

LADY'S MAID.—By North German; competent in her duties; experienced in traveling; no objection to grown children; six years' references from present employer. M. K., 985 8th Av.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class French maid; middle-aged person; dressmaker and hairdresser; accustomed to traveling; city or country; best references. Jeanne, Box 304 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French, competent lady's maid; good dressmaker; accustomed to traveling; references. A. M., Box 256 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAND.—By a Swede, as lady's maid, seamstress, hairdresser, packer; gives massage; best city references. M., 240 West 24th St.

MAID, &c.—As maid, and to assist in housekeeping; by a Protestant woman; hairdresser and packer; good seamstress; best city reference. 264 West 38th St.

MAID.—By a competent French maid; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; city reference. A. B., care of Mrs. Lecrou, 230 East 40th St.

MAID.—A lady going abroad wants a situation for her maid, whom she can highly recommend. Apply, by letter, 5 West 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By young girl; can do shirts, collars, and cuffs; can assist with chamberwork; good reference. 208 West 36th St.; ring four times.

LAUNDRESS.—By Protestant girl as laundress in small family; city or country; willing and obliging; good city reference. 110 West 56th St.; no cards.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl; will also do chamberwork; private family; willing to go to the country for Summer. 535 West 51st St.; ring twice.

LAUNDRESS.—Lady wishes situation for laundress; country. Call, on and after Monday, at 13 East 71st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; in private family; best city reference. 117 East 53d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman in a small family; city or country; best references. M. M., Box 336 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress, by the day; or to do housecleaning; city reference. Call, two days, 403 West 54th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; long references; good wages expected; city or country. B., Box 112 Times.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in private family; excellent city and country references. 11 East 74th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; city references. M. B., care of Mrs. O'Donnell, 100 East 29th St.

LAUNDRESS.—In private family; excellent city references. M. D., Box 252 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress. Call at present employer's, 109 West 57th St.

Nurses.

INFANT'S NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced; one that can take entire charge; understands all bottle feeding; city or country; excellent references. 224 East 57th St.

INFANT'S NURSE.—By a competent infant's nurse; fully able to take full charge; understands all baby food; doctor's reference. Kelly, 2,230 5th Av.

NURSE.—Lady wishes to obtain situation for her nurse, whom she can conscientiously recommend in the care of infants. 713 Park Av., two days, from 10 to 8.

NURSE.—By an English Protestant; understands bottle babies and children; personal reference; city or country; good home preferred to high wages. Faithful, 106 West 42d St.

NURSE.—By an experienced, trustworthy, thoroughly competent nurse; capable of taking entire charge from birth; highest personal references. 139 West 32d St., private stable.

NURSE.—By American as nurse for growing children; would assist with up-stairs work or sewing; three years' reference. Present employer's, 138 West 70th St.

NURSE.—Thoroughly experienced infant's nurse; can take full charge; understands bottle feeding; city or country. E. M., Box 331 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—To accompany family to Europe as nurse or maid; no wages wanted; present employer can be seen. Call, 9 to 12, at 66 West 39th St.

NURSE.—By a first-class nurse to take care

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Unsettled Markets and Moderate Speculation.

WAITING FOR GOVERNMENT REPORTS

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Unchanged—Provisions Irregular—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Dull.

The grain speculation was very moderate, as traders were anxious to receive the reports on the crop conditions, and therefore held off, while local scalpers and switchers did most of the business and kept prices very unsettled. Provisions were also irregular and more active. Cotton was quiet and a shade firmer. Coffee was influenced by the cables, and closed lower.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator..... 82½@
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator..... 34 @ 34½
Corn, No. 2 steamer..... 56⅝@ 56⅝
Flour, straight, Spring..... $3.50 @$4.15
Flour, straight, Winter..... 3.85 @ 4.15
Cotton, middling uplands..... 7¼@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X..... 17 @ 18
Pork, mess..... 13.75 @14.50
Lard, Western steam..... 6.72½@ 6.75
Beef, family..... 11.00 @13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy..... 18 @ ..
Sugar, granulated..... 4 13-16@ 4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new..... 7¾@ 7¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7..... 16 @ ..
Iron, No. 1 foundry..... 11.50 @12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness..... 20.00 @ ..
Copper, lake..... 10.50 @10.60
Lead..... 3.32½@ 3.35

WHEAT—Contracts were only moderately active, but very irregular in price, with trading mainly local switching and scalping, as speculators were holding off for the bureau report due late in the day. The opening was firm, and prices gained ½@⅝c on better cables, fair foreign buying, and local covering; declined 1⅛@1½c on reported large Russian shipments, weaker West, increase of 969,000 bushels in amount on passage, and free liquidation; rallied ⅝@⅞c on late foreign buying, and closed steady at ⅛@⅜c loss for the day....The bureau reported condition of Winter wheat at 71.1 per cent., against 82.9 per cent. last month, and Spring wheat at 97.8 per cent., against 88 per cent. last year....The cash was fairly active, July selling as low as 82⅛c and as high at 82⅜c, but closing at 82⅜c bid....Spot was dull but steady at a slight decline, as following the options, and without business reported....Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1¼c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 84¼c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 88¼c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 81c, afloat....Clearances hence, 97,344 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 132,354 bushels....Receipts, 23,125 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 23,754 bushels; in the interior, 235,816 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouse decreased for the week 206,650 bushels, or to 5,166,704 bushels. (1,930,765 bushels contract red and 24,870 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring, and 40,500 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows a decrease of 2,464,000 bushels, or to 49,765,000 bushels, against 58,211,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts opened weak at ⅛c decline, rallied ⅛c, declined ⅜@⅝c, rallied ⅝@¾c, and closed easy at Saturday's prices, with a dull trade, with cables better, and West firmer, while the amount on passage increased 640,000 bushels....Spot was lower with options, but closed firm. Sales, 98,000 bushels, including, for export, 8,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 58⅝c, free on board, afloat, and 80,000 bushels do. to arrive, equal to 1⅛c over July, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 10,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 56⅞c, elevator....Receipts, 138,500 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 224,017 bushels; in the interior, 199,346 bushels....Clearances hence, 24,441 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 58,660 bushels....Stock of corn in warehouse increased for the week 63,121 bushels, or to 298,411 bushels, (104,991 bushels No. 2 corn and no steamer mixed.) The visible supply shows an increase of 821,000 bushels, or to 11,583,000 bushels, against 7,514,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull at ⅜@½c advance, following the West, but declined under local realizing, and closed steady at Saturday's prices....The "Bureau" reported the condition as 84.3, against 87 last year....Spot were fairly active and ½c higher....Sales, 70,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 37c for 22,000 bushels; No. 2 mixed, 36½c; No. 3 do, 37½c; No. 2 mixed, 34½@34¾c for 7,000 bushels; No. 3, 33½c; rejected white, 35c; No. 2 mixed, 35¼c for 15,000 bushels; track mixed, 33@36c; track white, 37@43c for 26,000 bushels.

Receipts, 129,000 bushels; exports, 331 bushels....Stock of oats in warehouse decreased 10,017 bushels, or to 1,427,896 bushels, (357,249 bushels No. 2 white and 744,416 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows an increase of 123,000 bushels, or to 8,749,-000 bushels, against 2,704,000 bushels same day last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@	82½
July	3,405,000	82¼@84 1-16	83
August	100,000	83 @84½	83⅝
September	2,320,000	83½@84⅞	84
October	10,000	84 @84⅝	84½
December	1,025,000	85¼@86¼	85⅞
Total	6,860,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	110,000	56¾@57¼	57
September	90,000	58 @58⅝	58⅛
Total	200,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@	33¾
July	60,000	34 @34⅜	34
September	110,000	34½@34½	34½
No. 2 white—			
June		@	35¾
July		@	36½
Total	170,000		

FLOUR—Outside of the business by city millers, there was very little trading, as the feeling was firmer, and prices were advanced in some instances. Sales, 16,300 bbls, including of City Mills, 8,250 bbls; patents, 5,500 bbls clear, 300 bbls extras, and 500 bbls fine at quotations; 1,000 bbls bakers' extra, on private terms; 300 bbls Spring patents at $4.75, 150 bbls Winter straights at $4.25, 150 bbls No. 1 Winter and 150 bbls No. 2 Spring, on private terms....Arrivals, 17,174 bbls and 11,986 sacks; exports, 7,855 bbls and 9,518 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 35,089 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.20@$3.35
No. 1	3.50@ 3.75
Clears	3.90@ 4.15
Straights	4.00@ 4.15
White wheat straights	4.25@ 4.50
Patents	4.25@ 4.50
Special brands	4.65@ 4.85
City patents	@ 5.15
City clears	@ 4.40
City extras	3.65@ 3.75
City supers	@ 3.40
City fine	No@ 3.40

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 1	3.90@3.25	$3.20@$3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.20

RYE FLOUR—Fairly active and firm; sales, 400 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $4@$4.20; fancy, $4.25@ $4.75

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Sagamore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do., $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.42½; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.10; fine do, $1.20@$1.25.

OATMEAL—Less active and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30 @$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70 @72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Fairly active and steady. Quoted: $0, 60, and 80 lb at 80@82½c; middlings, 85@ 90c; sharps, 90@92½c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@ 60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was unimportant trading in clover, prices for which were nominal; about 9⅝@10½c quoted, as to quality.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was very quiet for the day. It appeared that the cheap ocean freights to some ports in the United Kingdom and the Continent, which brought about most of the export business last week, have disappeared, and with a more uniform basis of rates, the interest from shippers has become quiet. There was one lot of 250 bbls good off-grade yellow sold at 26¾c; but it was hard to get bids over 26½c, while there were further offers to sell at 26¾c, although in instances 27c was asked. A lot of 100 bbls was sold at 27c. Prime yellow was offered at 27c, and in instances for moderate quantities was put upon good off-grade yellow contracts. There was holding of choice yellow at 27½. Crude, in barrels, here was neglected. There was bidding to the bulk of the trade for crude in bulk, while more money was asked. White was sold here in a small way at 31. COCOANUT OIL was taken up moderately and at steady prices; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5¾c. LINSEED OIL is firm and in moderate demand; city quoted at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL has a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 53c, No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL is at firm prices on light demand; quoted at 50@52c for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 10.—Oil opened and lowest, 140; highest and closed, 143½.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The stronger prices for hogs on small receipts started the products to a slight advance early in the day, or by 10 points on pork, 8 points on lard, and 5 points on bacon, but a slow buying interest and easier grain tended to weakness before the close, and the latest sales were but little better than on Saturday. The export demands were light again, and the general appearance of affairs was dull and unsatisfactory. Exports from the Atlantic ports last week were 5,329 bbls of pork, 6,479 lbs of lard, and 6,118,156 lb bacon. Same time last year, 6,394 bbls pork, 7,261,-548 lb lard, and 7,455,775 lb bacon. Chicago shipments last week were 2,873 bbls pork, 5,302,392 lb lard, and 12,582,922 lb meats; same time last year, 4,962 bbls pork, 10,501,-989 lb lard, and 11,402,472 lb meats.

LARD—Western Steam—The West was up 8 points through the light hog receipts, but lost 5 points on the dull speculation and restricted export demand, with the weaker range of grain values. Sales of cash were 250 tcs at 6.80c and 250 tcs at 6.72½c, closing at 6.72½c. City steam was steady at 6.25c, at which 160 tcs were sold. Options,—No sales; June closed at 6.80c, nominal; July at 6.95c, nominal; September at 7.15c, nominal. Refined was quiet; Continent quoted at 7.05c; South American at 7.30c. Compound lard was slow, with 5@ 5.37½c quoted as to quality. The West closed at 6.55c, nominal, for June, while July was at 6.65@6.70c, closing at 6.65c bid, and September at 6.85@6.90c, closing at 6.85c bid.

PORK—The West opened at 5@8c per bbl, advance, and ruled strong for awhile under the strength of the hog market, but became easy, and closed 2½c lower than on Saturday on the dull condition of trading. Sales, closed at $12.55; July was at $12.65@$12.75, closing at $12.65; September at $12.92½ to $13.05, closing at $12.92½. Here there was a slow market, with prices held steadily; sales of 200 bbls mess. Prices here were: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@ $15.25.

CUTMEATS—Both Western and city meats were slow, and, while held at steady prices, were in a good degree upon a nominal basis. City-pickled shoulders at 5¼c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 6c asked; pickled bellies, 6@6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6⅝c; pickled hams, 9½@9¾c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 14 and 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled hams, 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—The trading in short ribs at the West was slow. There was an early advance of 5c, half of which was lost by the close on a slow market. June closed at $6.25, nominal. July was at $6.35@$6.40, closing at $6.37; September at $6.57½@$6.60, closing at $6.57½ asked.

BEEF—The export demands were quiet, and on home account the movements were moderate, while prices were held about steady. Packet, $9@$10; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$19.

BEEF HAMS—There was a slow market, with smokers against buying at current prices. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were at firmer prices on fair demands. Receipts at the West, 44,507 head, same time last year, 51,244 head. Chicago—Receipts, 23,000 head; active; prices average 10c higher; $4.35@4.85. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,458 head; active; 10@ 20c higher; $4.40@4.72½. St. Louis—Receipts, 1,753 head; higher; $4.20@$4.70. Omaha—Receipts, 1,000 head; opened 5c higher; $4.20@$4.55. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.35@4.60. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,616 head; $4.40@ $4.70. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; stronger; $4.15@4.60. Cleveland—Light average and workers, $4.40@$4.55. Indianapolis —Receipts, 5,000 head; active; $4.30@$4.70. Quotations here are 5¢c for heavy, 5½c for 180 lb 6c for 100 lb, 6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾@6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—The soap trade was figuring to get this week's supplies upon a trifle easier basis. For the day there stood out with bids of 4⅛c for city. It was claimed that one lot was to be had at 4 9-16c, but so far as the general melting interest was concerned in holding, 4⅛c was the rate named. The country made was in fair supply and freely offered at 4⅛@4⅜c for good to prime, within the range of 40,000 lb were sold. Australian was nominal at 5⅛@4¼c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the market was all astray, under the depression of the compound lard business and the absence of demand from its Western refiners. Prices were getting down to a basis when they were looked upon as favorable for investment, and it was possible to have marketed a few lots to the local refiners at the bid price of 7¼c. Nothing over 7¼c was offered by the home trade. The pressers have not come to that basis yet, although, while asking 7¾c, would probably sell at 7¼c, as their accumulations are making headway to full amounts steadily. At Chicago sales have been made at 7¼c, as following the 7¾c sale. So it is clear that the largest Western consumer could not be a buyer here, even at 7¼c. For lard stearine a quiet and nominal market at 8½c.

COFFEE.

Contracts were unsettled and easier, but closed steady at 10@3 points advance, as influenced by the bureau report of an average acreage of 85 2-10, a reduction of 14 8-10; and a general average of 81, against 88 3-10 last year. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 592 bales to shippers, and 307 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7½
Middling uplands	7½

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Fair	1½c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	⅛c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅜c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.17@7.18	7.14	7.13	1,700
July	7.17@7.18	7.18	7.14	7,700
August	7.21@7.22	7.23	7.16	60,200
September	7.24@7.25	7.25	7.20	11,500
October	7.28@7.29	7.29	7.23	41,100
November	7.30@7.31	7.31	7.28	900
December	7.34@7.35	7.35	7.30	7,200
January	7.39@7.40	7.40	7.35	8,100
February	7.44@7.45	..	..	..
March	7.49@7.51	..	..	..
April	@	..	..	..
May	@	..	..	..
Total				138,500

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	164	56	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	21	550	..	..	..	..
Mobile	1102	0	..	..	..	..
Savannah	780	334	..	..	..	..
Charleston	19	8	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	..	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	606	371	..	..	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boston	407	1023	..	..	..	..
Philadelphia	3	139	..	..	..	..
West Point	..	19	..	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3162	2509	..	..	..	..
This day last week	1484	3809	1375	6389	1769	3809
This day last year	3998	2377	3577	2765	2153	1741

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market very steady, with demand fair.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
Cuba, 56° test.	Nominal	Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Prices show firmness, with demand fair and supplies light.

Domestic—		Japan	3⅝@4
Ordinary	3¼@3⅜	Java, in bond	1⅝@2⅜
Fair	3⅝@4	Java	3¼@3⅜
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Prime	4⅝@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice, paddy	65@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6⅛@6¼		

SUGAR—Raw was more active and the market closed easy. Sales, 50,000 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 15-16c; 104 hhds muscovado, 89° test, at 2 15-16c, and 3,969 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2 11-16c. ....Refined was quiet and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2 15-16@..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts or lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	5 1-16@5¼
Coarse powdered	4⅝ @4 15-16
Granulated	4 7-16@4⅝
Cutloaf	5 1-16@5¼
Crushed	5 1-16@5¼
Powdered	4¼ @4 15-16
Coarse granulated	4 9-16@4⅝
Fine granulated	4 7-16@4⅜
Extra fine granulated	4 5-16@4⅜
Con. granulated	4 11-16@4¾
Cubes	4 11-16@4¾
XXXX powdered	4 15-16@5⅛
Mold A	4 11-16@4¾
Diamond A	4 11-16@4¾
Confectioners' A	4 5-16@4⅜
Columbia, A	4 3-16@4⅜
Windsor	4 3-16@4⅜
Ridgewood	4 3-16@4⅜
Phoenix A	4¼ @4 5-16
Empire A	4⅛ @4 5-16
No. 6	4 @4 3-16
No. 7	3⅞ @4 1-16
No. 8	3¾ @4 1-16
No. 9	3 13-16@4
No. 10	3¾ @3 15-16
No. 11	3 11-16@3¾
No. 12	3 9-16@3¾
No. 13 (net)	3⅝ @..
No. 14 (net)	3¼ @..

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is more interest in foreign beans, and the market has a slight hardening tendency. More money is asked for both pea and medium, but no sales at the higher rates as yet. Domestic marrows are firm, and some advance is quotable; jobbing sales at the close at $2.57½@$2.60. Medium and pea remain quiet, but are held with much confidence. No further important sales of red kidney, but receivers are holding all the advance secured of late. The scarcity of limas makes a strong feeling. Green peas slow. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.55@$2.60; do, pea, $2.10@$2.20; do, medium, $2.05; do, white kidney, $2.25@ $2.30; red kidney, $1.90@$1.95; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, turtle soup, $1.50@ $1.60; do, lima, California, $3.10@$3.15; do, foreign marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign medium, $1.75@ $1.80; green peas, barrels, $1.02½@$1.05; do, bags, 95@97½c; do, Scotch, 97½c.

BUTTER—The jobbing demand is fair, but receipts are liberal and tend to check the speculative interest. Fancy creamery is steady at 18c. Low grades are quiet.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—	
Creamery, extra	18 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17 @..
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15 @16
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13 @14
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½@..
Welsh tubs, firsts	15 @16
Welsh tubs, seconds	13 @14
Dairy tubs, thirds	11 @12
Western—	
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extra	18 @..
Creamery, firsts	16 @17
Creamery, seconds	14 @15
Creamery, thirds	12 @13
Imitation creamery, firsts	14 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9 @11
Factory, tubs, fancy	@12
Factory, tubs, firsts	11 @11½
Factory, fresh, seconds	10 @10½
Factory, fresh, thirds	8 @10
Old Western, dairy or factory	7½@ 9½

CHEESE—A little better demand from exporters, and some advance transpires on fancy full cream.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼@..
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼@..
State full cream, large, good to choice	6½@ 7
State full cream, common to fair	5 @6
State full cream, small, fancy	7¾@..
State full cream, small, poor to choice	6½@ 7½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	@ 4
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½@ 3½
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	@ 2
State full skims	1 @ 1½

EGGS—The market is about steady as following the liberal arrivals, with holders free sellers at quotations.

State and Pennsylvania	14½@ 14½
Western, fresh-gathered	13 @ 14
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.65 @$3.25
Southwestern, case	3.50 @ 4.25

FRUITS—FRESH—A large supply of strawberries to-day, and condition of the stock very irregular, Saturday's pickings being generally soft. Receivers had to force sales, and prices were low and irregular. North Carolina huckleberries in large supply, hard to move, and offered very low. Few blackberries offering. Gooseberries weaker. Cherries in light supply as yet, but not much demand for the quality generally as yet. Peaches more plentiful and lower. Three cars watermelons in to-day; a few sold at $45 per 100. Good muskmelons wanted; poor neglected. We quote: Strawberries, up-river, per quart, 6@10c; do, upper Jersey, 4@8c; do, lower Jersey and Delaware, 3@7c; do, Maryland, 3@9c; blackberries, North Carolina, small, 5@10c; huckleberries, 3@6c; gooseberries, 6@7c; cherries, per lb, 3@8c; peaches, Georgia, per carrier, $2@$4; plums, beach, $1@$2; watermelons, Florida, per 100, $40@$45; muskmelons, per bbl, $2@$4.

FRUITS—DRIED—Evaporated apples remain quiet, but are held fairly steady; exporters do not show much interest, and the wants of the jobbing trade are small. Nothing new regarding sun-dried apples or cores and skins. Small fruits exceedingly dull, and, though not quotably changed, values are to a large extent nominal. California fruits jobbing fairly, but stocks are liberal and prices easy. We quote: Apples, evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 6@ 6½c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sundried, 5@5¼c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6 @9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 7½@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3½@5½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Three cars of Western, besides the express stock, arrived today. Fowls were in good demand, and advanced to 10½c, and old roosters were also a shade firmer. Chickens sold pretty well at unchanged prices. Ducks and geese dull. We quote: Spring chickens, good to prime, per lb, 24@28c; do, small to fair, 18@22c; fowls, 10@10½c; roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 45@80c; geese, per pair, 60c @$1.12; pigeons, 20@35c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls open a shade higher, but are not moving well, and top figure is extreme. Old cocks quiet. Turkeys steady. Spring chickens steady, except for Western scalded, which rule easier. Spring ducks held unchanged. We quote: Fowls, 9@10c. Old cocks, 5½@6c. Turkeys, 8@9c. Old ducks, 7@11c. Spring ducks, (Long Island,) 18c. Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 40@45c; do, Long Island, 32@35c; do, Western, 25@35c. Squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50. GAME—We quote: Partridges, frozen, per pair, 60c@ $1; grouse, 90c@$1.25; quail, per dozen, $1.75 @$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; Venison, per lb, 14@16c.

VEGETABLES—New potatoes in large receipt and weaker. Cabbages firm and in demand. Other vegetables in moderate demand and offered freely.

Asparagus, poor to prime, per dozen	60@$1.25
Beets, per crate	50@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	60@ 1.00
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	50@ 75
Cabbages, Norfolk, per bbl crate	90@ 1.50
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	$1.25@ ..
Onions, Egyptian, per 100-lb sack	1.75@ 2.00
Peas, Jersey, per basket	60@ 75
Peas, Maryland, per ½-bbl basket	50@ 80
Peas, Eastern Shore, per ½-bbl bask.	30@ 75
String beans, N. C., wax, per bu. bask.	75@ 1.50
String beans, N. C., green, per bu. bask.	1.00@ 1.50
String beans, Charleston, wax, per b.	75@ 1.25
String beans, Charleston, green, per b.	75@ 1.00
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl cr.	1.00@ 1.50
Tomatoes, Florida, carrier	1.50@ 1.75
Tomatoes, Florida, pony, per carrier	1.00@ 1.25

POTATOES.

Southern, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	$2.00@$3.50
Southern, Chili red, fr to ch'ce, bbl	2.00@ 3.25
Southern, white, fr to ch'ce, per bbl	3.00@ 3.25
Southern, fair to poor, per bbl	1.50@ 2.00
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.25@ 1.50
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.00@ 1.50
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.30@ 1.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—Market shows little change in prices, but the tone fluctuates, closing rather firm. We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 60@65c; clover, 60@50c. Rye straw, 45@45c; oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—Demand does not increase and the market shows a barely steady feeling.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	2	@ 3	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
Bavarian, new	22	@24	
Bohemian, new	23	@26	
Altmarks, new	18	@20	

HIDES—The inquiry continues good, while supplies do not increase to any extent.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, selected	22@25	19 @..
San Antonio and Laredo, selected	20@25	19 @..
Orinoco, selected	21@22	.. @..
Bogota, selected	21@24	16 @17
Central American, selected	20@22	17 @..
Payta, selected	23@25	14 @15
Port au Platte, selected	17@18	12 @..
Puerto Cabello, selected	21@23	17 @..
La Guayra, selected	23@25	17 @..
Laguna, selected	17@20	.. @12
Rio Hache, dry and pickled, selected	16@19	12 @..
Tampico, selected	20@21	16 @..
Tabasco, selected	20@21	14 @..
Truxillo, selected	16@17	.. @14
Vera Cruz, selected	18@19	16 @..
Zanzibar, selected	10@12	15 @..
Calcutta buffalo, (arsenic cured,) selected	15@17	9½@11½
Dry upper leather stock—		
Buenos Ayres, dry salted	10@13	12½@..
Cordova kips, selected	10@13	13 @..
Corrientes, Montevideo, and Rio Grande kips, selected	10@13	12½@..
Sierra Leone, as they run	10@	13 @..
Dry Salted—		
Maracaibo, as they run	30@33	12 @..
Maranham, as they run	25@28	10 @..
Payta, as they run	28@32	12 @..
Wyinamboc, as they run	20@24	11 @..
Progreso, as they run	23@25	8½@..
Savanilla, as they run	20@30	12 @..
Matamoras, selected	24@28	13 @..
Texas, selected	24@30	11 @12
Wet salted—		
Havana, as they run	35@50	6¾@..
New-Orleans City, selected	40@75	6½@..
Texas ox and cow, selected	50@69	7 @..

LEATHER—The market rules firm, with a fair demand on the account.

HEMLOCK.

	Buenos Ayres.	Common Hides.	Acid.— All Kinds.
Light, first selection	22 @23	..@..	21 @..
Middle, first selection	22 @23	..@..	21 @..
Heavy, first selections	23 @24	..@..	22 @..
Light, seconds	21 @22	..@..	20 @..
Middle, seconds	21 @22	..@..	20 @..
Heavy, seconds	21 @22	..@..	20 @..
Damage, all weights	20 @21	..@..	18 @..
Rejects		..@..	18 @..

UNION.

Light backs	35 @36	Light backs, cow	35 @36
Middle backs	35 @36	Seconds	33½@34
Middle, heavy	35 @36	Bellies	16 @17
Seconds, do	33½@34		

OAK

Dressed backs	34 @37	Bellies	19 @20
Seconds	33 @35		

METALS—Tin quiet at 14.05c. Lake copper steady at 10.50@10.60c. Lead firm at 3.32½@3.35c. Spelter steady at 3.75@3.80c.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—The market quoted steady but very dull.

Southern, regular	29
Southern, Old Dominion	29½
Machine-made barrels	29½

RESINS—Prices are easier on a slow demand.

Good str'd	$1.57½@ ..	I	$2.25@ ..
Cm' str'd	1.52½@ ..	K	2.40@ ..
E	1.70 @$1.72½	M	2.60@ ..
F	1.75 @ 1.80	N	2.80@ ..
G	1.80 @ 1.85	W. G	2.90@ ..
H	2.00 @ ..	W. W	3.00@$3.05

WILMINGTON, June 10.—Resin firm; strained, $1.15; good strained, $1.20. Spirits of turpentine firm at 26½c. Tar steady at $1.25. Crude turpentine quiet and steady; hard, $1.20; soft, $1.80; virgin, $2.25.

CHARLESTON, June 10.—Turpentine freely offered at 26½c; receipts, 88 casks. Resin—Good strained firm at $1.10@$1.15; receipts, 125 bbls.

SAVANNAH, June 10.—Spirits of turpentine firm at 27½c; sales, 1,300 bbls. Resin firm at $1.20.

FREIGHTS.

Freights are exceedingly dull, and on the berth very weak. Engagements: To Copenhagen, 1 load grain, 2s 3d per quarter; to Glasgow, 2 loads, 1½d; to Liverpool, 2,000 cases canned fruit, 10s; 1,000 bxs cheese, 20s; to Hull, 1,200 pails lard, 12s 6d; 75 bxs bacon, 10s. Charters: British steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 33s 9d; Spanish steamer, deals, St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, 35s; British ship, grain, San Francisco to Cork, for orders, 35s, October; British bark, (corrected,) 50,000 cases petroleum, hence to Java, 11c, 12c, and 13c, or Padang direct, 12c; bark, lumber, Yarmouth, N. S., to Buenos Ayres, $6.50; Rosario, $7.50; bark, general

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Market Somewhat Irregular but Generally Strong.

GRANGERS SCORE SLIGHT ADVANCES

Coal Stocks Lower -- Susquehanna Board to be Reorganized--Government Crop Report Favorable --Andrew Carnegie's Views.

MONDAY--P. M.

"The country at large does not realize the boom which has started in the industrial world. It is on the threshold of the biggest revolution in business it has ever experienced, and it is not a long ways off." These words are from an interview with Mr. Andrew Carnegie, and they express not only his opinion, but that of all close observers of the business situation. The facts so emphatically voiced by Mr. Carnegie form the basis of the recent improvement in the stock market, and their repetition at the moment is timely, in view of the efforts of professional traders to obscure them for selfish reasons.

To-day's market was somewhat irregular, but was generally strong. The Grangers were all firm, and at the close were large fractions higher. Reading was weak, and so were the other coalers, although their declines were fractional. The unsatisfactory condition of the coal trade is sufficient explanation of the decline. Susquehanna preferred in the early trading broke to 21, but recovered to and closed at 23⅛, a net loss of ⅝. The late strength was based on a rumor that the Board of Directors is about to be reorganized, Mr. Borg retiring from the Presidency on account of ill health. New methods, it is said, are to be introduced, and it is promised that a receivership will be avoided. The reconstructed board could not begin better than by publishing the experts' report in its possession showing the actual condition of the property and manfully facing the conditions presented therein. Tennessee Coal and Iron scored a further advance of 1⅜ points, to 32¼, on the increase in the price of Southern pig iron, and on the promising outlook before the company. The low-priced specialties were also firm.

The industrials were without special feature. Sugar was moderately active, and, although at one time inclined to heaviness, closed ⅝ higher, at 117⅜. Distillers' lost ¼ in anticipation of an adverse decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois in the quo warranto case. Chicago Gas was firm at an advance of ½. Western Union on moderate trading was ⅝ higher at the close.

There was a disposition to await the Government crop report for the month before undertaking new ventures. The report was not published until after the close of business. It shows a much better condition of Winter wheat than had been expected, and a marked improvement in Spring wheat. Other cereals make a promising showing. The tone of the London market was satisfactory. The beginning of the fortnightly settlement passed off quietly. Liquidation at that centre is apparently over, and there appears to be a good deal of buying for the new account. Weather reports from the coast were favorable to the crops.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in light demand, but the supply was good. Rates were 1@1½ for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in moderate supply. The demand was good. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $73,689,446, and the balances were $5,025,056. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $292,117.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull, and a trifle easier. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88¾ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¼ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅜c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ⅛ per cent. †remium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅞@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$33,049,257
Imports for the same period	20,110,713
Net exports	$12,938,544
Net exports to date, 1894	37,869,008
Net exports to date, 1893	62,521,313
Net exports to date, 1892	19,348,968

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé ⅝
Baltimore & Ohio 1¼
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy ⅞
Chi., M. & St. P. pf. ¾
Lake Erie & Western pf. 1
L., N. A. & Chi pf. 1¼
Manhattan ⅞
Mo., K. & Tex. ⅝
Northern Pacific pf. ⅞
Pittsburg & Western pf. ⅝
Tenn. C. & I. 1⅝
Western Union ¾

DECLINED.

Alton & T. H. .4
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1¼
Minn. Iron .2
New-Jersey Central ⅝
Or. S. L. & U. N. 1¼
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were quiet and generally higher. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 2d, A 1¼
Flint & P. M. 5s 1½
Gal., H. & S. A. 2d 1
Iowa Central 1st 1
Kansas & Pacific 1st, Den. Div. 1
Northern Pacific Gen. 5s 1¼
Or. Sh. Line 6s, t. r. 1⅛
Or. Sh. Line & U. N. con., t. r. 1
Va. Mid. gen 2

DECLINED.

Erie 2d con. cfs 1
Nor. P. & Mon. 1st 1½

Government bonds were firm. The 4s of 1925 declined ⅛. There was a sale of $5,000 4s, coupon, 1907, at 113⅛. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	..
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, c., 1907	113	113½
4s, r., 1925	123¼	123⅜
4s, c., 1925	123¼	123⅜
5s, r., 1904	116	116⅜
5s, c., 1904	116	116⅜
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	108½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $7,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62, and $26,000 do deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6½@6⅝.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	—Closing— Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	64	64	64	64	60	66	100
*American Sugar Refining	117⅝	118	117⅛	117⅜	117⅜	117⅝	19,070
*American Sugar Refining pf.	101	101¼	101	101¼	101	101½	388
American Tobacco	113⅜	113⅞	113⅛	113⅜	113⅜	114	535
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	6⅞	7¼	6⅝	7⅛	..	..	6,079
Atch., Top. & S. F., 1st in. pd.	9⅜	10⅝	9⅜	10⅛	10⅜	10⅝	4,185
Baltimore & Ohio	63	63¼	63	63¼	62½	64	330
Canada Southern	53⅜	53⅜	53⅛	53½	53½	54	250
Canadian Pacific	52¾	52¾	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	53¾	150
Central Pacific	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	19	19¼	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	22⅝	23⅜	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	22⅞	1,370
Chicago Gas	74¼	74½	73⅞	74¼	74	74⅜	5,095
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	100	100	100	100	101	100
†Chicago & Northwestern	97½	97¾	97¼	97⅝	97½	97⅝	2,403
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	81¾	82½	81⅝	82⅜	82⅜	82½	20,230
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	89½	89½	89¼	89½	89	90	200
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	67	67⅝	66¾	67⅜	67⅜	67½	11,550
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	121½	121½	121½	121½	121	122	120
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	69½	69¾	2,638
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	8¾	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	8½	8⅞	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28⅜	28⅝	28¼	28½	28¼	28⅝	300
Columbus & Hocking Coal	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9	9¼	230
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	26½	26¾	26½	26⅝	26¼	26½	1,000
Consolidated Gas Company	148⅝	149	148½	148⅝	148⅝	149	1,023
Delaware & Hudson	128½	128⅝	128½	128⅝	128⅝	129½	853
Delaware, Lack. & Western	161½	161¾	161½	161½	161	161¾	386
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾	47¼	130
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	8½	8½	8½	8½	8½	9	100
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	20⅝	20⅞	20½	20⅝	20¼	20⅝	5,891
Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	13⅜	100
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	57½	57½	57½	57½	..	..	100
General Electric	36⅜	37	36½	36⅞	36⅜	37	2,800
Illinois Central	95	95	95	95	95½	97	15
Iowa Central	9½	10	9⅝	10	9¾	10¼	800
Iowa Central pf.	31½	31½	31½	31¾	31	32¼	200
Laclede Gas	32¼	32½	32¼	32¼	32¼	32½	650
Laclede Gas pf.	88½	88½	88½	88½	87	88½	8
Lake Erie & Western	23½	24½	23⅜	24¼	24¼	24½	1,975
Lake Erie & Western pf.	82	83¼	82	83	82¾	83	432
Lake Shore	147	147¾	147	147¼	147¼	147¾	375
*Long Island Traction	11½	11½	11½	11½	11¼	11½	1,000
Louisville & Nashville	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58½	58⅜	58⅝	1,904
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅞	10	9⅞	10	9¾	10	1,110
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27	27⅜	27	27⅜	26¾	27¾	600
Manhattan Consolidated	113¼	114⅜	113⅜	113⅝	113½	113⅝	1,331
Mexican National certs.	3	3	3	3	2⅞	3	100
Minn. & St. Louis	18½	18½	18½	18½	18¼	18¾	200
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84⅛	84⅜	83½	83½	83½	84	625
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	44½	44½	44½	44½	44½	45	150
Minnesota Iron	68	68	67	67	67	67½	1,158
Missouri Pacific	28¾	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	28⅝	28¾	536
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	16¾	17	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	500
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	31½	32¼	31½	32	31⅞	32	1,475
Mobile & Ohio	24½	24½	24½	24½	24½	25	260
Morris & Essex	163	163	163	163	..	..	30
*National Lead Company	36	36¼	35⅝	35⅝	35⅞	36	1,255
*National Lead Company pf.	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼	88¾	89½	125
National Linseed Oil	28½	29	28¼	28⅜	29½	29½	1,214
New-Jersey Central	99	99	98¼	98¼	98½	99	855
New-York Central	101⅝	101⅝	101⅜	101⅝	101½	102	278
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	44	44	43⅜	43⅞	43½	44	225
New-York, L. E. & Western	11⅜	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	1,180
New-York, Sus. & Western	8⅜	8⅝	7¾	8½	8¼	8⅝	2,525
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	23½	23½	21	23¼	23	23¼	6,035
North American	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5¾	600
Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	5	5¼	140
Northern Pacific pf.	19⅜	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19¼	19½	1,055
Ontario & Western	18½	18½	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	18½	440
Oregon Railway & Nav.	28	28	28	28	28¾	30	20
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	7	7	7	7	7	9	100
Pacific Mail	28¾	29	28⅜	29	28⅞	29	1,103
Philadelphia & Reading	16¾	17	15⅞	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	13,330
Pittsburg & Western pf.	30½	31	30½	31	31	31	308
Pitts., C. C. & St. Louis	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	19½	21¼	200
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51½	52½	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172¼	172¼	172½	172¼	172	173½	150
St. Louis Southwestern	7	7	7	7	7	7⅜	400
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	15½	15½	15½	15½	15⅛	15½	300
St. Paul & Omaha	39	39	39	39	38⅞	39¼	140
St. Paul & Omaha pf.	115	115	115	115	115¾	118	137
Southern Pacific	24⅜	24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	24	24½	100
Southern Railway	13⅞	13⅞	13⅜	13¾	13¾	13⅞	2,210
Southern Railway pf.	39¼	39⅝	39¼	39⅝	39⅝	39⅞	1,530
Tennessee Coal & Iron	31½	32¼	31½	32¼	32⅛	32¼	12,260
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf.	90	90	90	90	89½	95	50
Texas Pacific	12	12¼	11⅞	12	12	12⅛	1,755
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	6½	6¼	6½	6½	6	7	100
Union Pacific	13¾	14	13¾	14	13¾	14	513
United States Cordage	1⅝	2	1⅝	2	1¾	2	1,264
United States Cordage pf.	3½	3½	3	3½	3⅜	3⅝	806
United States Cordage gtd.	6¼	7	6	7	6¼	7¼	1,035
United States Rubber	42½	42⅝	41⅝	41⅝	41⅞	43½	2,050
United States Rubber pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97	97⅜	116
*United States Leather	21	21¼	20⅜	21¼	21	21¼	1,165
*United States Leather pf.	94	94	93½	93½	93⅜	94	1,000
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	9	1,000
Wabash pf.	19¼	19⅜	19⅛	19⅜	19⅛	19⅝	1,402
Western Union Telegraph	92½	93¼	92½	93	92¾	93	3,536
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅜	14	14⅜	2,035
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	44	45½	100
Total sales							170,739

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 1,000	40	Den & Rio G 4s 6,000	87¾
Atch, T & S F 4s 6,000	88¼	Del, Mon & Tol 1st 2,000	126½
1,500 c.	73⅜	Dul & Iron R gen 1st 2,000	99½
500 c.	73¾	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 10,000	108½
15,000 c.	73¾	Elliz, L & B Sandy 5s 2,000	99¾
8,000 c.	73⅝	5,000	100
Trust receipts 10,000	72½	Flint and Pere Marq Port Huron Div 5s 4,000	89¼
1,000	72⅝	Flint & Pere M 5s 2,000	90
25,000	73¼	Flint and Pere M 6s 3,000	114½
5,000	72⅞	9,000	115
5,000	72⅝	Ft Wth & D C 1st 1,000	72½
12,000	72¾	Gal, H & San An Mex & Pac 1st 5s 10,000	93
10,000	72⅞	Gal, Har & Sh A 2d 1,000	102½
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A 3,000	115	9,000	103
10,000 c.	24⅞	Housatonic cn 5s 2,000	122
3,000 c.	24¾	H & Tex Cen deb 6s 1,000	85
2,000	24¾	H & Tex Cen G 5s 10,000	93
10,000 c.	24½	Ind, Bl & W pf. 1,000	79
20,000 c.	24⅝	Kansas Pacific 6s Den Div assented 1,000	108½
60,000 c.	24½	4,000	108¾
5,000 83.	24¾	9,000	100
5,000 83.	24⅞	Lacledе Gas Light Co of St L 1st 5s 3,000	96½
30,000	24⅞	L Erie & W 2d 5s 2,000	105
25,000	25	Lehigh V of N Y 1st 1,000	103
10,000	24¾	L & N unl gtd 4s 20,000	82¼
25,000 c.	24⅞	Louis & Nash cn 5,000	100
10,000 c.	24⅞	L, N A & Chi G M 5,000	74
20,000 c.	24⅝	Met Elev 1st 2,000	122
5,000 83.	24⅞	Mil & St Paul 1st H & D Div 7s 7,000	127⅝
5,000 83.	24⅞	Mil & St P 7s gold 5,000	124½
30,000	24⅞	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 10,000	94¼
25,000	25	Mil & St P 8s 1st 2,000	112½
10,000	24¾	Minn & St L cn 5s 5,000	101⅝
25,000 c.	24⅞	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 500	85¾
Atlantic & Pacific inc 10,000	4½	11,000	85⅞
10,000	4⅝	N Y, Chi & St L 4s 1,000	104
3,000	4½	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000	66⅝
Belly & So Ill 1st 1,000	104½	2,000 83.	66⅝
By & 7th Av 1st cn 5s 2,000	112	10,000	66¾
BklynC. & W C 5s 15,000 b3.	107¼	N, C & St L cn 3,000	100½
13,000	107¼	Mo, Kan & Tex 2d 5,000	58
20,000	107½	5,000	58¼
Ches & Ohio cn 5s 1,000	111⅜	N Y, Lake Erie & W new 2d cn 1,000	70
10,000	111¾	D M & Co ctfs, stpd 5,000	66½
Chi & Ind C 1st 4,000 c.	73⅝	N Y, N H & H 4s cn deb ctfs 25,000	114½
20,000 c.	73¾	N Y, Ont & W cn 5s 3,000	110
8,000 c.	73⅝	N Y, Ont & W ref 4s 21,000	93½
Trust receipts 10,000	72½	No Missouri 1st 5,000	103⅜
1,000	72⅝	No Pac 1st coup 27,000 s15F	117⅜
25,000	72¾	5,000	117⅞
5,000	72⅞	6,000	118
12,000	72¾	9,000	118¼
10,000	72⅞	50,000	118⅜
Chi & Ind C 1st 1,000	72½	North Pac 1st reg 10,000	118
Chi, St L & N O 1st 2d 1,000	100	15,000	118⅛
Chi, St P, M & O 1st 6s 1,000	132	North Pac 2d coup 1,000	100
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	North Pac 3d coup 5,000	68¾
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	North Pac cn 5s 8,000	42
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	5,000	42½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	9,000	42⅝
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	5,000	42¾
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	10,000	42⅞
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	63,000	42½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Trust receipts 6,000	42¼
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	North Pac col tr n 15,000	85½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	1,000	86
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	North Pac & Mon 1st 1,000	88½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Ohio Southern 1st 11,000	84½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Ore Imp 1st 5,000	96⅝
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Ore Imp Co cn 5s 27,000	48
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	5,000	48½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	1,000	48¼
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Ore N & N 5s tr r cn deb ctfs 25,000	114½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Ore Short Line 6s 10,000	100
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Trust Co ctfs 6,000	99
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	1,000	99⅝
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	4,000	100
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	5,000	100¼
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	O S L & U N cn tr r 5,000	49½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	6,000	49⅞
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	2,000	49½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	3,000	49⅝
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	5,000	49⅞
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	1,000	50
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Pac of Mo 1st 4s 2,000	104
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Phil & R 1st pf inc 5,000	32½
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	15,000	32¼
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	3,000	32
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	5,000	32¼
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	2d pf inc 10,000	19⅝
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	2,000	19
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	3,000	18¾
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	3d pf inc 8,000	13¾
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Pittston & W 1st 3,000	83¾
Chi, St P & Minn 1st 1,000	122	Rich & Dan 6s 23,000	122
Rio Grande W 1st 18,000	76¾		
5,000	76⅝		
Rome, W & Og cn 1,000	118½		
St J & G I 1st Tr C c 1,000	57½		
St L & S F G M 6s 1,000	112		
St L & San F 2d Cl C 1,000	115		
St L S W 2d inc 1,000	35⅜		
4,000	35¾		
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cen 6s 5,000	116½		
St Paul, M & M 1st cn 6s redu 4½s 20,000	119½		
St P & Nor Pac 6s 20,000	105¾		
San An & Ar P 4s 12,000	65		
Sav & W 1st Tr Co c 2,000	54		
S, L S & E 1st tr r 9,000	47		
So P of Cal 5s cn 5,000	92¼		
7,000	92¼		
Southern Ry 1st 5s 11,000	96¾		
1,000	96⅞		
3,000	96⅞		
5,000	96¾		
1,000	96¼		
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	91¼		
Tex & Pac 2d inc 3,000	29½		
16,000	29⅜		
Tol & Ohio Cen 1st 1,000	111¾		
5,000	112		
Union Elev 1st 6s 5,000	103		
Union Pac 1st, 1896 2,000	106		
Union P g 6s col tr n 1,000	95		
U S Cordage Co 1st 3,000	35¼		
2,000	35½		
2,000	36¼		
25,000	36		
5,000	36¼		
17,000	35⅜		
11,000	36½		
Small bonds 200	34		
Virginia Mid G M 3,000	98¼		
2,000	99		
Wabash R R 1st 4,000	104½		
3,000 b3	106¼		
5,000	106½		
1,000	106⅝		
7,000	106¼		
Wabash 2d mge 5s 1,000	76		
3,000	75½		
West Shore gtd 4s 1,000 s5F	106¼		
3,000	106⅝		
7,000	106½		
Registered 1,000	106⅜		
Total sales			$1,676,800

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	149
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
American Coal	90	..
American Coal Oil	27	28½
American Coal Oil pf.	72½	74½
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113	116
American T. & C.	94½	..
American Tobacco pf.	113	114½
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅜	1⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	10	12
*Bay State Gas	22	24½
Boston Air Line pf.	102	104
Brunswick Company	2¾	3¼
Buffalo, R. & P.	20	28
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	60
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..
Cedar F. & M.	10	..
Chicago & Alton	150	155
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53	54
C. & N. W. pf.	143¼	145
C., C., C. & St. L.	43½	44¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	155¼	..
C. H. V. & T. pf.	62	65
Commercial Cable	160	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	15½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	38	45
Detroit Gas	29	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	6¾
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	100	110¾
Evansville & Terre Haute	45	50
Great Northern pf.	128	133
G. R. & W., t. r.	1	1¾
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	2½	3¾
Homestake	20	..
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	20	21¾
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10¼
Keokuk & D. M.	4	5½
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	16	..
King. & Pembroke	3	10
Long Island	86	88
L. St. L. & T.	..	4
Mah. R.	115	..
Mah. C. R. pf.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	7
Maryland Coal pf.	50	70
Mexican Central	11⅜	11⅝
National Starch	8	10
National Starch 1st pf.	50	53
National Starch 2d pf.	26	32
New Central Coal	8	8½
N. Y. & N. H.	200	212
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	16¼	17
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	70	72
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	31	32
Norfolk Southern	65	..
Nor. & W.	3½	4
Nor. & W. pf.	14¾	15½
Ohio Southern	13	..
Ontario Mining	8	10
Oregon Improvement	12½	13½
Pennsylvania Coal	310	..
Peo. & East.	5½	6
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash.	47¾	..
P., F. W. & C.	157	..
P., F. W. & C. sp.	150	..
Quicksilver	3	4
Quicksilver pf.	17	20
Rens. & Sar.	180	185
Rio Grande Western	18½	19½
Rio Grande Western pf.	44	46
R., W. & O.	113¾	115
St. L. So.	1½	2½
St. Paul & Duluth	29	31
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	91	95
St. P. M. & M.	114	115
Silver bullion certificates	66⅞	67⅝
Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Texas Pacific Land Trust	10	11½
Toledo & Ohio Central	47	48
Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	79½	81
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	2¾	3¼
*Tol., St. L. & K. C. pf.	13	..
U. P., D. & G.	5½	6
Ulster & Delaware	40	..
United States Express	40	42
Wells-Fargo Express	108	112
*Western Union Beef	10½	11½
Wisconsin Central	5	5¼

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	117⅝	118	117⅛	117⅝	8,470
A., T. & S. F.	6¼	6⅝	6½	6⅝	120
A., T. & S. F. 1st as. p'd.	9⅝	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	1,220
Nat. Lead	36¼	36¾	36	36	60
N.Y.,L.E.& W.	11⅜	11⅝	11¼	11⅜	180
N.Y.,O. & W.	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	50
N.Y.,S. & W.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	1,100

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Ark. C. Imp.	22⅝	23¼	22⅝	22¾	60
C. of N. J.	98⅞	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	70
Chi. & N. W.	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97½	740
Chi. Gas	74	74½	74	74½	1,600
C., R. I. & P.	69¼	69⅝	69¼	69⅝	250
C., B. & Q.	81⅞	82½	81⅞	82½	8,510
C., M. & St. P.	67⅜	68⅛	67⅜	67⅝	4,540
C., H. V. & T.	26¼	26½	26¼	26½	100

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING. 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT & SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.
N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.
CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000
IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.
Is a legal depository of trust funds.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
George Crawford,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter R. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver H. Payne,	Elbert W. Sautts,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee
OF THE
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF EACH CLASS OF BONDS HAS BEEN DEPOSITED, AND THE PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE. In view of the great pressure of deposits, and the impossibility of receiving the securities and issuing Certificates by the 10th instant, the Committee has extended the time within which deposits may be received to and including Monday, June 17th, 1895.

Dated New-York, June 10th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR., } Committee
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF Oregon Railway and Navigation Company Stock.

Default having been made in the payment of interest on the Collateral Trust Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, issued under the Collateral Trust Indenture of said Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, dated September 2d, 1889, the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under said Indenture, hereby gives notice that it will, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by said indenture, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Tuesday, the 25th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, one hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and seventy-two (138,272) shares of the capital stock of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company of the par value of $100 each, held by the American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee, on the trusts expressed in said indenture.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after June 11th, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, and in New-York, at the office of the New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co., 65 Cedar St., and the State Trust Co., 36 Wall St.

Dated New-York, May 23d, 1895.

The American Loan and Trust Company.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per Cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposited with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, } COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Financial.

Reorganization
OF THE
Central Railroad & Banking Co. OF GEORGIA.

A plan of purchase of the railroads and properties of the **Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia** and the other lines embraced in its system has been prepared, and **The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York** has been, by proper agreements and request, appointed agent and depository under such plan.

The following interests have already lodged their written approval of the plan and have requested the said Trust Company to proceed to call for deposits thereunder and take all such steps as may be necessary and proper to fully effectuate and execute the reorganization, namely:

A majority of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The Committee of the holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

The underwriter of the proposed First Mortgage Bonds of the new company, to be used in taking up the present tripartite bonds.

The Committee representing the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Mobile & Girard Railroad Company.

DEPOSITS UNDER THIS PLAN ARE INVITED FROM THE FOLLOWING PARTIES IN INTEREST:

(1.) The holders of the capital stock of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(2.) The holders of certificates of indebtedness of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia.

(3.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad Company.

(4.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company.

(5.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Chattanooga, Rome and Columbus Railroad Company.

(6.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Macon and Northern Railroad Company.

(7.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Columbus and Rome Railroad Company.

(8.) The holders of the first mortgage bonds of the Savannah and Atlantic Railroad Company.

NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT will be issued by the undersigned in exchange for securities so deposited.

THE RIGHT TO MAKE SUCH DEPOSITS IS HEREBY LIMITED TO THE FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1895.

Printed copies of such plan and any further information in connection with the reorganization which may be desired by the security holders will be furnished at the office of the undersigned, 120 Broadway, or by **Messrs. Samuel Thomas** and **Thomas F. Ryan**, at their offices in the Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty St., New-York City.

The Mercantile Trust Company, Depository.
By LOUIS FITZGERALD, President.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
MECHANICS' BANK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$2,816,350.83
Overdrafts, as per schedule		73.46
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		141,673.36
Banking-house, furniture and lot, as per schedule	$90,000.00	
Other real estate, as per schedule	29,048.86	
		119,048.86
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		308,857.01
Specie, as per schedule		67,748.92
United States legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks.		153,491.00
Cash items, viz.:		
Bills and checks for the next day's exchanges.	$79,292.60	
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule	1,706.03	
		80,998.63
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Taxes paid		
Current expenses	$11,861.29	
		11,861.29
Total		$3,760,112.36

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$500,000.00
Surplus fund		555,018.52
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Discount	$21,193.89	
Exchange	29.36	
Interest	6,214.53	
		27,434.78
Due depositors as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$2,419,163.67	
Demand certificates of deposit	486.91	
Certified check above heads, viz.:	40,053.67	
Cashier's checks outstanding		
		2,459,704.25
Due trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		647.86
Due savings banks		217,270.95
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$36.00	36.00
Total		$3,760,112.36

State of New-York, County of Kings, ss.:
GEORGE W. WHITE, Jr., and CHARLES E. WHEELER, Cashier, of the Mechanics' Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 8 Court Street, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895.

GEORGE W. WHITE, President.
CHARLES E. WHEELER, Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents the third day of June, 1895, before me.
W. D. C. BOGGS,
Notary Public, Kings County, N. Y.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE
EAST SIDE BANK
on the morning of the 29th day of May, 1895:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts, less due from Directors		$61,848.79
Liability of Directors, as per schedule (as makers)		32,832.98
Due from trust companies, State and national banks, as per schedule		89,147.85
Bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		11,886.76
Stocks and bonds, as per schedule		1,242.37
Specie, as per schedule		365.13
U. S. legal-tender notes and circulating notes of national banks		5,226.00
Other items carried as cash, as per schedule		103.50
Loss and expenses, viz.:		
Current expenses	$7,800.62	
		7,800.62
Assets not included under any of the above heads, as per schedule, viz.:		
Furniture and fixtures	$3,000.00	
		3,000.00
		$213,454.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in, in cash		$100,000.00
Undivided profits, viz.:		
Interest	$825.55	
		825.55
Due depositors, as follows, viz.:		
Deposits subject to check	$65,733.74	
Time certificates of deposit	46,498.27	
Certified checks	303.51	
		112,535.52
Amount due not included under any of the above heads, viz.:		
Unpaid dividends	$97.93	
		97.93
		$213,454.00

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:
M. THALMESSINGER, Vice President, and E. A. HENDERSON, Ass't Cashier, of the East Side Bank, a bank located and doing business at No. 135 Grand Street, in the City of New-York, in said County, being duly sworn, each for himself, says that the foregoing report, with the schedule accompanying the same, is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said bank before the transaction of any business on the 29th day of May, 1895; and they further say that the business of said bank has been transacted at the location required by the banking law, (Chap. 680, Laws of 1892,) and not elsewhere; and that the above report is made in compliance with an official notice received from the Superintendent of Banks, designating the 29th day of May, 1895, as the day on which such report shall be made; that deponents' knowledge of the correctness of the foregoing report is derived from a constant familiarity with and inspection of the affairs of said corporation, and that said report and schedules were prepared under deponents' personal supervision.

M. THALMESSINGER, Vice President.
E. A. HENDERSON, Ass't Cashier.

Severally subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, the 10th day of June, 1895, before me.
ALVIN THOMAS,
Notary Public, Kings County N. Y. Certificate filed in N. Y. County.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.
OHIO FALLS CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY OF CLARKSVILLE, INDIANA.
First Mortgage Gold Bonds, Dated October 1st, 1892.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, gives notice that in accordance with the terms of Article 4th of the above mortgage, it will receive offers for the sale of twenty (20) bonds of the above referred to Company, at a price not to exceed 105 per cent. ($1050.) per bond, with interest to the coupon date next ensuing, the total offer not to exceed the amount of twenty-one thousand dollars, ($21,000.) Bids will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company in New-York City at twelve o'clock noon on June 12th, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President. Trustee.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

UNITED STATES CORDAGE CO.
REORGANIZATION.

New-York, June 4, 1895.

To Holders of First Mortgage Bonds, and of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company.

The undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large amount of the bonds and stocks of the **United States Cordage Co.**, have consented to act as a committee for the protection of the rights of all parties, and the reorganization of the affairs of the company.

The committee have prepared and deposited with the **Manhattan Trust Company** a plan of reorganization providing in substance as follows:

First—The organization of a corporation to acquire the real estate and other properties of the present company.

Second—The issue of the following securities:

a. $3,000,000 First Mortgage 6 per cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds.

To provide funds to be applied to take up underlying liens on properties belonging to present company, and to furnish working capital.

b. $7,500,000 Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds, with voting power; 5 per cent. interest, non-cumulative, payable from profits in any year prior to any dividend upon the stock, provided that after a dividend of 2 per cent. is paid upon the stock of the company in any year there shall be paid, upon the consolidated bonds, a further amount not to exceed 2½ per cent., from profits if such profits shall justify the same, in case there are arrears of interest equal to said amount, otherwise to the amount of such interest as may be in arrear.

c. $12,000,000 Common Stock.

Third—The holders of bonds and stocks of the present company who shall become parties to the reorganization, and shall deposit the same with the committee, shall be entitled to receive bonds and stock as hereinabove described, on the following basis:

a. Holders of the present outstanding issue of $7,500,000 of bonds shall be entitled to exchange the same at par for consolidated bonds, the interest coupon maturing July 1, 1895, to be paid also in like bonds.

b. Every holder of guaranteed stock shall subscribe at par for said new First Mortgage bonds (aggregating $3,000,000) to the amount of $20 per share for his respective holding, and shall pay $5 per share upon becoming party to the agreement, and the remainder in three installments upon the call of the committee upon not less than ten days' notice, and shall receive upon the completion of such payments, and upon the performance of the conditions of the reorganization, when prepared for issue, bonds of the said issue of $3,000,000 at par, to the amount of said payment in cash, interest on such bonds to be adjusted, and shall also receive 80 per cent. in the common stock of the new company, at par upon the par value of said holding deposited under the agreement.

c. Every holder of preferred stock shall, in like manner, subscribe at par for said new First Mortgage bonds to the amount of ten dollars per share for his respective holding, and shall pay $2.50 per share upon becoming party to the agreement, and the remainder in three installments, as above provided, receiving bonds to the amount of such cash payment, and forty per cent. of common stock of the new company at par, upon the par value of his holding of preferred stock.

d. Every holder of common stock shall in like manner subscribe at par for said new First Mortgage bonds to the amount of five dollars per share for his respective holding, and shall pay $1.25 per share upon becoming party to the agreement, and the remainder in three installments as above provided, receiving bonds to the amount of such cash payment, and twenty per cent. of common stock of the new company at par, upon the par value of his holding of common stock.

Holders of securities of the United States Cordage Company must deposit the same on or before June 14th, 1895, with the **Manhattan Trust Company**, New-York City, as follows:

First Mortgage Bonds.

Guaranteed stock, with first installment of **$5.00** per share.

Preferred stock, with first installment of **$2.50** per share.

Common stock, with first installment of **$1.25** per share, in New-York funds.

The subscription to the above issue of new Bonds has been underwritten by a syndicate.

Negotiable receipts will be issued by the **Manhattan Trust Company** on deposit of bonds, and of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock, and application to list the same will be made to the Stock Exchange.

Copies of the plan of reorganization and of the form of assent may be had on application to the **Manhattan Trust Company**, Wall Street, corner of Nassau, New-York.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

New-York, June 7, 1895.

At the request of parties in Europe and this country holding securities of THE UNITED STATES CORDAGE CO., the Committee hereby extends the time for depositing the same under the plan of reorganization, to and including Friday, June 28th, 1895.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY, } Committee.

TREASURY STOCK FOR SALE.

INEZ GOLD & SILVER MINING COMPANY.

100,000 shares of Treasury Stock offered for sale at 15c. per share. Proceeds to be used for developing the mines. The property is located at CRYSTAL, GUNNISON CO., COLORADO, on the same mineral belt that runs through LEADVILLE and ASPEN.

For full particulars apply to

BRAZEAU & HESSE,
44 Broad and 40 New St., New-York City.

Dividends.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.
Office of the Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1895.

A dividend of Four Per Cent. on the capital stock of the NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid by the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, lessee, (under the provisions of the contract between the two companies,) at this office, on the 1st day of July next.

The transfer books will be closed at 12 o'clock M. on Saturday, the 15th inst., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. July 2 next.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE New-York Navy Yard, May 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals indorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New-York Navy Yard, to be Opened June 18, 1895," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, June 18, 1895, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New-York Navy Yard about 38,400 yards of cotton canvas and 11,400 yards of flax canvas. The articles must conform to the navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Pay Office, New-York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR ORDNANCE SUPPLIES.—New-York Arsenal, Governors Island, New-York Harbor, June 5, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 1 o'clock P. M., FRIDAY, JULY 5, 1895, for furnishing rope, thread, &c.; forage, ironmongery, &c.; plumbers' supplies and materials; stoves, lumber, fuel, tools, and utensils, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. All information furnished on application to Major FRANK H. PHIPPS, Ord. Dept.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

WHEREAS, THE FIDELITY LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY of Sioux City, Iowa, has made default in the payment of the interest due January 1, 1895, and April 1, 1895, respectively, upon its bonds or debentures, known and designated as its 6 per cent. Currency Debentures, and said interest has ever since said respective dates and for more than sixty days, remained, and now is, wholly in arrears and unpaid, and,

WHEREAS, Consequent on said default, and under and in conformity with the terms and conditions of that certain trust agreement bearing date April 12, 1886, and executed by said Fidelity Loan and Trust Company to the undersigned as Trustee for the purpose of securing the payment of said bonds or debentures, the undersigned has been requested in writing by Otto T. Bannard, Thos. T. Barr, and Benj. Graham, constituting a committee known as the Reorganization Committee of the Fidelity Loan and Trust Company, and holding upward of $1,612,000.00 of said debentures, being a large majority in number and amount of the debentures forming each of Series A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, N, Q, R, S, T, U, V, W, X, Y, Z, AA, BB, CC, DD, EE, FF, GG, HH, II, JJ, KK, LL, MM, NN, PP, QQ, RR, SS, TT, UU, VV, WW, XX, YY, ZZ, AAA, BBB, CCC, DDD, EEE, FFF, and GGG thereof, and by the People's Savings Bank of Providence, Rhode Island, holding all of the outstanding debentures in Series P thereof; the Rhode Island Hospital and Trust Company, holding a large majority in number and amount of Series O thereof; the Mechanics' Savings Bank, holding all the outstanding debentures of Series M thereof, and by the said Mechanics' Savings Bank, and the said Reorganization Committee, holding or acting in conformity with the desire of the holders of all the debentures in Series OO thereof, to sell at public auction in the City of New-York, the mortgage notes and mortgages of real estate collateral thereto, and other property held by or assigned to it, and now in its possession as Trustee, in pursuance of the provisions of said Trust Agreement in that regard contained.

NOW, THEREFORE, By virtue of said requests in writing, and of the right and authority of the undersigned in the premises as Trustee, as aforesaid, the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York will, in its capacity as Trustee upon the trusts expressed in said Trust Agreement, sell at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, Auctioneers, all the mortgage notes and all the mortgages collateral thereto, and other property heretofore assigned to it and in its possession, and held by it under said Trust Agreement as security for the payment of said respective Series of bonds or debentures hereinbefore specified.

In every case, all of the mortgage notes and mortgages pertaining to a single series of bonds or debentures will be sold together, as one lot or parcel, unless one or more persons shall before the day appointed for said sale notify the undersigned, as Trustee, in writing, that he or they desire to bid upon a specific mortgage note and mortgage, or specific mortgage notes and mortgages, held as security for the outstanding debentures, in one or more of said series, and requesting that the said specific note and mortgage, or mortgage notes and mortgages, be put up for sale separately.

Any debenture holder or holders may bid at such sale, and may turn in his or their debentures or debentures in payment of the purchase price bid for any mortgage or mortgages, and accompanying evidences of indebtedness held for the series to which said debentures or debentures may belong, at such sum as said debenture holder or holders would be entitled to receive as such from the net proceeds of the sale of any such series in case the purchase price were wholly paid in cash.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned has collected and holds principal and interest money for account of said respective series, hereinbefore specified, as follows, viz.:

For Series A, $2,373.81; for Series B, $405.41; for Series C, $1,522.03; for Series D, $1,739.41; for Series E, $9,197.99; for Series F, $5,947.12; for Series G, $1,397.50; for Series H, $1,034.72; for Series I, $880.49; for Series K, $2,636.12; for Series L, $3,057.77; for Series M, $1,139.76; for Series N, $1,316.46; for Series O, $1,286.68; for Series P, $3,873.53; for Series Q, $1,107.15; for Series R, $1,223.10; for Series S, $1,075.86; for Series T, $70.14; for Series U, $3,145.78; for Series V, $5,678.32; for Series W, $508.76; for Series X, $2,346.39; for Series Y, $354.47; for Series Z, $2,636.56; for Series AA, $7,715.38; for Series BB, $1,741.67; for Series EE, $276.45; for Series GG, $545.34; for Series II, $1,370.85; for Series JJ, $1,572.57; for Series KK, $459.97; for Series LL, $5,548.88; for Series NN, $2,114.30; for Series OO, $2,961.87; for Series PP, $1,523.00; for Series QQ, $3,497.79; for Series SS, $1,553.10; for Series TT, $3,358.18; for Series VV, $680.51; for Series WW, $1,000.00; for Series XX, $396.48; for Series YY, $10,378.91; for Series ZZ, $2,407.00; for Series AAA, $6,000.74; for Series BBB, $16,217.38; for Series CCC, $13,029.54; for Series DDD, $2,386.60; for Series EEE, $508.05; for Series FFF, $374.75, and Series GGG, $109.67; and that any debenture holder shall be entitled to have his aliquot share thereof and of any additional amount collected after the payment of all charges and expenses thereupon, received on account of any amount bid by him on said sale.

Notice is also hereby given that the aggregate amount of the bonds or debentures outstanding in the respective series above specified is as follows, viz.: In Series A $43,000, in Series B $50,000, in Series C $18,500, in Series D $50,000, in Series E $30,000, in Series F $87,000, in Series G $37,000, in Series H $28,500, in Series I $44,000, in Series K $37,000, in Series L $45,000, in Series M $50,000, in Series N $30,000, in Series O $37,000, in Series P $28,000, in Series Q $43,000, in Series R $38,000, in Series S $26,000, in Series T $23,000, in Series U $30,000, in Series V $41,000, in Series W $22,000, in Series X $37,000, in Series Y $27,000, in Series Z $48,000, in Series AA $36,500, in Series BB $88,000, in Series CC $26,000, in Series DD $37,000, in Series EE $42,000, in Series FF $40,000, in Series GG $41,500, in Series HH $38,000, in Series II $28,000, in Series JJ $50,000, in Series KK $35,000, in Series LL $40,000, in Series MM $31,000, in Series NN $37,000, in Series OO $47,000, in Series PP $45,000, in Series QQ $37,500, in Series RR $40,000, in Series SS $44,000, in Series TT $44,000, in Series UU $10,000, in Series VV $35,000, in Series WW $31,000, in Series XX $34,500, in Series YY $40,000, in Series ZZ $8,000, in Series AAA $36,000, in Series BBB $45,000, in Series CCC $43,000, in Series DDD $5,000, in Series EEE $26,500, in Series FFF $21,000, and in Series GGG $9,500; that the premises conveyed in and by the said mortgages securing said debentures are situate in one or more of the States of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and South Dakota, and that a particular description of the mortgages and the property conveyed thereby held as security for each of said series may be seen upon application to the Metropolitan Trust Company of the City of New-York, at its office, No. 37 Wall Street, in said city.

Notice is also hereby given that the undersigned holds as a general fund and as security for Series A, B, D, G, K, M, Q, R, S, U, V, W, X, Z, AA, CC, FF, II, JJ, NN, QQ, UU, WW, YY, AAA, BBB, CCC, EEE, and FFF of said debentures, mortgage notes and mortgages aggregating $21,250 of principal, tax certificates aggregating $15,568.35, Sheriff's certificate for the principal sum of $800, and cash to the amount of $6,016.06. That the percentage of said general fund to which each of said last-named series is respectively entitled is as follows, viz.:

Series A to .022522¼ per cent., Series B to .015766½ per cent., Series D to .022875¾ per cent., Series G to .015767½ per cent., Series K to .036038¾ per cent., Series M to .030404¼ per cent., Series Q to .022522¼ per cent., Series R to .058555¾ per cent., Series S to .02500 per cent., Series U to .015764½ per cent., Series V to .029277⅞ per cent., Series W to .012388⅝ per cent., Series X to .024777½ per cent., Series Z to .022522¼ per cent., Series AA to .005404⅜ per cent., Series CC to .023644⅝ per cent., Series FF to .010131⅜ per cent., Series II to .005631¼ per cent., Series JJ to .047203⅛ per cent., Series NN to .022522¼ per cent., Series QQ to .052292½ per cent., Series UU to .013514½ per cent., Series WW to .011263¾ per cent., Series YY to .034907¼ per cent., Series AAA to .171177½ per cent., Series BBB to .200454¾ per cent., Series CCC to .019013⅝ per cent., Series EEE to .009009⅝ per cent., and Series FFF to .013514½ per cent.; and that the securities in said general fund will be sold as the first and one parcel for cash, and the net proceeds thereof, together with said cash contained in said general fund, apportioned among said last-named series, in accordance with the respective percentages of interest therein.—Dated New-York, June 10, 1895.

METROPOLITAN TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
THOS. G. HILLHOUSE, Counsel.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
Wednesday, June 12, 1895,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 11 Broadway.
BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.

51 shares Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.
514 shares Kings Co. Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn.
400 shares Nugget Gold Mining Co. (Hypd.)
20 shares Louisville and Nashville R. R.
20 shares N. Y., Lake Erie and Western R. R.
84 shares Nassau Gas Light Co., Brooklyn.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 N. Y. Central and Hudson River R. R. extended 4 p. c. Bd., 1905, indorsed.
10 shares Auerbach Wolverton Electic Co.
45 shares Seattle Coal and Iron Co.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 8 p. c. Debenture Bds., 1904.
$10,000 Terminal Warehouse Co. 6 p. c. Mtge. Gold Bds., 1942.
100 shares Wagner Palace Car Co.
25 shares Secor Marine Propeller Co.
5 shares Trow Printing and Bookbinding Co. pfd.
50 shares Bank of Commerce.
70 shares Manhattan Co. Bank.
10 shares North American Transport Co. (Assmt. Pd.)
100 shares 4th National Bank.
200 shares Mechanics' National Bank.
75 shares Bank of Republic.
20 shares Wagner Palace Car Co.
50 shares Clark Mile End Spool Cotton Co.
$14,000 Louisiana State 4 p. c. Bds., 1914.
1,000 shares Brooklyn City R. R. Co.

Meetings and Elections.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST CO., 16, 18, 20, and 22 William St., New-York.

The annual election for nine Directors of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, the 11th day of June, 1895.

The poll will be open from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M. EDWIN S. MARSTON, Secretary.

New-York, May 31, 1895.

Eleventh Ward Bank,
New-York, June 1, 1895.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the bank, Avenue D, corner 10th St., on Wednesday, June 12, 1895. Poll open from 1 to 2 P. M.

CHARLES E. BROWN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
395 Canal St., New-York, June 3, 1895.

The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on TUESDAY, June 18, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. G. MILNE, Secretary.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer.
RECEIVERS' SALE
OF THE
STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,
BELONGING TO THE
MADISON SQUARE BANK,
AT THE
New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway, on
TUESDAY, June 11th, 1895,
at 12:30 o'clock P. M.,
BY ORDER OF
Messrs. Miles M. O'Brien & James G. Cannon
Receivers of Madison Square Bank,
Messrs. Guggenheimer, Untermeyer & Marshall,
ATTORNEYS FOR RECEIVERS,
46 WALL STREET, N. Y.

Gold watch.
200 shares Brooklyn El. R. R. Co.....$100 each
21 Prescott and Arizona Cen. 2d Income Bonds.....1,000 each
612 shares Bridgeport Land Imp. Co... 100 each
100 shares Bridgeport Land Imp. Co... 100 each
25 shares Bridgeport El. Lt. Co..... 100 each
40 shares Bridgeport Dev. Co..... 100 each
500 shares Pres. and Arizona Cen. R. R. Co..... 100 each
10 shares Cer. Am. R. E. T. G. Co... 100 each
30 shares Am. Forcite Co..... 50 each
470 shares Union Sq. Pan. Co..... 10 each
5 shares Met. Prin. Co..... 100 each
25 shares Dawson Enamel Co..... 100 each
408 Pres. & Arizona 2d Mort. Income Bonds .....1,000 each
15 shares Creston Water and Light Co. 100 each
5 Bonds American Graphite Co..... 500 each
50 shares Butler Hardware Co..... 100 each
10 Anchor Manf. Co. 2d Mor. Bonds... 500 each
6 Grand Rapids Hydraulic Co. Bonds. 1,000 each
3 Saratoga Gas & El. Lt. Co. Bonds.. 1,000 each
10 Saratoga Gas & El. Inc. Bonds..... 1,000 each
525 shares Saratoga Gas. & El. Stock.. 100 each
2 shares N. Y., Rutland & Montreal R. R. Co.....1,000 each
20 Creston Water & Light Co. Bonds. 1,000 each
100 Preston & Arizona Cen. R. R. 1st Mort. .....1,000 each
251 Preston & Arizona Cen. R. R. 2d Mort. .....1,000 each
30 Lower Marion Water Co. Bonds....1,000 each
500 shares Grimshaw Insulating Wire & Cable Co..... 25 each
12 Wheeling, Lake Erie & Pitts. Coal Co. Bonds.....1,000 each

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, June 11, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(By order of Administratrix.)
15 shares Fulton Bank of Brooklyn, $50 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$9,000 St. Louis, New-Orleans and Ocean Canal and Transportation Co. of New-Jersey 1st mortgage 6 per cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1917. Jan. 1, 1891, and all subsequent coupons attached, (hypothecated.)
50 shares National Broadway Bank, $25 each.
$10,000 Louisville, New-Albany, & Chicago R. R. Co. 5 per cent. General Mortgage Gold Bonds, due 1940.
10 shares Broadway Insurance Co., $25 each.
Now on exhibition at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway,
TUESDAY, June 11, 1895,
AT 12:30 P. M.
(By order of David C. Link, Assignee of Wm. P

WALL PAPER TRUST VICTORIOUS

TEMPORARY INJUNCTION AGAINST R. F. HOBBS CONTINUED.

He Is Restrained from Manufacturing or Dealing in Wall Paper as a Principal or Employe.

The National Wall Paper Company, better known as the Wall Paper Trust, represented by Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, has come off victorious, for the time being at least, in its fight with Robert F. Hobbs, a former member of the trust.

Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision continuing the temporary injunction granted some time ago by Justice Beach, restraining Mr. Hobbs from engaging in or becoming associated with any business of manufacturing, buying selling, or dealing in wall paper as principal or employe.

Robert S. Hobbs, the father of Robert F. Hobbs, was in the wall paper business in Brooklyn, and sold out to the trust on June 17, 1892, and it was alleged that an agreement was made by which neither he nor his son was to engage in the wall paper business in any manner. The trust asserted that the son had engaged in the business in violation of the terms of this agreement, and was making efforts to induce the employes of the trust to enter his employ.

Upon the argument of the motion for the continuance of the injunction it was urged that the trust was illegal, and that the charter of the company should be annulled. Hobbs denied that he had any interest in his father's business, or that he was subject to any control by the National Wall Paper Company.

Justice Lawrence, in deciding the motion, says:

I do not think that the defendant in this action can avail himself of the defense that the contract in question created a trust in violation of the laws of this State. The defendant has refrained the benefit of the contract, and must abide by its terms. Neither am I prepared to say that the contract which forms the basis of this action should be criticised as seeking the formation of a illegal trust. Upon its face it does not appear to be illegal, and as this is not a proceeding on the part of the State to annul the plaintiff's incorporation, the decision upon which the defendant relies are not applicable. The affidavits read upon this motion establish, in my opinion, a violation by the defendant of the contract entitling the plaintiff to equitable relief, and the injunction heretofore granted by Mr. Justice Beach will, therefore, be continued, with costs.

Upon the argument of the motion, the plaintiff's counsel offered to try the case immediately before the court or a referee, if the defendant so desired. That offer is renewed in the brief filed, but him (counsel for defendant) will, if the defendant so elect, direct that the case be tried before a referee to be agreed upon between the parties, or to be appointed by the court, if they cannot agree.

The injunction continued by Justice Lawrence is simply temporary. Pending the regular trial of the issues between the parties, Mr. Hobbs is restrained from going into the wall paper business anywhere in the United States east of the State of Washington; neither will he be allowed to go into the business of any wall paper manufacturer, or to own stock in any company engaged in that business.

Mr. Untermyer, in speaking of the decision yesterday, said that he thought the effect of the injunction would be "to dispel the prevailing belief that any man dealing with a corporation which he chooses to misname a 'trust' can take the company's money under similar contracts, then break his agreement, convert its money, and abuse its rights at will, and, when called to account, cry 'Persecution!'"

Mr. Hobbs alleges that he did not bind himself not to go into the wall paper business again, and that what the trust bought was simply the factory plant and the good will of his father's business.

SUIT OVER THE PLAZA HOTEL.

Action by William Campbell's Heirs for $1,500,000.

Justice Patterson of the Supreme Court and a jury began yesterday the trial of an action brought by the heirs of William Campbell against the New-York Life Insurance Company, which involves the foreclosure sale of the Plaza Hotel property.

The history of the litigation goes back for several years. The property was originally owned by John Anderson. It was inherited by his son, John Charles Anderson. John Anderson's will was the subject of protracted litigation by some of his relatives, with the result that it was invalidated. Settlements on the basis of several hundred thousand dollars were made with the heirs by John Charles Anderson, and in 1888, Messrs. Phyfe and Campbell, contractors, purchased the property. They obtained a loan from the New-York Life Insurance Company of $900,000, and an agreement was made by which the company got an option for any subsequent loan.

It was not long after this that the contractors received an offer for a loan of $1,000,000. The New-York Life Insurance Company refused to increase the amount they had received, or to make such a large loan as was demanded. Some time later the company gave another loan of $140,000, but would not allow the contractors to borrow any more. The contractors were not able to pay interest on the mortgages, and the suit to foreclose the mortgage was then brought. There was some settlement arrived at in 1888, but subsequently the company entered a judgment for the foreclosure and sale of the property, and the notice of sale was advertised. The contractors had nearly completed the hotel, and asserted that the result of the proceedings against them was to ruin their credit, so that they were unable to secure sufficient funds to complete the structure.

The company later bought the property under foreclosure sale, and this resulted in wiping out the interest of the contractors, and also the interest of John C. Campbell, who had invested a large sum of money in the enterprise. Claims aggregating $1,500,000 were assigned to Joseph, Emma, and Martha Campbell, who brought suit to recover the same from the life insurance company.

W. W. Niles and W. W. Niles, Jr., appear for the Campbell heirs, and William P. Hornblower represents the company.

CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY.

Action by W. H. Rose Against Harris Aronson, Albert Cappelle, and Others.

Warren H. Rose made an application yesterday to Judge Dugro, in the Superior Court, for an injunction to restrain Harris Aronson, Sophia Aronson, Albert Cappelle, and Samuel Tobias from disposing of any of the property in the store at 133 Eighth Avenue, or any property that they acquired from Harris Aronson. Rose also asks that a receiver be appointed to take charge of the store at 133 Eighth Avenue.

Rose alleges that on April 18 he recovered a judgment against the Aronsons, in the City Court, for $1,033.65, and that, upon their failure to satisfy the judgment, execution was issued against the defendants and returned "No property found." He alleges further that immediately after he secured the judgment Harris Aronson transferred the store at 133 Eighth Avenue and all his property, including a house and lot at 143 Ninth Avenue, valued at $28,000, to Albert Cappelle. These conveyances, the plaintiff alleges, were part of a conspiracy to defraud him.

Samuel Epstein of 89 Eighth Avenue filed an affidavit, in which he states that he was prior to Dec. 3, 1894, employed by Aronson. Epstein says that on the night of Dec. 2, 1894, Cappelle visited Aronson's house and demanded admission. Epstein says that when Aronson heard Cappelle's voice he hid under the bed. Cappelle was then admitted, and soon discovered Aronson under the bed, and threatened to shoot him unless he deeded the Ninth Avenue house and lot to him. This Aronson did.

L. S. Finn, counsel for Cappelle, denied the story of the revolver, and said that Aronson owed Cappelle large sums of money, and conveyed the property to him in satisfaction of the indebtedness.

Judge Dugro took the papers and reserved decision.

SURROGATE ARNOLD SUSTAINED.

He Is Not Disqualified from Trying the Haines Will Contest.

Mrs. Julia Floyd Jones will have to try her contest over the will of her mother, Mrs. Mary Esther Haines, in the Surrogate's Court.

Mrs. Jones was disinherited by her mother, who left an estate of $100,000. Through her counsel, David Neuberger, she asked Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court for an order removing the contest from the Surrogate's Court to the Court of Common Pleas. She alleged that Surrogate J. H. V. Arnold had for years been counsel for her father, Napoleon J. Haines, against whom, in part, the contest is directed. She therefore felt that she could not secure a proper trial in the Surrogate's Court. The motion was opposed on behalf of Surrogate Arnold by ex-Surrogate Ransom.

Justice Andrews yesterday handed down a decision against Mrs. Jones. The Justice holds that a Supreme Court Justice has the power to determine whether a Surrogate is disqualified from acting in a case, and to make an order to that effect, but he says that this application should be denied for the reason that there are now two Surrogates, and there is no contention that both of them are disqualified from trying the Haines case. Surrogate Arnold did not intend to try the case himself, but transferred it to Surrogate Fitzgerald, his associate.

Justice Andrews says, however, that the sole question presented to him was one of jurisdiction, and he denies the motion, saying that, assuming that all the allegations made are true, Surrogate Arnold is not precluded or disqualified from acting.

DECISION FOR IMPORTERS.

Worsteds Not Dutiable as Manufactures of Wool.

In a decision handed down yesterday, Judge Townsend of the United States Circuit Court holds that worsteds should not be classified as "manufactures of wool."

The matter came up for decision in the case of Alexander Murphy and others against the United States, in which the court reversed the action of the Board of General Appraisers.

It appears that on Aug. 30, 1894, the appellants imported a lot of worsted dress goods. The importers held that they were dutiable at 50 per cent. ad valorem under Paragraph 283, Schedule K, of the Tariff act of August, 1894. They were classified for duty at 12 cents a square yard and 50 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of Paragraph 395, Schedule K of the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890. This assessment was sustained by the Board of General Appraisers, and the importers appealed.

The court says the single question presented is whether the goods are dutiable under the earlier or the later act. It was admitted that these goods were made from the fleece of sheep, and were in that sense a product of wool. Judge Townsend says:

The earlier Tariff act provided rates of duty on manufactures of wool different than those on the manufactures of worsted, and recognized wool and worsted as different materials. The courts have repeatedly recognized and enforced this distinction between wool and worsted, and have uniformly held that manufactures of worsted were not manufactures of wool within the meaning of the tariff acts.

In view of the failure of Congress to make any distinction between the various classes of the articles in said schedule other than by the use of a word in the title which by the settled definition of the courts and Legislature excluded the articles in question, and in the absence of any positive evidence of intention to include said articles within the provisions of said paragraph, I think it would be a violation of the principles of the construction and interpretation to extend the language of the said paragraph so as to include "worsted dress goods."

The decision of the Board of General Appraisers was reversed.

THE LAIDLAW-SAGE DAMAGE SUIT

A Jury for the Fourth Trial Obtained with Difficulty.

The fourth trial of the case of William R. Laidlaw against Russell Sage for $50,000 damages was begun yesterday in the Supreme Court before Justice Ingraham.

Mr. Laidlaw alleges that Mr. Sage used him as a screen at the time Norcross exploded a dynamite bomb in Mr. Sage's office. As the result of the injuries he sustained, Mr. Laidlaw has been maimed for life, besides suffering intense pain.

At the first trial of the suit, Justice Andrews, who presided, dismissed it. This action was reversed by the appellate court, and a new trial was had. Laidlaw receiving a verdict for $25,000 damages. This verdict was set aside by the higher courts, and a third trial was had. In this the jury disagreed, and the fourth trial was set down.

A jury was obtained with considerable difficulty yesterday, and the actual trial will be begun to-day.

Col. E. C. James appears for Mr. Sage, and ex-Judge Noah Davis and Joseph H. Choate appear for Mr. Laidlaw.

TO EXPEDITE MURDER TRIALS.

An Effort to be Made to Dispose of the Tombs Cases Quickly.

An effort is to be made to rid the Tombs of the large number of prisoners confined there on charges of murder.

Under instructions from District-Attorney Fellows, Assistant District Attorney McIntyre will take charge of all these cases and push them to trial until the list is exhausted.

He will begin next Thursday with the trial of Caesar, the alleged slayer of Mary Martin. Michael Considine's trial will be the second one, and that of David Hannigan, who killed S. H. Mann, his sister's betrayer, will come next.

Mr. McIntyre thinks that he will be able to get Hannigan on trial for murder in the second degree. The evidence of premeditation, he says, it strong.

"We have been criticised so much of late because of these homicide cases remaining untried," said Mr. McIntyre, "that I shall now see that I have all the cases on hand out of the way. I have guaranteed to Col. Fellows that I can finish the work by the middle of July. I think I can keep my word."

Mr. McIntyre has already a record of forty-four trials of cases of this kind in seventy-two days, and now he says he will eclipse that record.

CONTESTS HIS MOTHER'S WILL.

Rudolph Jahr, Who Was Disinherited, Alleges Undue Influence.

Rudolph Jahr, who is well known among racing men, has begun a contest over the will of his mother, who, it is alleged, disinherited him because of his fondness for the race track.

The mother, Caroline Jahr, died in February, at the age of seventy-four years, leaving an estate estimated to be worth $100,000. Rudolph Jahr was formerly connected with the drug firm of Henry Kline & Co. of this city. His interest was bought out by the other members of the firm in 1891. His mother for many years lived at 9 St. Luke's Place. She executed her will on Oct. 23, 1894, and in it left all of her property to her son, William H. Jahr, and her daughter, Mrs. Caroline Brickelmaier, the wife of Peter P. Brickelmaier.

After the will had been admitted to probate, ex-Surrogate Ransom, counsel for the contestant, had the probate opened, upon allegations that Mrs. Jahr was incompetent and under the influence of her other children at the time the will was executed.

An application will be made soon for the appointment of a temporary administrator of the estate, pending the hearing of the contest.

William Allan is counsel for the proponents.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—The Grand Jury found an indictment yesterday for forgery in the second degree against Charles Wasself, who was at one time suspected of being concerned in the murder of M. C. D. Borden's butler, Harris. Wasself is charged with having forged the indorsement of Alexander Ginsberg to a check for $56.

—William P. Robinson, who was recently indicted for embezzling $8,000 from Thomson & Co., English book publishers, whom he represented here, was arraigned before Judge Cowing yesterday morning, and pleaded not guilty. He was remanded to the Tombs.

—The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock by Justice Barrett, and was immediately adjourned until Monday morning next at 10 o'clock.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 48 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—45—Thames and Mersey Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

Jury Calendar.—9—Jamieson et al. vs. Tinsley. 65—Bolles vs. Outing Company. 101—Leverich vs. Bidwell-Tinkham Cycle Company. 81—Audsley vs. Mayor, &c. 85—United States vs. Zabriskie. 109—Farrel Foundry and Machine Company vs. Sturges.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Opens in Room 4 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

126—Fisher vs. Tug H. A. Crawford and Barge Blanche L. 130—United States vs. Tug Howard Carroll. 137—Norris vs. same. 131—Brasetis vs. same. 108—Manning vs. Wheelwright. 150—Chapman Derrick and Wrecking Company vs. Schooner Margaret. 143—Waring vs. Tug James T. Easton. 152—Reilly vs. The Mayor, &c. 135—Harris vs. same. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 41 to 48—Mell vs. Canalboat H. H. Baker.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

No. 944—People, respondents, vs. Thomas Kerrigan, appellant.—Submitted.

No. 47—Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., and another, respondents, vs. May Ensign, appellant.—Argued by Adelbert Moni for appellant, Sherman S. Rogers for respondents.

No. 624—Jacob Bookman, respondent, vs. the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, appellant.—Argued by Arthur G. Townsend for appellant, E. W. Tyler for respondent.

No. 164—Frank S. Gray, appellant, vs. Augustus D. Shepard and another, respondents.—Argued by A. J. Dittenhoefer for appellant, Noah Davis for respondents. Argument unfinished.

The case of "Bat" Shea will be heard on Wednesday.

The day calendar for Tuesday, June 11, is as follows: Nos. 207, 240, 247, 947, 170, 48, 946, 224.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follet and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

74—Bowen vs. Sweeney. 66—Muller vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Van Antwerp vs. Linton. 69—Lyons vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 73—Jacquin vs. Bouchard. 64—Archer vs. Dunham. 71—Klein vs. The Mayor, &c. 93—Sterne vs. Talbot. 63—McKay vs. McKay. 51—Corwith vs. Stetter. 82—Gray vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey. 67—Williams vs. Lindblom. 43—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 46—Walker vs. Phoenix Insurance of Hartford.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Herrmann vs. Bierschenk. 2—Roosevelt vs. Mosback. 3—Baldwin vs. Evans.

Class II.—4—Mihau vs. Mihau.

Class IV.—5—Harris vs. Barber. 6—Matter of Sherman Bank. 7—Hoyt vs. Beveridge. 8—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Keteltas.

Class VII.—9—Perry vs. Roswog.

Class VIII.—10—Matter of Pierce. 11—Matter of Hanavie. 12—Terry vs. Esteerz. 13—Matter of Oppenheim. 14—Sowden vs. Earle. 15—Eisner vs. Curiel. 16—Dorff vs. Dorff. 17—Angelo vs. Kiernan. 18—Shields vs. Shields. 19—Rinaldo vs. Rinaldo. 20—Hatch vs. Franke. 21—Bethel vs. Hagencamp. 22—Richards vs. Stokes. 23—Mater of Liberty Insurance Company. 24—Gallagher vs. Baird. 25—Halst vs. Halst. 26—Flannigan vs. The Mayor, &c. 27—Kiernan News Agency vs. Union Telegraph and News Company. 28—Fosdick vs. Central Safe Deposit Company. 29—McAreny vs. Brush. 30—McCaslin Machine Company vs. Caslin. 31—Smith vs. Crawford. 32—Palmer vs. Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 33—Matter of Outcalt. 34—Schramme vs. Luckens. 35—Schramme vs. Geland. 36—Patterson vs. Anthony.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—1974—Oehm vs. Liebinger. 2313—Ross vs. Trust Company. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 77—Moss vs. Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum. 16—Overton vs. Dow. 1385—Blumenthal vs. Michael. 1941—Rycroft vs. Strauss. 1945—Smith vs. Langer. 1903—Watkins vs. Mayor, &c. 2085—Cooke vs. Gray. 1978—Griffing vs. Crane.

Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts II. and III.—Adjourned until June 17.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar called in Part II, Room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

487—Lindo vs. Murray. 2023—Daily vs. Huester. 2342—Heyman vs. Smith. 104—Logeling vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 105—Same vs. same. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2282—Lyman vs. John Anderson Company. 2429—Smith vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 586—Ogden vs. Hadden. 2142—Love vs. Schroeder. 2360a—Hughes vs. Busch. 3407—O'Meara vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Company. 4546—Rabold vs. Harding. 6388—Fox vs. City of Brooklyn. 3410—Enoch vs. Eighth Avenue Railroad Company. 3413—Owen vs. Cahn's Spectacle Company. 3451—Smith vs. Savin. 3481—Knickerbocker Trust Company vs. Stanfield. 3482—Lincoln vs. Long. 3501—Meyer vs. Suburban Home Company. 3510—Same vs. same.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3600.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cass on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. This verdict was set aside by the higher courts, and a third trial was had. In this the jury disagreed, and the fourth trial was set down.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term. Adjourned until June 27.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Giegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

10—Mosher vs. Lewis. 11—Ribble vs. Doyle. 14—Finn vs. Duffy. 15—Hartley vs. Murtha. 23—Sanger vs. Sanger. 26—Drennan vs. Schmidt. 27—Green vs. Herm. 31—Sproesgly vs. Chialinsky. 32—Sullivan vs. Hartman. 35—Castariano vs. Dupe. 47—Herman vs. Herzog. 57—Wallace Miller Company vs. Valentine. 82—Freeman vs. Auschichild. 92—Fullerton vs. Chatham National Bank. 95—Muench vs. Ebner. 103—Pierce vs. Cahill. 106—Kabatchinck vs. Kabatchinck. 109—Church vs. Haeger. 111—Welschfels vs. Kelly. 116—Biell vs. Guntzer. 117—Puskett & Bishop Company vs. Cavinato. 126—Styles vs. Blume.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 2 P. M.

25—Humpfner vs. Humpfner.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear. Cases answered ready will be sent from this calendar to Parts II. and III. for trial.

1506—Davis vs. New-York Recorder Company. 1978—Preifer vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1286—Parker vs. Third Avenue Elevated Railroad Company. 1549—Deutsch American Schuetzen Bund vs. Eisele. 1648—Schlinkert vs. Metropolitan Bank. 1245—Carton vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2254—Szakacs vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 140—Exchange Fire Insurance Company vs. Greenwich Insurance Company. 2206—Holloway vs. Rowland. 1110—Goldfarb vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 1592—Hix vs. Edison Electric Light Company. 1644—Heffron vs. Stiles Jewelry Company. 1024—Goldschmidt vs. Metropolitan Crosstown Railroad Company. 1534—Rowley vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company. 1699—Amberg vs. Rossi. 1587—Sheridan vs. Scott. 678—Piepenbrink vs. Ball. 1029—Russell vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1645—Drought vs. Stern. 1651—Raftery vs. Central Park, North and East River Railroad Company. 1520—Kennedy vs. Scully. 1597—Davis vs. Hopfnack. 1494—Friedman vs. Colin. 1661—Tomans vs. Dounce. 619—Dietzel vs. Murray. 1815—Connor vs. Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Railroad Company. 1548—Cassidy vs. McElroy. 2689—Merabach vs. The Mayor, &c. 1387—O'Reilly vs. Long Island Railroad Company. 1548—Hopkins vs. Inman International Steamship Company.

Highest number reached in regular call, 1701.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part II.—Pryor, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial. Calendar clear.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part III.—Daly, C. J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Causes to be sent from Part I. for trial.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Dugro, J.—Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M. Case on.

588—Ross vs. Stratton. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Adjourned until July 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Motion calendar called at 10:30 A. M. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Matthew B. Wynkoop, Leander Stern, Mary Sullivan, John H. Doscher, Sarah Baker, Hannah A. De Voe, Samuel Hasseli, Batista Baletti.

At 2 P. M.—William H. Conner, Jr., Rosina Blum.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Held in brownstone building 32 Chambers Street.

Contested Will—1048—Michael Curley.

CITY COURT—General Term—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Fitzgerald, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Motions must be made returnable at 10 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McCarthy, J.—Held in Room 20 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1310—Well vs. Herter. 1774—Nulty vs. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. 4248—Dreelan vs. Dreelan. 2005—Carey vs. Pratt. 1658—Lang vs. Cielland. 1055—West vs. O'Neil. 3979—Sachs vs. Tamsen. 1674—McCoy vs. Crane. 1783—Sachs vs. Western Union Telegraph Company. 1782—Thoming vs. Bavarian Star Brewing Company 515—Dempsey vs. Baldwin. 4332—Doyle vs. Oeters. 1752—Oppel vs. Friedman. 1672—Dahlman vs. Chenken. 1614—Benham vs. Kratschwell Milling Company. 1727—Doran vs. Hilton. 798—Enders vs. Heidelbach. 629—Pellegrini vs. Petri. 1708—Leller vs. Metropolitan Street Railway Company. 4133—Koenig vs. same. 1725—Regener vs. Quick. 825—Taylor vs. Bryant. 3706—Simmons vs. Newcombe. 1383—Windsor Mineral Spring Company vs. Bradshaw. 4272½—Levy vs. Kottman. 1639—Fried vs. Pehiman. 1675—Williams vs. National Fire Insurance Company. 1382—Enders vs. Kamber. 1700—Ransom vs. Wheelwright. 1701—Solomon vs. Conner. 1689—Abbey vs. Thompson. 1422—Travers vs. Cohen. 1423—Cone vs. Herbst.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 21 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1825—Marihaler vs. Cohen. 1896—Runk vs. Harding. 1972—Rochester Brewing Company vs. Fox. 2087—Wolts vs. Vause. 989—Standing vs. Fuller. 460—Chatham National Bank vs. Mott. 2979—Hanson vs. Burt. 1790—Dobet vs. Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. 1800—De Jong vs. same. 1801—Jones vs. Valentine. 1893—Folsom vs. Cordova. 1836—Stewart vs. Veyrac. 1837—Same vs. same. 1838—Winston vs. same. 1910—United Electric Light and Power Company vs. Stajer. 1870—O'Shaughnessy vs. Union Railway Company. 1872—Shanley vs. same. 1875—Reed vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1962—Flynn vs. Marine Steamship Company.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Conlon, J.—Held in Room 16 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. Calendar clear.

1948—Van Mellaert vs. Nicholson. 1958—Harvey vs. Henley. 3717—Groff vs. Friedline. 2001—Ashushinsky vs. Hamburg-American Packet Company. 2087—Abramowitz vs. International Navigation Company. 2084—Hughes vs. Root. 1006—Labulat vs. Jacob Hoffmann Brewing Company. 1406—Schoenholtz vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 1458—Seelig vs. Freist. 1006—Gobb vs. Levy. 499—Lawrence vs. McDermott. 1919—Stokels vs. Sharkey. 1920—Same vs. Fay. 1437—Adler vs. Clancy.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Ehrlich, C. J.—Held in Room 19 City Hall. Opens at 10 A. M. All cases must be tried when reached. Calendar clear.

Short Causes.—4494—Sametz vs. Auchtertonie. 3114—Hoes vs. Beaudet. 4133—Levy vs. Mayfield Mercantile Company. 4468—Taylor vs. Shannon. 4030—Snow, Church & Co. vs. Carter. 4426—Beattie vs. O'Rourke. 4536—Drohan vs. McKay. 4474—Hyslop vs. Hektograph Manufacturing Company. 4490—Schmultz vs. Bader. 4418—Sheridan vs. Tragidis. 4396—Sigel vs. Petchaft. 4205—Herold vs. Meyer. 4458—Weiller vs. Stiller. 3877—King vs. Peet. 4534—Smith vs. American Reduction Company. 4514—Welter vs. Lewis. 4515—J. C. Watson Company vs. Higgins. 4081—Harbaugh vs. Hunt. 4608—Carpenter vs. Seidenberg. 4467—Waterbury vs. Sloan. 4476—Watts vs. Tucker.

Equity and Non-Jury Case.—166—Bennett vs. Slawson.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2150.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned until June 17.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Cowing, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—William Fitzgerald. 2—Rosie Bellman. 3—Edward Lee. 4—Tillie Smith. 5—Louis McCahill. 6—Benjamin Blank. 7—Nana Williams. 8—Mary Egan. 9—Herman Michaels, (2.) 10—William Kelly. 11—Michael Martin. 12—Joseph Pearone. 13—Patrick McDonald. 14—Louis Reinhard. 15—George Smith. 16—Maria Cuneo. 17—James Reilly. 18—John Losier.

Pleadings.—1—Charles E. Schultz and John F. O'Connor. 2—Charles Wassell. 3—Jacob Nattor and Joseph Goldberg. 4—Chauncey Rouis. 5—Charles Murphy. 6—Michael Ryan. 7—Margaret O'Connor. 8—William Levy. 9—Charles Harrison. 10—John Kelly. 11—William H. Castle. 12—Patrick Finigan. 13—James W. Murray. 14—Abraham Krone and Isaac Zuker.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Jacob Spath. 2—Marie Barberi. 3—William Cæsar. 4—Michael Considine. 5—Vincenzo Nino. 6—Francisco Casasoli. 7—Adolph Binenfeld. 8—Phinea McGuire. 9—Mattie Brown. 10—Jacob Lang. 11—Michael Kerwin. 12—Edward Marks. 13—David Frishberg. 14—Bessie Fairbanski. 15—Daniel Mulhern. 16—Kate Sullivan. 17—Julius Rosenkranz. 18—Samuel Gross. 19—Joseph Boehm. 20—Carleton H. Betts.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Nathan Connors, Charles Webber, Morris Connors, and Abraham Dunn. 2—William Jamieson. 3—Frederick Dippel. 4—Lewis N. Jones. 5—Samuel Casten. 6—John M. Pinkbone. 7—Patrick J. Byrnes, Patrick Shea, and George Collins. 8—John Waters. 9—Charles England and William Jones. 10—Vincenzo Bosta. 11—Frank Rich. 12—Warren C. Nindish. 13—Denis Raftery. 14—Charles Bodamer. 15—Arthur Moore.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Matter of Piqua Club Association—William C. Wolf. Aufenanger vs. Aufenanger—John H. Judge.

COMMON PLEAS—Bischoff, J.—Matter of Strouse—Thomas L. Hughes.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Andrews, J.—Almira Merritt vs. Mary Gradon—James J. Nealis.

SUPREME COURT—Barrett, J.—Joshua Piza vs. Elliott L. Butler—Samuel W. Milbank.

CITY COURT—Van Wyck, J.—F. W. De Voe & C. T. Raynolds Company vs. Raymond M. Grant—Henry Hollgers.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDARS.

CIRCUIT COURT—Bartlett, J.—Part I. Gaynor, J.—Part II.

516 Eble, N. D. 12, vs. Holck. 1769—Reilly vs. Atlas Iron Company. 1230—Norton vs. Davis. 1018—Gray vs. Burke. 590—E. Kendall vs. Hayes. 440—Craig, D. 13, vs. Locke. 1250, 1281—Garretts & Hahn vs. Cain's Spectacle Company. 1123—Ault vs. Fraternal Union. 1223—Benedetto vs. Long Island Railroad. 1191—Dewes vs. Long Island Railroad. 1199—Lottman vs. Levy. 1249—O'Brien vs. Metropolitan Railway. 977—Murphy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1226—Healy vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1257—Doran vs. Atlantic Avenue Railroad. 1240—Lapelt vs. Ibert. 2346—Connors vs. May. 1688—Cox vs. Gallagher. 845—Macauley vs. Schneider. 933—Keating vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1283—Rich vs. Smith. 1068—Parmele vs. Battery Railroad. 63—Lang vs. Erie Railroad. 183—Ward vs. Harlem Railroad.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1,335½.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Brown, J.

63—Yellow Pine Company vs. Board of Education. 237—Ferry vs. Ferry. 47—Leavy vs. Post. 2—Kiley vs. Murray. 4—Aube, Jr., vs. Woods. 8—Simmons vs. City of New-York. 9—Mello vs. Boyers. 11—Watson vs. Watson. 13—Stafford vs. Nassau Electric Railroad Company. 19—Dollert vs. Brooklyn Electric Railroad Company. 20—Kerbaum vs. Hertel et al. 3—Dayton vs. Packer. 15—Goodman vs. Crowder. 16—Goodman vs. Crowder. 238—Boomer & Boshert vs. Staten Island Deed Company.

CITY COURT—Part I.—Clement, C. J. Part II.—Osborne, J.

1092—Brown vs. Bedford Bank. 1051—Wassmer vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1013—McKibben vs. Title Guarantee and Trust Company. 605—Dight, infant, &c., vs. Gutta Percha and Rubber Manufacturing Company. 616—Cohen vs. Fischmann et al. 2466—Hunter, infant, &c., vs. Sweeney Manufacturing Company. 1908—O'Brien vs. Kimball. 636—Redden vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1237—Murphy vs. Murphy, executor, &c. 384—Doelger et al. vs. Doelger. 1122—Lindblad vs. Helmsteadt. 2104—Flynn, administrator, vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 878—Cronin vs. Brooklyn City Railroad. 1255—Petterenia vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1004—Gallagher vs. Schlerloh. 818—Dolan vs. Hodgson et al. 608—Dillon vs. McSweeney. 776—Ericsson vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1003—Gilmore vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 914—Loeser vs. Terrell. 1—Boden vs. City of Brooklyn. 56—Maher vs. City of Brooklyn. 64—Collimore vs. City of Brooklyn. 996—Hoyt vs. Husing. 1168—Smith, Jr., infant, &c., vs. Wilson et al. 85—Maguire vs. Empire Warehouse Company. 311—Bennett vs. Wechsler et al. 614—Rhode vs. London Assurance Corporation. 768—Watson and another vs. Miller. 1239—Nolan, infant, &c., vs. Rowland. 1068—Faustich vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1085—Arlt vs. Greenberg. 1024—Dowley vs. Pinckney. 1175—Herman vs. Brooklyn Heights Railroad. 1010—Nichols vs. Raymond. 997—Blum vs. Ibert.

Highest number reached on regular call, 1300.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Van Wyck, J. 278—Leopold vs. Hallheimer. 169—O'Connor vs. Long Island Brewery et al. 293—Roddy vs. Roddy. 292—Archer vs. Archer. 339—Cardo & Co. vs. Cehlio et al. 286—Garrett vs. Surface Car Advertising Company. 71—McCarthy vs. McCarthy. 297—Stengel vs. Stengel. 298—Putnam & Co. vs. Little Sisters of the Poor et al. 277—Hunt vs. Hunt.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Abbott, S.

The Wills of Francis Jordan, Harriet Pinniger, Dominick Farrell, George Washington Chilson, (two wills,) George Guttner, Henry G. Taylor, William Finnegan, Michael Burns, John M. Jenison, and Joseph Reidel.

The estate of Caspar Black and Johanna Caldwell.

Contested calendar at 10:30—30—Will of Mary O. Shotwell.

LARGE INFLUX OF COTTAGERS AT NEWPORT

List of Arrivals Lengthens as the Season Advances.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 10.—The Moorings, Mrs. Gertrude C. V. Hamilton's villa, Harrison Avenue, was rented to-day by Nelson G. Greene of New-York. Mrs. E. H. Alexander of New-York rented a cottage at Conanicut.

Cottagers arriving to-day for the season were Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Miss Wolfe, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mrs. Sarah T. Zabriskie, Theodore T. Moran, Perry Belmont, Dr. William Argyle Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. William Taylor of New-York, and Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Burland of Toronto. Other arrivals to-day were Mrs. E. H. Alexander, John W. Graynor, Mrs. R. Haskins Du Puy, Mrs. V. M. Paine, Mrs. H. W. Keith, Miss Keith, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. O'Brien and family

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Judge Merritt's Decision in the Oregon Short Line Case.

DEFEATS SEPARATE RECEIVERSHIP

Union Pacific Officials Look upon It as a Great Victory—Order Silent on the Certificate Question.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 10.—Judge Merritt announced his decision this morning on the application of the American Loan and Trust Company for a separate receiver of the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company. The order appoints John M. Egan to act as associate receiver with W. H. Bancroft of the portion of the road within Utah Territory.

By the terms of the order, the trust company have to pay all interest in default on the first mortgage bonds by July 1. On the matter of permitting the receivers to issue receivers' certificates, to be a lien on the property subsequent to the first mortgage, the order is silent, which is equivalent to a refusal of permission, as such certificates cannot be issued and made a lien on the property without a specific order of the court.

This practically defeats the separate receivership, as the trust company will not pay the defaulting interest unless allowed to raise the money—about $1,500,000—by the issuance of receivers' certificates. The attorneys for the trust company say this decision of Judge Merritt defeats the entire scheme, and they will make no further effort to carry out the separate receivership at present.

The decision is considered a great victory for the Union Pacific, and is directly opposed to the rulings of Judge Gilbert, at Portland, and Judge Sanborn, at St. Paul, both of whom appointed Egan as sole receiver for the lines in their jurisdiction, and allowed the issuance of receivers' certificates. W. H. Bancroft is the present General Western Superintendent of the Union Pacific.

Railway Affairs in Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 10.—Advantage was taken of the presence in the city of the immigration agents on their way from New-York to hold a conference to-day between them and the Advisory Committee of the Western Immigrant Clearing House in the office of Chairman Caldwell. Nothing of general importance was in dispute, but several matters were smoothed over in harmony with the effective agreement as to commissions and differentials between the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific.

Chairman Caldwell issued notice to-day to the lines in the Western Association that Fourth of July rates had not been agreed on yet, and the troublesome question will come before the agents at to-morrow's meeting, called to reorganize the association.

Mr. Caldwell has ruled that tickets sold at the reduced rates for the Chattanooga convention of the Epworth League must be accepted by the joint agent a sufficient time before July 15 to permit the passenger to make a continuous ride in Western territory by that date.

The increase of east-bound shipments of dead freight from Chicago last week, as compared with those of the previous one, was almost 13,000 tons. These figures show the instantaneous effect of the collapse of the money pool of Central Traffic Association roads. The totals for the week were 51,718; for the week previous, 38,989, and 58,867 for the corresponding week of last year. The shipments were divided among the lines as follows: Michigan Central, 3,493; Wabash, 4,376; Lake Shore, 6,131; Fort Wayne, 7,838; Pan Handle, 5,981; Baltimore and Ohio, 5,602; Grand Trunk, 5,202; Nickel Plate, 5,426; Erie, 5,890, and Big Four, 2,247.

Reports received by telegraph to-day by the Burlington Railroad officials indicate an abundant crop of all grain in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, and Illinois, due especially to the heavy general rains of last week.

Duluth and Iron Range.

DULUTH, Minn., June 10.—The following officers were to-day elected at the annual meeting of the Duluth and Iron Range Railroad. President—J. L. Greatsinger, Duluth; Vice-Presidents—C. W. Hilliard, New-York, and Joseph Sellwood, Duluth; Secretary and Treasurer—C. W. Hilliard, New York; Assistant Secretary Treasurer—A. J. Patterson, New York; Chairman Executive Board—H. H. Porter, Chicago; Directors—L. H. Porter, Marshall Field, G. C. Morse, all of Chicago; Henry Selbert, Brooklyn; D. O. Mills, H. M. Flagler, H. B. Bishop, R. P. Flower, of New York; P. H. Kelly, St. Paul; Benjamin Brewster, Philadelphia, and D. H. Bacon, of Tower, Minn.

Susquehanna and Western.

A conference of the Directors of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad was held yesterday, and it was determined that there should be no receivership. The payments due on July 1 will be forthcoming. Simon Borg will probably retire as President.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The Long Island and New-England Steamboat Company was incorporated in Albany yesterday to carry on a transportation business on Long Island Sound, New-York Harbor, Atlantic Ocean, Narragansett and Boston Bays. The capital is $50,000, and the directors are J. H. Terry of Southold, G. C. Adams, William H. Beckwith of Greenport, G. L. Edwards of Orient, Samuel Griffin of Riverhead, and others.

—A certificate of an increase of the capital stock of the Niagara Falls and Lewiston railroad company, from $1,000,000 to $1,400,000, was filed with the Secretary of State in Albany yesterday. The whole amount of the debts and liabilities of the company is $00,000.

—The earnings of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad for the first week in June were $536,365; for the corresponding week of last year, $504,876; decrease, $40,511.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S SECOND TRIAL BEGUN

He Looks Younger than on His Last Trial, Having Removed His Beard.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The second trial of Capt. Henry W. Howgate began in the Criminal Court to-day, Judge McComas presiding. The indictment which he is called upon now to answer charges him with forgery and embezzlement in connection with his services as disbursing officer of the Weather Bureau some sixteen years ago. District Attorney Birney opened for the Government. Mr. Worthington followed Mr. Birney in behalf of Howgate. The prosecution began the introduction of testimony at the afternoon session.

Mr. Howgate was dressed in a neat black suit, and seemed bright and cheerful, conversing most of the time with his daughter and others seated near him. He looked somewhat younger than at his last trial, having shaved off the close-cropped gray beard he wore at that time.

Port Wine.

Port wine holds a unique position. On the one hand, doctors prescribe it largely on account of its tonic virtues; on the other, they condemn it on account of the gouty maladies which they suppose it to promote. Of late years there has been a strong revival of the taste for it, although at one time it threatened to share the fate of sherry. Like sherry, it contains a good deal besides the actual juice of the grape, but the coloring matter employed is not of a noxious character, and there are some four or five shippers whose names are a guarantee for the substantial purity of their wines.—Blackwood's Magazine.

TO AID CORDAGE'S BUSINESS

Receivers Get Permission from the Supreme Court to Borrow Not More Than $200,000.

Judge Ingraham of the Supreme Court has granted permission to John I. Waterbury and William E. Strong, the receivers of the United States Cordage Company, to continue the business of the company and to borrow not more than $200,000 and give their notes as receivers therefor, payable not more than sixty days after date, for use in the purchase of raw material and other expenses of carrying on the business.

The repayment of the loans are to be secured by pledging any personal property of the company and by selling or assigning any accounts receivable representing the proceeds of the sale of goods manufactured by the company.

The receivers say that the raw material, manufactured goods, and accounts, which were hypothecated by the company prior to the appointment of the receivers, as collateral to loans made to it, were between $500,000 and $600,000 in excess of the loans, and they expect to sell manufactured product of between $400,000 and $500,000 during the present month, provided they can obtain the loans for the purchase of raw material. The sales of the company during the month of May amounted to $420,000, most of which was assigned to secure loans. The expenses of running the mills will aggregate $150,000. The receivers find a large amount of orders on hand, but no working capital with which to carry on the business. They expect to get loans from several bankers.

A report reached Wall Street yesterday that Boston bondholders intended to unite for protection and to solicit the co-operation of New-York bondholders. Receiver Waterbury said that the report was true he would not expect action from this quarter hostile to the receivers, because the receivership had been prompted by New-York bankers who hold $2,500,000 of the total issue of $7,500,000 of bonds.

President Sturgis had a conference yesterday with large security holders, with the view of harmony of action on the receivers' plan. He said that if arrangements were concluded a statement regarding them might be made by him within a day or two.

Pugilist's Manager Arrested for Murder

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Patrick Parker, Chief of Detectives of Providence, R. I., left Washington this morning for Providence, having in custody Martin Dalton, who is charged with the murder of Antony Haswell, a wealthy real estate man, in Providence, on the night of July 19, 1892. Dalton has eluded the detectives for three years, and was finally arrested in Atlanta, Ga., where, under the name of Smith, he was manager for "Ed" Smith, the pugilist.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—David Leventritt yesterday filed a lis pendens in the County Clerk's office to reach certain real estate and have it declared the property of J. Lichtenstein & Sons, dry goods dealers, formerly at 64 West Twenty-third Street. The real estate includes 645 Madison Avenue, 147 Wooster Street, and property in Eighteenth Street near Madison Avenue; Ninth Avenue, near Two Hundred and Eleventh Street; Two Hundred and Tenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, and One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, near Wadsworth Avenue. The suit is brought in behalf of the following creditors: Remy, Schmidt & Pleissner, F. Herzig & Co., Kohn & Baer, Burton Bros., Waentig, Solinger & Co., Kaufmann & Myer, M. Gardner & Co., Ballin & Bernheimer, and Hardt & Lindgens.

—Samuel Palmer, who did business in groceries and wines at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, under the style of Albro & Brothers, made an assignment yesterday to George E. Powell, giving a preference for $544 to Rosskam, Gerstley & Co. of Philadelphia. Mr. Gottgetrew, his attorney, estimated the liabilities of the failing firm at $10,000, but could not say how much the assets are. Mr. Gottgetrew thinks a favorable settlement can be made with creditors, and the business resumed.

—Justice Barrett of the Supreme Court appointed Samuel W. Milbank receiver yesterday for the New-York Fur Cutting Company of 79 Mercer Street, whose factory was at Meeker and Kingsland Avenues, Brooklyn, on the application of Joshua Samuel Piza, the President, in a suit which he brought against the company and others.

—Adrian T. Kiernan has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Martin Manning of 326 West Fifty-ninth Street, on the application of Fannie Manning. It was learned that there is $653 in the Greenwich Savings Bank belonging to Mr. Manning.

—Henry Hoelljes has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Raymond M. Grant, dealer in paints at 223 West One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, on the application of the F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds Company.

—Robert B. Herron, fruit broker at 76 Park Place, made an assignment yesterday to Asa A. Alling, without preference. Mr. Herron has an office in the New-York Fruit Exchange Building, but it was closed yesterday.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the stock of Lee Held, dealer in men's furnishing goods at 1,458 Third Avenue, and the stock of Mrs. Emma Berkowitz, dealer in men's furnishing goods, at 1,209 Broadway.

—Deficiency judgment for $11,015 was docketed yesterday against Leonard Forbes Beckwith and Henry De Forest Weeks, as committee in lunacy for Mr. Beckwith, in favor of Isaac Untermayer.

—An order was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday from Judge Guernsey of Poughkeepsie appointing Willett E. Hoysradt receiver for the property of James F. and Clara Jane Cole.

—Samuel Effrig, Treasurer of Landsdale, Penn., as dealer in coal and lumber, has failed. Liabilities, $22,000; assets, unknown.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

THE MYER FINN PROPERTY AT MOUNT HOPE SOLD.

It Brings More than $70,000 at Auction —The Big Ward Sale Set Down for To-day.

The great feature in the auction room at 111 Broadway yesterday was the sale by Mr. James L. Wells of seventy-one lots, owned by the estate of Myer Finn, situated on or near Burnside Avenue, near One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Street. The property is on what is known as Mount Hope, just northwest of the railway station at Tremont. Several hundred persons were in attendance at the sale, including a number of ladies, and the bidding was fairly well kept up. Every lot was sold, the total realized being $70,810, or an average of $997.32 per lot. The prices obtained were regarded as fair, the lower ones being given for lots with abundant rock on them.

The first lot offered, at the northwest corner of Burnside and Anthony Avenues, 25.54 by 118.21 by 25 by 110.40, brought the highest price of any. It was bought by M. Nathan at $3,200. Two lots adjoining, on Burnside Avenue, from 110.40 to 93.69 feet deep, were bought by him at $1,800 each. The lot adjoining, on Burnside Avenue, 25.35 by 93.69 by 25 by 85.52, went to Mary Sesman at $1,475.

Lots, each 25 by 100, on the west side of Anthony Avenue, beginning 118.21 feet north of Burnside Avenue, sold thus: Four at $1,100 each, M. Nathan; two to A. Lavelle at $1,075 each, and one to William C. Pergen at $1,025. An irregular lot adjoining this last one, 41.21 by 100 by 19.22 by 104.44, was sold to Thomas W. Dunn at $1,200.

The northeast corner of Anthony and Burnside Avenues, 25.66 by 100 by 25 by 105.79, went to F. Schaeffler at $2,500. He bought, at $1,700, the adjoining lot on Burnside Avenue, 25.66 by 105.79 by 25 by 111.58. The adjoining lot, on the avenue, 13.18 by 111.58 by irregular, went to W. C. Littlewood at $1,200.

Lots on the east side of Anthony Avenue, beginning 100 feet north of Burnside Avenue, each 25 feet front by from 114.91 to 159.52 deep, respectively, went as follows: Two to James L. Barrows at $1,200 each, one to S. M. Prowler at $1,100, two to Mrs. John D. Boyer at $1,100 each, four to John Aldersley at $1,075 each, and one to J. E. Burns at $1,050. An irregular lot adjoining this last one, 17.30 by 111.02 by 51.82 by 114.91, sold for $800 to M. Bertucci.

Lots on the west side of Ryer Avenue, beginning 195.10 feet north of Burnside Avenue, sold thus: Two, each 25 by from 267.66 to 285.76 deep, to J. Clarence Davies, at $1,500 and $1,425 respectively; one, 25 by 267.66 by 57.80 by about 252.88, A. G. Colburn, at $1,325. Other lots adjoining to the north, each 25 by from 119.29 to 168.36, sold thus: One, A. G. Colburn, $900; one, John Quinn, $800; two, $785 each, Frank A. Talvey; two, $775 each, William Hoffman; two, $660 each, George E. Schmidt; two, $700 each, W. J. Scully; one, $700, J. F. Donnelly. The latter also secured, at $600, the lot adjoining, 20.79 by 114.77 by 26.42 by 119.29.

Lots opposite, on the east side of Ryer Avenue, 25 feet front by from 97.90 to 100.82 deep each, went as follows: One, George E. Schmidt, $505; two, $480 each, Edward F. Howe; two, $415 each, J. H. Cassidy; two, $435 each, J. D. Taylor; two, $440 each, J. Clarence Davies; two, $470 each; Mrs. W. J. Clarke, and four, $575 each, Jacob Schafer.

Lots of similar size in the rear, on the west side of Valentine Avenue, sold thus: Two, $1,000 each, Andrew Gray; two, $925 each, James Edwards; two, $910 each, James Edwards; four, $910 each, E. Sass; two, $900 each, J. Clarence Davies; two, $885 each, James Higgins; one, $930, John Lynch.

Mr. Wells also sold, under foreclosure, to J. Stillman, at $32,800, the northwest corner of Ninth Avenue and Forty-fourth Street, 20.1 by 80 by irregular, with four and two story brick tenements, with stores.

Messrs. Smyth & Ryan sold, under foreclosure, at $14,014.13 and $14,362.83 respectively, to the plaintiffs, the Bradley & Currier Manufacturing Company, the two four-story brick tenements, with stores, 446 and 448 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, south side, 143.8 feet west of Pleasant Avenue, respectively 24.8 and 24.10 by 100.10.

Mr. J. Clarence Davies has sold for Nicholas Eckert six lots, 150 by 87.6, on the east side of Jackson Avenue, 90 feet south of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to Frederick A. Strang, for $7,200; also, for George E. Schmidt, one lot on the east side of Union Avenue, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, 25 by 95, to Elmira M. Dickerson for $1,300.

The principal sale at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway will be that of the Ward estate, by Messrs. D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co. The property lies between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, the King's Bridge Road and the Hudson River. It will be sold in lots and plots, without reserve, in partition proceedings. There ought to be bargains for shrewd and careful investors at this sale, which is the largest in the neighborhood in years.

The full list of to-day's sales at auction, to be held at 111 Broadway, is as follows:

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., partition sale, Abrahams Van Santvoord, referee, the Ward estate property, extending from King's Bridge Road to the Hudson River, between One Hundred and Sixty-ninth and One Hundred and Seventy-second Streets, containing 220 lots and several plots; also 122 to 128 Manhattan Street, and 2,090, 2,092, 2,096, and 2,098 Boulevard, five-story brick flats, with stores, together 120.11½ by 137.6 by 56.11½ by 96.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, Henry M. Alexander, Jr., referee, 136 West Sixty-fourth Street, south side, 360 feet west of Columbus Avenue, 20 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $5,170; on prior mortgage, $18,000.

By William Kennelly, executor's sale, 20 East Forty-third Street, south side, 95 feet west of Madison Avenue, 22 by 100, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, G. S. Hubbard, referee, 253 East Seventy-fifth Street, north side, 204.6 feet west of Second Avenue, 25.6 by 102.2, four-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,820.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sales two actions, John H. Judge, referee, 49 and 57 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 393 and 357 feet east of Central Park West, each 18 by 100.5, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, on each, $24,150.

By Bryan L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Stephen Phillips, referee, 341 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, north side, 100 feet west of First Avenue, 24.6 by 100, three-story brick tenement. Due on judgment, $9,990.

By Hall J. How & Co., foreclosure sale, Hugh R. Garden, referee, 75 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street, north side, 451.8 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 16.8 by 99.11, three-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $900.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, south side, 80 feet east of Eighth Avenue, two-story brick office building, by Louis M. Bailey of 113 St. John's Place, Brooklyn; cost, $20,000.

No. 181 Avenue C, by William Schramm, alterations to four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $500.

No. 32 Chambers Street, by City of New-York, alterations to —story brick offices and courtrooms; cost not given.

No. 296 Seventh Avenue, by Rudolph Lagas, alterations to a four-story brick store and tenement; cost, $2,000.

No. 715 East One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street, by Elizabeth Fritz, alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $300.

No. 1,040 Second Avenue, by F. Neumann, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and tenement; cost, $2,500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

At auction in Brooklyn yesterday, Mr. Jacob Cole sold to G. H. Burwin, at $4,075, the two-story brownstone dwelling 651 Degraw Street, near Fourth Avenue; to William Carroll, at $4,000, the three-story brick dwelling 341 Tenth Street, 16.8 by 100; to Elbert Wiswell, at $8,400, the four-story brownstone dwelling 582 Henry Street, 20 by 100, and to Nelson Hamblin, at $7,600, the lot, 50 by 109, on the south side of Lenox Road, about 130.4 feet east of Flatbush Avenue.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Bay Ridge Avenue, 293 feet east of Second Avenue, two-story brick engine house, 30 by 73, $12,932; City of Brooklyn, owner.

Fifth Avenue, south side, 150 feet west of Ninety-second Street, similar building.

Kosciusko Street, south side, 223.9 feet east of Broadway, two three-story frame flats, six families, 25 by 65 each, $4,000 each; Henry Roth, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Monday, June 10.

GREENWICH ST, 358; Fanny P. Robertson and others to Denison P. Chesebro $20,000
PARK ROW, 2, 11, and 13; Walton Storm and wife to Sarah M. Orvis, as executrix 6,000
CROSBY ST, 115 and 117, also 84 and 84½ Marion St; David W. Dazian and wife to William H. Flitner 55,000
WEST 47TH ST, 166; Jane E. Martin to Augusta Joachim 1
3D AV, w s, 25 ft n of 13th St, 25x100; Frederick Otterstedt and wife to John Otterstedt 22,000
BOWERY, 134; James Cruikshank and another, as executors of John F. Delaplaine, to Julia M. Schieffelin and another 8,000
BROOME ST, s s, 50 ft w of Mangin St, 25x75; Peter F. Kane and wife to Elizabeth Downs 1,500
11TH ST, 34 West; Mary F. Niebuhr and others to William E. Verplanck. 19,000
3D ST, s s, 470 ft w of 8th Av, 20x98.9; Z. Swift Webb and wife to Wilhartth A. Robinson 13,200
AVENUE B, e s, 42 ft n of 16th St, 20x93; Joe A. Whitley to Conrad R. Schmidt 13,750
22D ST, 24 West; Louis Sachs and wife to Caroline A. McCready and another, trustees, &c. 58,500
19TH ST, s s, 510 ft w of 5th Av, 25x92; Rodolfo Barthold, trustee of E. A. Maden, (deceased,) to Gibson Putzel 60,000
SAME PROPERTY; Charles Maden, as executor, &c., of same, to same. 60,000
46TH ST, n s, 314 ft w of 7th Av, 16.8x100.5; Henry P. Mender and another, executors of Miriam, to Edward V. Thornall 14,000
89TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 75x100.8; Elizabeth J. Wellwood and husband to William Forbes 1
80TH ST, 315 West; George W. Levy to Lucien H. Niles 100
45TH ST, s s, 400 ft w of 6th Av, 16.8x100.5; Herbert L. Luques, referee, to Benjamin J. Hays. 16,300
51ST ST, 272 West; Edward Kilpatrick and wife to James G. Feaney. 10,000
80TH ST, 313 West; George W. Levy to Edward J. O'Brien 10
AMSTERDAM AV, 347; Frank Tilford and wife to Ann Stoddart. 1
AMSTERDAM AV, 344; Charles D. Folsom to Frank Tilford 1
AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 51.1 ft n of 70th St, 25.6x90; Neilson Burgess and wife to Charles D. Folsom. 1
85TH ST, 431 East; Jacob Mentz to Frank Hertel and wife 1
78TH ST, s s, 175 ft w of 3d Av, 25x102.2; Max Danziger and wife to Caroline Baumert 31,000
41ST ST, n s, 100 ft e of 3d Av, 20x100.5; Peter Meyer to Elizabeth Meyer 1
LEXINGTON AV, e s, 60.5 ft s of 54th St; Eli Baldwin and others, executors of Lemuel H. Baldwin, to Georgiana Cowles 1
85TH ST, 146 to 150 East; Mary A. C. Riley and another to the New-York Turn Verein of New-York. 56,000
85TH ST, 152 East; Barbara Nauert and husband to same 14,000
121ST ST, n s, 185 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.11; Edward Tauskey and wife to Frederick H. Wright 55,000
102D ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Mary E. Brady to Max C. Baum 12,000
1ST AV, 2,038; Max C. Baum and wife to Mary E. Brady 23,000
1818T ST, 14 East; Emilia Suydam to William Forbes and wife. 10,000
109TH ST, n s, 75 ft w of Madison Av, 50x100.11; Richard W. Hawkes to Henry Hawkes 18,700
112TH ST, 106 East; Flora Pohalski to Samuel Frankfort 1
109TH ST, 26 East; Christian F. Schane and wife to Samuel H. Gainsborg 35,000
98TH ST, 21 West; Jacob Jung and Jacob Mohr and wives to Samuel Wertheim 10
MORNINGSIDE AV, s e corner of 117th St, 100x100.1; Marx and Mose Ottinger and wives to Felix Krupp 1
MANHATTAN AV, 440; Marie Schussler to Sarah Adler. 27,000
118TH ST, 112 West; Anne McReynolds, executrix of Anthony McReynolds, to Mary F. A. Katte. 14,000
SAME PROPERTY; Annie and Mary and William McReynolds to Mary F. A. Katte 1
UNION AV, 701, Herman Schmuck and wife to Miriam Birkenfeld. 1
FOREST AV, 879; Gottlob Hauser and wife to James T. Barry, ex. property, &c. 1
SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, s e corner 136th St, 28.10x85.2x25x70.10; Alfred B. Hall, Jr., referee, to Thomas S. Ormiston 4,000
PROSPECT AV, 709; Frederick McCauley and wife to Elma Sutor. 8,000
LOT 37, s ½, map of Claremont, Twenty-fourth Ward; John J Leddy, Jr., and wife to James H. Leddy. 1
183D ST, s e corner of Creston Av, 250 ft to Ryer Av x100x125x100x125x200; William Livingston to L. Helen Livingston 1
AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 21.9 ft s of 153d St, 19.8x100; Louis Stix and wife to Frances S. Mann. 10
124TH ST, n s, 350.1 ft w of Lenox Av, 20.8x100.11; Sarah A. Clark to George Ehret. 22,500
124TH ST, n s, 300.1 ft w of Lenox Av, 25x100.11; Dora Klaber to same 25,000
6TH AVE., n w cor 118th St, 125x125; Leonard Appleby and wife to William Tilden 28,400
133D ST, s s, 183.1 ft e 7th Av, 17.8x99.11; Lydia Dease to Charlotte Dease 1
146TH ST, s s, 260 ft e Amsterdam Av, 40x99.11; Louis Hannemann, referee, to William and Andrew Gamble. 26,100
MANHATTAN AV, 440; Sarah Adler to Eugene Kahn and wife 27,500
BRIGGS AV, e corner Travers St, 128.7x100x25x50x90.3x51.7; August F. Lausen to Sophie E. Lausen 1
HULL AV, s e corner Suburban St, 94x76.6x110x51; Jacob A. Cantor, referee, to Mary E. Smith 8,000
SIDNEY ST, s e corner Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 180x200; Florence A. Bartlett to Henry Steers 1
MOSHOLU AV, n s, 147.3 ft w Stone Monument in said avenue, lots 43 and 44, map lands of T. and W. Thorn & Co., 24th Ward; Michael Farrell and wife to Ferdinand Greenbaum 700
PROPOSED ROAD, n s, lot 5, same map; Amelia Greenebaum to Elizabeth Farrell 400

Recorded Leases.

GROGAN, Mary A., to David Barry; corner store, &c., 1,945 3d ave, 9½ months $1,260
ARNOUX, Clementine W., to Conrad Amann; s s of 20th St, 230 ft w of 2d Av, 20x irregular, 11 10-12 years 408
HALL, Elizabeth J., to Martin Sturcke; store, &c., 220 West 16th St, 5 years. 600
FRIEDMAN, Henry, to Bernhard Klein; store floor, 273 East Houston St, 3 years. 480
BLAUT, Sophie, to Leo Friedmann; basement, store, &c., 1,507 2d Av, 3 2-12 years. 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

ALLCOT, Helen J., to F. S. McKenzie, as administrator; e s of Waterloo Place, 175 ft s of 176th St, 4 years $2,500
BIRKENFELD, Mariam, to Herman Schmuck; w s of Union Av, 343 ft n of Kelly St, 3 years 2,150
BECKETT, Estelle J., and another to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 88th St, 121 ft w of West End Av, installments 22,000
BANCKER, James A., as the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 42 Hudson St, 3 years 3,500
BAUMERT, Caroline, to Max Danziger; s s of 78th St, 173 ft w of 3d Av, 3 installments 3,700
CIRRITO, Joseph, and wife to M. P. Fransioli; s s of 65th St, 175 ft e of Columbus Av, 1 year. 2,200
CHESEBRO, Denison P., to Fanny P. Robertson and another; 358 Greenwich St, 2 years 15,000
DECKER, Paul G., and wife to Charles A. Runk, as trustee; e s of 3d Av, 149.7 ft n of 161st St, 3 years 14,000
DOWNS, Elizabeth, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 23 Broome St, 1 year 1,000
DYSON, Ellen, and another to Susan L. Vivian and another, executors; s s of 52d St, 250 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 12,000
FITZGERALD, William J., and wife to John A. Tiemann and another; s s of 151st St, 150 ft w of Morris Av, 1 year 4,500
FREANEY, James G., to Edward Kilpatrick; 272 West 51st St, 5 years 7,500
FOLSOM, Charles D., to United States Trust Company of New-York; w s of Amsterdam Av, 51.1 ft n of 70th St, 5 years 14,000
FRANKFORT, Samuel, to Flora Pohalski; 106 East 112th St, 2 years.
FORBES, William, and another, executors of Frederick Schuch; s s of 90th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 13,000
GUIDING STAR LODGE, No. 565, F. and A. M., to William A. Hard; n s of Tremont Av, 146.5 ft e of Railroad Av, 5 years 3,000
GAMBLE, William, and others to William Moir; s s of 146th St, 260 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years.... 20,000
GABRYELEWICZ, Julia, and another to Henry Wolfe; 291 Henry St, 3 years 12,500
HAUSER, Gottlob, and wife to Caroline Ott and another, administrators; w s of Concord Av, 91 ft n of Cliff St, 1 year 2,500
SAME to James T. Barry; s s of 135th St, 424.10 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years. 2,875
SAME to same; s s of 135th St, 400.3 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 3 years..... 2,875
HARRIS, Simon, and wife to Samuel Firuski, and another; n s of Grand St, 75 ft w of Suffolk St, installments 17,000
HOFFSTADT, Isidor, to Jacob Hirsh; n s of 16th St, 191.10 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year. 18,000
HAYS, Benjamin J., to G. F. Hays and another and Abraham Bernheimer; s s of 45th St, 400 ft w of 6th Av, (two mortgages,) 1 and 3 years 13,800
HEPENSTAL, Mary, to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s e corner of Madison Av and 113th St, 1 year. 25,000
JUDSON, Edward, and another to J. B. Smith; 45 Crosby St, 1 year.. 40,000
KURZHALS, Caroline, to Frederick Burdusch; plot 102.2 ft s e of Mapes Av, adjoining a line distant 560 ft n e of Tremont Av, 5 years. 1,000
KATTE, Mary F. A., to Annie McReynolds, as executrix; 112 West 118th St, 2 years 2,500
KRUPP, Felix, and wife to Marx Ottinger and another; Morningside Av East, s e corner of 117th St, 1 year.. 46,500
KRUPP, Felix, and wife to same; same property, 1 year. 54,000
KEENAN, Matthew C., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; n s of 106th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year. 76,000
KILPATRICK, Edward, and wife to Riverside Bank; e s of Amsterdam Av, 21.3 ft n of 89th St, note. 25,000
LAWSON, Jacob, to F. M. Jencks; s s of 94th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard, demand. 92,000
LAWSON, Manning F., and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 131 Christopher St and 501 Hudson St, 1 year 5,000
MURPHY, Dennis, to William H. Payne; s s of 143d St, 431.6 ft e of Alexander Av, 3 years. 12,000
NATHAN, Marcus, and wife to L. Bayard Smith and others, trustees; e s of Prospect Av, 344.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 3 years, (two mortgages) 7,000
OTTARSTEDT, John, and wife to German Savings Bank; w s of 3d Av, 25 ft n of 13th St, 1 year. 22,000
PRINCE, Lillie F., to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 151 West 49th St, 5 years. 5,000
RUBSAM, Charles C., and others to C. T. Dotter; e s of Willis Av, 103 ft n of 148th St, 5 years. 8,500
RUGGLES, James F., and wife to John C. and Charlotte Vanden Heuvel; n s of 185th St, 108.10 ft w of 3d Av, (four mortgages,) 5 years.. 6,500
RICHARD, Oscar L., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; s s of 72d St, 24 ft w of Park Av, 5 years. 30,000
SCHREINER, Joseph J., and others to Frederick Schuch; s s of 90th St, 125 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 13,000
REISS, Louis, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 985 Lexington Av, 3 years 25,000
ROSENSTIEL, Benjamin, and wife to the Dry Dock Savings Institution; s s of 14th St, 428 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 12,000
ROBERTS, John M., and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 256 West 132d St, 5 years.... 5,000
SUTOR, Elma, to Frederick McCarthy; s s of Prospect Av, 25 ft n of Dawson St, installments 2,500
SCHNEIDER, Herman B., to the Co-operative Building Bank; n e corner of Union Avenue and Home Av, installments. 7,000
STEERS, Henry, to Florence Bartlett; Sidney St, s s of Spuyten Duyvil Parkway, 2 years 7,000
SMITH, Edward R., and wife to Harris Mandelbaum and another; n s of 18th St, 325 ft e of 9th Av, demand 12,000
STODDART, Ann, to Louis H. Rolston; e s of Amsterdam Av, 77.2 ft n of 76th St, 1 year. 1,000
SOMMERLOTTE, Paul, and wife to Cyrus Hitchcock and another; n s of 109th St, 180 ft w of 2d Av, 4 years 4,000
SCHER, Theodore A., and wife to M. J. O'Connor; s w corner of West End Av and 97th St, demand..... 2,500
THORNE, Mary A., to Helen Sartorius; 147 West 85th St, 1 year .. $4,000
THORNALL, Edward V., to executors of Miriam David; n s of 46th St, 374 ft w of 8th Av, 2 years 2,000
TURN VEREIN CITY OF NEW-YORK to Barbara Nanert; 152 East 85th St, 2 years 10,000
VER PLANCK, William J., to James De Ver Planck; 34 West 111th St, 3 years 12,000
WERTHEIM, Samuel, to Jacob Jung and another; n s of 98th St, 275 ft w of Central Park West, 3 years.. 1,000
WRIGHT, Edward A., and another to A. B. Wright; n s of 71st St, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 1 year 6,000
YULE, John, and wife to Matilda Rich; n s of 102d St, 200 ft w of Central Park West, (3 mortgages,) 3 years 54,000

Assignment of Mortgages.

DECKER, Paul G., to Charles A. Runk $2,950
DORSETT, R. C., to Thomas S. Ormiston 1
KINGSLAND, Cornelius F., trustee, to William A. Hard 6,000
GOLDMAN, Julius C., to Harry Kraft 3,000
JENCKS, Francis M., to Franklin Trust Company. 92,000
MEAKIM, Ellen V., to M. J. Muiqueen 2,031
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Bella Moses 18,017
MOSS, Frank, and another, executors, to H. P. Bissinger. 7,025
ORMISTON, Thomas S., to Nanette Hartfield 825
POPE, Charles H., to L. B. Lilliendahl 5,000
PARKS, Gorham, as Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to JamesA. Roberts, as Controller 1
SLOANE, Charles W., individually and as executor, to Elise M. Cline and another 6,900
SCHOLER, Gustav, administrator, to Robert L. Scholer and another 7,000
TREVANUS, Johanna S., to Elizabeth Van Houten 1
WADSWORTH, Cornelius, to C. S. Wadsworth 15,000

Lis Pendens.

5TH AV and 114th St, n e corner; Gordon Norrie, trustee, against Andrew J. Clark, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
NEW ST, s s, 214.5 ft w of 10th Av, 25 feet front; New St, s s, 264.5 ft w of 10th Av, 25 feet front; Warren G. Brown, executor, against Bridget Meahan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
75TH ST, 321 East; Mary Morgan against Josie I. Donnelly and others, (action to cancel deed.)
WOOSTER ST, 147; Madison Av, 645; David W. Shoyer against Abraham Lichtenstein, (action to recover amount.)
4TH ST, s s, 280.7 ft e of Avenue B, 249 feet front; John S. Kraft against Caroline Soulier and others, (partition.)
BRISTOW ST, e s, 175 ft n of Jennings St, 80 feet front; David R. Jones against Thomas Morris and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
PROSPECT AV, s e s, 718.6 ft n e of Tremont Av, 66.1 fe

LINE OF DEFENSE MARKED

A Tablet Unveiled in Brooklyn by Sons of American Revolution.

PATRIOTIC SOCIETIES REPRESENTED

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs the Orator of the Day — Ceremonies Were Brief but Impressive.

There was a distinguished gathering of the Sons of the Revolution, as well as representatives from many other patriotic organizations, yesterday at the corner of Fulton and Nevins Streets, Brooklyn, where the Long Island Association of the Sons of the American Revolution erected a tablet commemorating the line of defense at the battle of Long Island, in 1776.

The occasion was a gala one for the citizens of that section of the city, and the children were attracted by the display of patriotic emblems and the stirring notes of the old Continental Drum Corps.

At the corner of Smith, Gray & Co.'s building, where the tablet was placed, had been erected a speakers' stand, decorated with flags and bunting, the veiled tablet itself being the cynosure of a large crowd of observers. The members of the association, with the invited guests, assembled in the Brooklyn Warehouse and Storage Company's building, in Schermerhorn Street, where they prepared to march to the site of the tablet.

The representation of patriotic societies collected in the reception hall of the building was a varied one. There were members of the Society of the War of 1812, the Aztec Club, Society of the Cincinnati, the Mayflower Descendants, Old Colonial Club, Loyal Legion, and Legion of the Medal of Honor.

The master of ceremonies was John B. Holland. The procession was headed by the drum corps, four of whose members carried, respectively, a Colonial, American, and French flag, and the banner of the Sons of the Revolution.

The ceremonies at the tablet were brief. Jesse C. Woodhull, in a few remarks, introduced the speaker of the occasion, the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs of the Church of the Pilgrims. Mr. Woodhull's two young daughters then unveiled the tablet. Dr. Storrs, whose remarks could be heard but a few feet away, on account of the clanging of the trolley cars, said in part:

"I am rather sorry that I did not participate in the battle of Long Island. Then I would not have been called on to speak at this occasion. The surroundings to-day are so vastly different from those of the 28th of August, 1776, when the American Army retreated behind their intrenchments at this spot, that it is difficult to associate them with the battle of 120 years ago. The men then had their death-dealing muskets and blunderbuses, but we have our trolley cars.

"It is because of this great contrast, however, that the significance of the past becomes the more marked, for it was upon the heroism and valor of our ancestors that the present prosperity of the Nation was erected, and we believe that this tablet erected here, where 7,000 American citizens, and untrained soldiers and undisciplined, forced back 21,000 English regulars, will stimulate the American youth with a spirit of loyalty, devotion, and self-sacrifice, as God grant that it may, and help to make us all faithful to our country and to the memory of our fathers.

"The line of intrenchments which the tablet marks was erected prior to the battle of Long Island. It enabled Washington, after that disaster, to retreat successfully with the American Army across the East River to New-York. The line extended from the Wallabout Creek to Fort Putnam, (now Fort Greene,) thence to the headwaters of the Gowanus Creek, near the present junction of Nevins and Baltic Streets, crossing the Brooklyn and Jamaica Highway, near the corner of Fulton Street and Flatbush Avenue.

"At the conclusion of the ceremonies, the members and guests returned to the warehouse building, where a collation was served.

"Among those present were:

Judge Gedney, Horatio C. King, William Ward Childs, James Poston, James H. Morgan, Raymond N. Hyde, Frank Erwin Bosworth, Samuel K. Adkins, Frederick T. Aldridge, Frank Bailey, Aaron Benedict, Augustine Banks, Eugene Bissell, Graham F. Blandy, Morton D. Bogue, Henry Bowers, Robert L. Brackett, Herbert L. Bridgman, Dr. William B. Brinsmade, Major Paul R. Brown, United States Army; James O. Carpenter, William M. Clute, George H. Coutts, William L. Cowan, John P. H. De Wint, Norman S. Dike, T. Wain-Morgan Draper, David B. Duncan, Horace C. Du Val, William P. Eddy, Charles M. Fairbanks, George S. Floyd-Jones, Edward S. Fuller, Asa B. Gardner, LL. D., George N. Gardiner, Frederick A. Guild, Frederick E. Haight, Henry A. Halsey, Louis M. Halsey, Arthur M. Harb, Walter T. Hatch, John L. Hill, William B. Hill, Alfred Hodges, John E. Houghton, Percy D. Hurlburt, Ernest H. Jackson, Albert G. Jennings, William H. Loomis, Erskine H. Lott, John G. Marshall, William A. Mitchell, Thomas M. Morgan, Henry M. Morton, William W. Owens, Jr., Albert R. Parsons, Jacob C. Parsons, Herbert L. Patteson, Andrew Peters, Henry E. Pickford, Isaac W. Pickford, Bwarts L. Prentiss, Dr. Henry R. Reed, Frank Reynolds, William A. Robbins, Edward Robbins, Thomas F. Rowland, Jr., Francis Skillman, Eben Stoner, Henry G. Story, W. Irving Taylor, Wyllys Terry, William B. Thompson, Robert Thorne, Harry P. Towle, James Van Dyke, Robert Van Iderstine, William B. Wade, Richard H. Walker, Edwin C. Ward, W. L. Wellington, Henry A. Wilson, Richard A. Wilson, Jeffrey A. Wisner, Henry K. Sheldon, Jr., Lewis Witt C. Weld, Jr., Joseph J. Admiral, Hugh Boyd, L. S. Burnham, W. H. Brearley, Walter Chandler, Frederick Clarkson, J. M. Conklin, W. Mayer Doublick, Guy Du Val, John F. Frothingham, John L. Holland, Charles Smith Lyman, the Rev. T. B. Oliver, George W. Olney, H. E. Pratt, James M. Montgomery, Harry F. F. Randolph, Thomas E. W. Smith, W. H. Wallace, W. B. Wayne, C. T. White, A. W. Woodhull, C. F. Young, E. F. Aucaigne.

A picture and description of the tablet, which is of bronze, with medallion in relief, has already appeared in The New-York Times. The designer was J. E. Keely.

KILLED BY A RELIEF TRAIN WRECK

Railroad Men Lose Their Lives in Taking Aid to a Burning Town.

ROSEBY'S ROCK, West Va., June 10.—A special train which left Wheeling with a fire engine for Cameron last night, was derailed about two miles east of this place.

The cab caught fire. Engineer Duffy was found inside, in the midst of the flames. He was crushed in a shocking manner, and must have died almost instantly. Richard Donahue, Jr., of Wheeling was on a gondola car next to the tender, and when found was under the trucks, dead. Charles Litton of Moundsville was also on the gondola, and his breast was badly crushed.

All of the occupants of the caboose, eleven in number, were more or less seriously injured. Brakeman Clayton will probably die. Charles Litton of Moundsville, West Va.; W. M. Dean, conductor; John Short, a special officer, and Will S. Faris, city editor of The Wheeling Intelligencer, were among those most seriously hurt.

Contest Over a Highway.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 10.—Mayor Wanser was this morning informed that the Newark and New-York Railroad Company had built a fence across Randolph Avenue on both sides of the track, and so rendered the street impassable. Mayor Wanser called on the company for an explanation, and he is to have a consultation with them to-morrow.

The company says that it owns the property, its rights never having been condemned by legal proceedings. The street has just been graded and curbed, and sewer basins built, which adds to the indignation of the property owners.

The Street and Water Board, at its meeting to-day, instructed the law officers of the city to take prompt measures to protect the city's interests.

Cruelty to a Horse.

CLYDE, N. Y., June 10.—Dr. G. C. Childs has been pasturing a pet horse on D. C. Myers's farm, east of this village. David Lundigan on Thursday noticed that the horse had been standing near a fence without moving for several hours, and went to see what was the matter. He found that the shoes had been removed from the hind feet, the horse's left foreleg had been cut off, apparently with an axe, and a hemlock stick about eight inches in length had been driven in the animal's head, just back of the ears. The horse was shot.

SERVICES IN ST. ANTHONY'S HONOR

The Celebration Begun Yesterday with a Pontifical High Mass, at Which Archbishop Corrigan Was Present.

Services of the solemn celebration in honor of the seventh centenary of St. Anthony were held yesterday at St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church in Sullivan Street. Wonderful decorative effects were produced in the church with electric lights.

Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Bishop Wigger of Newark, N. J., assisted by the Rev. Charles Colton of St. Stephen's, assistant priest; the Rev. Daniel McCormick of St. Veronica's, deacon, and Father Reid, sub-deacon. The general master of ceremonies was the Rev. Henry T. Newey of St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Archbishop Corrigan, in full robes, sat on the throne. His assistants were the Rev. James H. McGean of St. Peter's and the Rev. Edward Kearney of old St. Patrick's.

The sermon was preached in both English and Italian by the Rev. Dr. Brann of St. Agnes's. The music was directed by Mme. L. Quesada, assisted by Miss Augusta Yendick, Miss Mary Louise Clary, Signor Pedro Arencibia, and Signor George Narberti.

A large statue of St. Anthony of Padua, placed over the entrance of the church, was blessed after mass by Archbishop Corrigan, the Rev. Father Anthanasius, rector of the church, assisting.

The devotions will continue until Thursday. There will be solemn high mass every day at 9 o'clock in the morning, and vespers and benediction every evening at 8 o'clock. The Very Rev. Joseph F. Mooney will celebrate mass to-day, and Wednesday Mgr. Farley will officiate.

The Apostolic Delegate, Archbishop Satolli, will celebrate solemn pontifical mass, with the Rev. Michael Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, as assistant priest. Archbishop Satolli in the evening will give benediction, and the closing sermon will be preached by the Very Rev. A. P. Higgins, Provincial of the Dominicans, in this city. The celebration will end with the singing of a grand Te Deum.

FAVOR THE AINSWORTH BILL

MINISTERS WANT THE TEMPERANCE EDUCATION MEASURE SIGNED.

What They Say in Answer to the Arguments of Mr. Skinner—The Governor Urged to Act.

Two meetings of clergymen were held in this city yesterday to impress upon Gov. Morton the desirability of signing the Ainsworth Temperance bill.

The Reformed, Presbyterian, and Congregational ministers of New-York City, with the Rev. D. Andrew Shiland as President, and the Rev. Dr. Theodore Douglas as Secretary, unanimously passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, (1) That the attempt to justify the effort to secure the defeat of the bill, now before the Governor, for strengthening amendments to the existing unsatisfactory temperance education law by gross misrepresentations of provisions of that bill will not satisfy the hundreds of thousands of Christian people of this State who ask for its enactment.

As this bill calls for no such excessive number of lessons as the critics aver whose responses to Charles R. Skinner's appeal for opposition he is publishing in the daily papers,

Resolved, (2) That our Secretary be instructed to secure the insertion in the daily papers of the following facts:

First—While this bill requires this study "taught" in all grades for the benefit of any who have not before mastered its requirements, it does not say that all pupils shall study it each year in all grades.

Second—The bill says: "All pupils must continue this study until they have passed satisfactorily the required primary, intermediate, or high school tests in the same, according to their respective grades." Not a lesson is required of any pupil in either of these three grades of school life after he has passed these "tests." If four lessons per week for ten weeks proves, as it doubtless will, a fair minimum of study for passing the tests, then pupils would have that number of lessons at only three points in their whole public-school course from the time they are able to read until they reach the second year of the high school in this city, which, by the requirements of this bill, is four-fifths physiology and general hygiene and one-fifth the laws of health concerning opium, beverage intoxicants, and other narcotics for the lower grades, and all physiology except twenty pages of the text books for the high schools. At twenty minutes a lesson, the small fraction of pupils who reach the high school would give only forty hours in all to this study, and those who leave school at the close of intermediate studies only twenty-six and two-thirds hours, and those who leave at the end of the primaries only thirteen and one-third hours. The importance of this study is self-evident, and, if it is to be taught at all, no intelligent person will claim that this is too much time to be given it.

We greatly deprecate Mr. Skinner's action in circulating these and other statements and insinuations against this bill. We consider it as unworthy of his high office as State Superintendent of Public Instruction and disrespectful to the people of this State, who have said by a unanimous vote through their representatives in Senate and Assembly that they want the amendments to secure the better enforcement of the law, which has been in our statute books for eleven years.

Resolved, (3) That our Secretary be requested to send to the Governor a copy of these resolutions, with our urgent request that he sign this bill.

The other meeting in favor of the Ainsworth Temperance Education bill was that of the Congregational Clerical Union, which passed a resolution instructing the Rev. Albert F. Newton, the Secretary of the Temperance Committee of the General Association of Congregational Churches of the State of New-York, to remove from the public mind certain misapprehensions as to the scope of the bill and doubts as to its true origin.

The Congregational Clerical Union also resolved earnestly to petition the Governor to give his approval to the Ainsworth bill.

In accordance with the first resolution, Mr. Newton prepared for publication a copy of the resolutions passed by the General Association of Congregational Churches, which met at Binghamton in May, 1894, in which the terms of the proposed bill were first outlined as follows:

"We instruct the Temperance Committee to petition the next Legislature, if in their judgment the conditions warrant the effort, for such strengthening amendments as may be necessary to secure the enforcement of the law requiring that instruction in physiology and hygiene, with special reference to the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks and other narcotics, are given all pupils in the public schools."

Mr. Newton said:

"The bill now awaiting the Governor's signature was presented by a committee chosen to carry out the recommendations made by the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist, and other denominations, as well as by the Congregationalists. Many allied nondenominational organizations also joined in the work.

"In view of Mr. Skinner's knowledge of the true origin of the bill, his criticism of it must fall to the ground."

Testing the New Cellulose.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—Test trials were made to-day at the Indian Head proving grounds to determine the relative value of the new cellulose, as compared with the product now in use by this Government. The new cellulose is made from the pith of cornstalks by a process invented by an American, and the old article is made of cocoa fibres. Cellulose, on account of its great compressibility and other characteristics, is used in war ships to prevent leaks through holes made below the waterline. The only tests conducted to-day were the lifting tests, the result being that the new cellulose proved slightly superior to the old article. On the result of the trials depends the kind of cellulose to be used by this Government in the future.

Three Tramps Crushed to Death.

EAST SYDNEY, Ohio, June 10.—A Big Four train broke in two nine miles west of here on a heavy grade early this morning, and came together with a crash, telescoping eight cars. Eight tramps were riding in one of the cars that were wrecked. Three of them were crushed to death. They were Ed Evans of Pittsburg, Steve Goddinger of nowhere, and an unknown man. George Brown of Latonia had his back broken, and was fatally injured. The other four escaped with slight injuries.

Illicit Distilling in New-Jersey.

SALEM, N. J., June 10.—Deputy Revenue Collector Casper on Saturday last raided the house of Samuel J. Lubrasky, a Russian farmer, in the woods, near Alliance. A complete plant for distilling rum from sugar and several jugs of rum were found. Lubrasky was arrested. Deputy Casper also found, in a deserted house near Vineland, evidence of a moonshine plant, but its operators, three strangers in the neighborhood, disappeared Wednesday last.

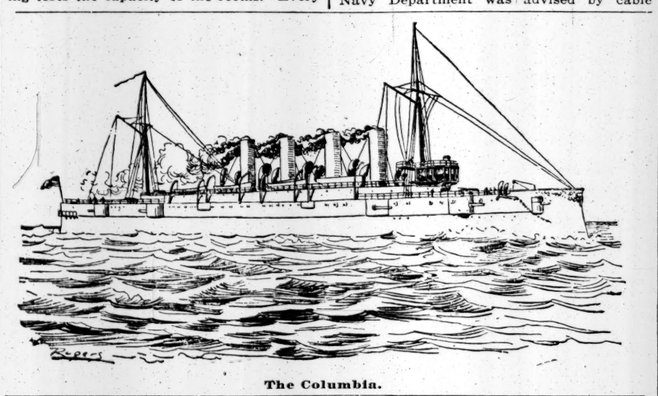
LOTTA AT THE LEAGUE

Professional Women Have Miss Crabtree for Their Guest.

FENCING BOUTS AND COSTUMES

Miss Wildred Holland's Paper on the Art of Defense, Referring Especially to Umbrellas in the Hands of Experts.

It was the June social day at the Professional Woman's League yesterday. It might be called the June exhibition day as well, for while the weekly meetings of the league are well attended, the social meeting tests the capacity of the rooms. Every



The Columbia.

one is out, wearing the prettiest of hats and gowns, each bringing a friend to partake of the league cake and cream.

That is on an ordinary social day, but yesterday was an extraordinary occasion, for there was a guest of honor, one of the league's Vice Presidents, but a rare visitor. It was Lotta, looking very charming and dainty and young in a delicate lavender silk, the league pin in a conspicuous place on the bodice. She wore a pretty bonnet, massed with big magenta flowers, perched upon her short, fluffy, auburn curls, and had the quick little familiar movements, that make her the same Lotta off the stage that she is upon it.

There was a general reception during the early part of the afternoon, and every one was presented to the guest of the day and lionized her to her heart's content. The regular entertainment began when Mrs. McAuley escorted Miss Lotta to the hall on the upper floor, where she sat at the right hand of Mrs. Palmer, who was enthroned in an impressive looking chair of state. Aunt Louisa Eldridge, who had been doing her duty talking to every one at the same time, sat on the left of the platform with Mrs. Sol Smith, Mrs. Alice Maddock, Mrs. Charles Wheeler, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee; Mrs. F. E. Cory, and Miss Mary Shaw. This was Miss Shaw's first appearance, after an illness which has confined her to the house since "Pudd'nhead Wilson" closed a week ago.

"We have had many meetings in this room," said Mrs. Palmer, when at last it was possible to quiet the tumult of voices, "but it is a special pleasure to meet here to-day to honor a guest whose name is synonomous with joy and happiness—Miss Lotta Crabtree. That name marks a career of prosperity and honor, of which we are particularly proud, because its owner is a member of this organization. She represents all that is beautiful as an actress and a woman."

There was tremendous applause, and little Miss Lotta rose to say a few words in reply.

"All I have to say, my friends," she remarked, "is that if everybody had the mother I have, there would be lots just like me," and there was more enthusiastic applause.

"I promised not to ask our guest to speak," said Mrs. Palmer, "but I know that every word came from the fullness of her heart."

The programme for the day began with songs by Mrs. Gertrude Lather, Miss Della Niven, and Miss Romma, under the direction of Miss Katherine Evans, Chairman of the Music Committee, and at the close Miss Mildred Holland, Chairman of the Fencing Committee, read a short paper upon fencing.

"Fencing," said Miss Holland, "is not now needed for self-defense; still, an umbrella or a parasol will make a very effective weapon in the hand of an expert fencer upon occasions. I leave you to judge when that would be. To obtain an easy, graceful carriage we need some method of training all the muscles, without straining them, and at the same time to educate the brain."

At that the centre of the room became the point of attraction, with Miss Olive Oliver, the league fencing teacher, in a short white fencing costume and yellow sash, and Miss Lucille La Verne in gray and dark green, showing what can be done in the way of ease and grace in a fencing salute. Miss Anna Stannard, in a short, bright-red skirt and loose white bodice, followed with a similar salute, with Miss Bison Fernandez, all in black and a tragic expression upon her face that would have boded ill for her opponent had the bout had been a serious one. A rapier and dagger bout followed between Miss Oliver and Miss Pauline Willard, who looked like a pretty little gladiator in her light-blue skirt, barely reaching her knees, snug fitting blue silk stockings, and little blue shoes. This last bout was fierce tussle, and brought forth a round of applause that called the combatants back into the room.

Then the league relaxed gently and imbibed tea, cream, and cake, to the music of such a buzz of tongues that a word could not be distinguished half a yard away. All the regular members of the league were present: Miss Fernandez, who says she is going to give an exhibition of bicycle riding at the next league social day; Mrs. Edwin Bowles, Mrs. C. B. Bishop, Dr. Cordelia Williams, Miss Laura Burt, just back from a season of being buried alive; Miss Emma Field, who has also been out of town, and all the rest.

Among the guests were:

Miss Florence Settle, Miss Scriber, North Carolina; Mrs. Rose, Mrs. Charles Spencer, Mrs. James Fleming, Mrs. James C. Hooker, Mrs. Edward Moran, Mrs. Minnie Chapin, Mrs. Wesley Smith, Mrs. Louis Runkle, Mrs. Henry Smith, Miss Hannah Allen, Miss Silena Pelter Royle, Mrs. Clara Fisher Maeder, Mrs. Rosalie Wheeler, Mina Van Norman, Mrs. John Milderberger, Mrs. Julia Floyd Smith, Miss Ellen Miles, Dr. Phoebe J. B. Waite, Mrs. Alice Fischer Harcourt, Dr. Leamin, Miss Theresa Barkalow, Miss Julia Draper, Miss Alice Beard, Mrs. Mrs. Alvah Brown, Mrs. Edward Steers, Mrs. E. A9. Greeley, Mrs. A. B. Bunce, Mrs. Chapin, Miss Marion Ballou, Miss Georgie Gardner, Miss G. Frank, Mrs. Hattie Harms, Mrs. May Elliott Knodell, and Mrs. Charles W. Boyd.

Two Boys Come to See New-York.

A Park policeman found two bright, well-dressed boys wandering about Central Park yesterday morning. They said they were Edward Dubois, thirteen, and Thomas Davis, fourteen, of Scranton, Penn. Dubois said that he had taken $10 of his father's money on Saturday, and came to New-York with it.

They spent all of Sunday and Sunday night wandering around "seeing the town." They had seen enough, and wanted to go home, they told Police Justice Deuel in Yorkville Court yesterday.

They were committed to the custody of Gerry's Agent Wilson, who was directed to communicate with their parents.

Prof. C. A. Collin to Practice Law.

Prof. Charles A. Collin, who has held the Professorship of Law at Cornell College, has resigned, and will come to this city to practice law. He has entered into partnership with ex-Lieut. Gov. William F. Sheehan, who settled in this city some months ago. The firm name will be Sheehan and Collin, and their office will be at 32 Nassau Street.

Prof. Collin was the legal adviser for Govs. Hill and Flower, and was a member of the Statutory Revision Commission from its inception. While a member of that commission he drafted all the general laws that passed the Legislature during those years.

THE COLUMBIA SHOWS RARE SPEED

She Consumes Less than Nine Days in Crossing the Atlantic—Ten Days Required for the Voyage by the New-York.

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The naval officials are gratified by the result of the transatlantic trip of the Columbia. That vessel made on her voyage an average speed of 16.4 knots, and increased this rate after entering the English Channel to 20 knots.

This trip of the Columbia was made in 8 days and 22 hours, while the New-York consumed 10 days in crossing. The speed of the Columbia is especially interesting to the engineers who conducted the trial trip of the ship, when a speed of 22 knots was maintained. At that time, of course, the engines were forced and all of the eight boilers were in use. During the recent voyage only six of the boilers were utilized, a fact which makes the attained speed all the more remarkable. The Columbia overtook the San Francisco, and to-day the Navy Department was advised by cable that both ships had reported at Copenhagen.

The mail reports of the voyage of the Columbia make no mention of unusual occurrences, save that the ship hove to in expectation of a cyclone, which, however, was not encountered.

SALES IN THE WOOL MARKET

Over Double the Amount Compared with the Previous Week.

Sales of wool last week, as reported to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, were 4,163,000 pounds of domestic kinds in the seaboard markets, and 4,524,500 pounds of foreign wools, a gross total of 8,687,500 pounds, as compared with 2,478,200 pounds domestic and 1,723,100 pounds foreign, a total of 4,201,300 pounds for the previous week, and manufacturers are operating more freely as the new wools come forward and permit of larger selection. Interior operators are speculating on the future, as is evident in the prices which are being paid, in some instances several cents a scoured pound higher than the range of the seaboard markets As the wools arrive, samples are being sent to manufacturers, tests made, and where dealers can see anything of a margin of profit the offers of manufacturers are generally accepted.

Manufacturers are not carrying large stocks, and it is upon this, probably, that the buyer bases his ideas of values. A quick demand would soon be reflected in stronger prices. Still the domestic manufacturer is independent of domestic supplies. He can draw from the other side. The tendency is to regard the opportunities of the bullish contingent. Large sales of Territories have been made, the nominal basis being 30 cents for fine medium. There is quite a large quantity of fine wool held in South America, the quantity marketed not being on a large scale.

In carpet wools a very liberal movement has been seen in the New-York market. The sale of a million and a half of Valparaiso at 9½ cents is noted. The sale of the last lot of illstress Donskoi has been made. China wools are in good demand, but importers are holding out against the importunities of the buyer.

Canarsie Fishermen Fined.

CANARSIE, N. Y., June 10.—Abram Wanser, Edward Davis, Frank Lewis, and James McHugh of Canarsie were fined $25 each by Justice Smith here to-day. This is the end of the net-fishing case. These men were arrested on May 12, 1894, while dragging Jamaica Bay with a net. They contended that at the time they were in the Atlantic Ocean, but it was proved they were not, on an appeal taken to Judge Gartenstein in Long Island City, who sustained Justice Smith's original verdict.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TUESDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Saale, via Southampton and Bremen; at 9 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux Cayes, per steamship Schleswig; at 3 PM for Bluefields, per steamship Gussie, from New-Orleans; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamship A. Dumois from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Mexican Prince, (letters must be directed "per Mexican Prince.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Noordland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Noordland";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Orizaba, via Havana; at 9 PM for Port Antonio, per steamship Ethelwold, from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Hilary, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hilary";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Gonaives del Toro, per steamship Harrald, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Bellena, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Bellena";) at 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria,") at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Alleghany, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with, British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule for closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 7, 1895.

DEBS WILL RETURN TO JAIL TO-DAY

Ex-Vice President Howard Asks to be Imprisoned in Indiana.

CHICAGO, June 10.—The certified copy of the order of the Supreme Court in the Debs case was received by the Clerk of the United States District Court this morning, and the Marshal was notified to return President Debs and the Directors of the American Railway Union to jail.

A telegram was sent to Terre Haute, requesting Debs to return. L. W. Rogers has notified the Marshal that he will have all the men present at the Marshal's office at 2 o'clock to-morow, when they will leave for the Woodstock (Ill.) jail.

G. W. Howard, the former Vice President of the union, desires to be sent to some county jail in Indiana, and his wish will probably be granted.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M...Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Saale, Tu., June 11, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM | Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Spree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM | Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg:

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM | F. Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM | F. B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $95 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

NOTICE.

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE Land OF THE Midnight Sun.

Cruise to **NORWAY** and the **NORTH CAPE** and to SPITZENBERGEN by the **COLUMBIA** in **JULY.**

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK.....June 12 | ST. LOUIS.....July 17
PARIS.....June 19 | NEW-YORK.....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
PARIS.....July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

NOORDLAND...June 12 | WESTERNLD...July 10
WAESLAND....June 13 | NOORDLAND...July 17
FRIESLAND....June 20 | WAESLAND....July 31
RHYNLAND.....July 3 | FRIESLAND.....Aug. 7

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M. | Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M.
*Etruria, June 22, 3 P.M. | Lucania, July 13, 9:30 AM
Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M. | Etruria, July 20, 3 P. M.

* Will not carry cabin passengers.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Anchoria, June 15, 11 A.M. | Ethiopia, July 6, 3 P.M.
Circassia, June 22, 3 P.M. | Anchoria, July 13, 10 A.M.

Cabin, $35 up; second cabin, $25 and $30.

Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $80 up; second cabin, $60; steerage, $18.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Je. 12, 10 A.M. | Teutonic, Jy. 10, 8:30 A.M.
Majestic, June 19, 2 P.M. | Britannic, July 17, 1P.M.
Germanic, June 26, 9 A.M. | Majestic, July 24, 9 AM
Adriatic, July 3, 3 P.M. | Germanic, July 31, 2 PM

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, June 15.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli..Sat., June 15, 8 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot..Sat., June 22, 4 A.M.

Parlor seat and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris (or vice versa) seats, $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, June 15, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaardam.....Saturday, June 22, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

Cook's Vacation Tours
TO
EUROPE.

A series of six attractive **Vacation Tours** to **Europe** has been arranged for the coming holiday season, occupying periods of from 29 to **57 days,** at fares ranging from

$185 TO $400.

All Traveling Expenses Included.

The parties will leave **New-York** on **July 3, 4, and 6** by the following favorite steamers:
COLUMBIA, UMBRIA,
ADRIATIC, AURANIA,
RHYNLAND.

Accommodations should be secured **at once,** as several of the parties are nearly booked up.
Descriptive Programme Free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMER CHAIRS RENTED.—$1 the round trip; we sell a good Rug for $2, and good steamer Trunks $2.50. BAZAR DU VOYAGE, 1 Wall St., corner Broadway. Established 1836. Send for European outfit list (mailed free.) MONROE STERN, Mgr.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC.....June 15, 3 P. M.
PERU.....June 24, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, to Honolulu.....July 9, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....July 13, 3 P. M